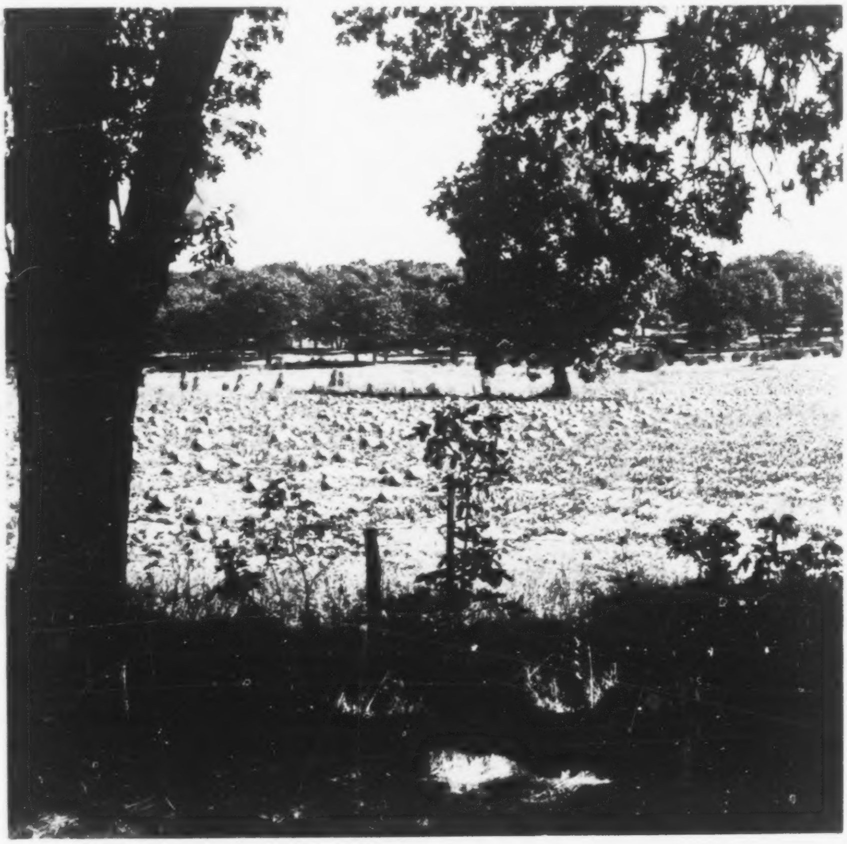
WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS



OCTOBER
1981

WISCONSIN
DILHR
DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Accession Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Layoff Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L5	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L8	Net Gain in Business Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L9	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L10	Quit Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Security Registrations	Wisconsin Securities Office of the Commissioner
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Job Vacancies, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X10	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

COVER PHOTO: Courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER

Estimates in Brief

The employment and unemployment situation in Wisconsin improved in September over the month before, due to seasonal and temporary increases in employment, mostly recalls. The improvement is expected to be only temporary.

Employment Index Advances from Month-Ago and Year-Ago

Employment in mid-September was up 8.4 per cent from the base year of 1977, compared to 8.2 per cent in both July and August. A year ago, employment was up 7.5 per cent from 1977. U. S. employment was up 11.4 per cent in mid-September compared to 1977, down slightly from August's 11.5 per cent rate and a 9.7 per cent rate in September 1980.

The Index measures seasonally-adjusted growth in nonfarm wage and salary employment only.

Employment Rate Advances from Month-Ago, Declines from Year-Ago

The percent of the state's working-age population earning incomes in mid-September was 54.0, up slightly from August's 53.9 and down from 54.3 a year ago. The U. S. rate was 55.1 in mid-September, 55.2 in August and 54.9 in September 1980.

Unemployment Delcines from Month-Ago, Matches Year-Ago, but...

Unemployment decreased substantially from August to September this year, from 7.6 per cent seasonally-adjusted to 7.3 per cent. Based both on historic seasonal trends and knowledge of current and future layoffs in state industries, the Department anticipates that the unemployment rate in Wisconsin will rise in October, and thereafter through next spring.

U. S. unemployment rose from 7.2 per cent in August to 7.5 per cent in September, with the latter rate also being up slightly from the September 1980 rate of 7.4 per cent.

Manufacturing Employment

Wisconsin's manufacturing industries increased their employment by 1,800 from August to September. The addition of 2,400 workers in nonelectrial machinery manufacturing led the growth in the durable goods sector, and more than offset a decline of 1,700 in nondurable goods. Most of the nondurable goods decline was recorded in food and kindred products and paper and allied products.

Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 14,700 from August to September. Increases in employment in schools and associated bus transportation companies were primarily responsible. Seasonal hiring in retail trade establishments also added to the increase.

Section

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1980
LEADING INDICATORS							
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.							
Unadjusted	HOURS	40.2P Sep	39.9	40.1	0.8	0.2	40.2
Seasonally Adjusted		40.1P	39.9	40.0	0.5	0.2	
L2 ACCESSION RATE, MFG							
Unadjusted	TE PER	2.4 Aug	3.4	4.7	–	–	3.1
Seasonally Adjusted	EMPL	1.7	2.4	3.4	–	–	
L3 LAYOFF RATE, MF							
Unadjusted	RATE PER	1.1 Aug	1.1	1.7	–	–	2.3
Seasonally Adjusted	100 EMPL	1.5	1.0	2.4	–	–	
L4 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	8,168 Sep	9,320	8,788	-12.4	-7.1	12,627
Seasonally Adjusted		13,217	14,015	14,215	-5.7	-7.0	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES							
Unadjusted	THOUS	20,238 Apr	5,299	1,952	281.9	936.8	4,119
Seasonally Adjusted	DOL	27,497	9,152	2,053	200.4	1239.4	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	536 Sep	515	481	4.1	11.4	548
Seasonally Adjusted		561	530	503	5.8	11.5	
L7 BUSINESS FAILURES							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	48 Apr	23	12	108.7	300.0	16
Seasonally Adjusted		50	34	12	47.1	316.7	
L8 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES (PRIMARY)							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	380 Sep	-300	631	226.7	-39.8	157
Seasonally Adjusted		77	-335	328	123.0	-76.5	
L9 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	267 Aug	331	267	-19.3	0.0	303
Seasonally Adjusted		235	308	235	-23.7	0.0	
L10 QUIT RATE, MANUFACTURING							
Unadjusted	RATE PER	1.3 Aug	0.8	2.1	–	–	0.9
Seasonally Adjusted	EMPL	0.6	0.8	0.9	–	–	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS							
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)							
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	65 Sep	54	62	20.4	4.8	73
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL							
Unadjusted	PERCENT	6.6P Sep	7.3	6.6	–	–	7.0
Seasonally Adjusted		7.3P	7.6	7.3	–	–	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES							
Unadjusted	MIL	127.0 Aug	121.9	126.8	4.2	0.2	273.5
Seasonally Adjusted	THERMS	258.7	257.2	258.2	0.6	0.2	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	15,717 Sep	13,050	13,156	20.4	19.5	15,429
Seasonally Adjusted		17,337	11,518	14,509	50.5	19.5	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES							
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1839.7 Aug	1838.3	1767.6	0.1	4.1	1699.0
Seasonally Adjusted		1755.4	1805.8	1686.8	-2.8	4.1	

P = Preliminary

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1980
C6 TOTAL SECURITY REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	MIL DOL	22.3 Sep	17.0	30.7	31.2	-27.4	39.2
Seasonally Adjusted		22.3	11.1	30.7	100.9	-27.4	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME							
Unadjusted	MIL DOL	4,107 Jul	4,081	3,666	0.6	12.0	3,712
Seasonally Adjusted		4,148	4,077	3,703	1.7	12.0	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.							
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	355.28P Sep	348.06	326.80	2.1	8.7	323.21
Seasonally Adjusted		355.64P	353.36	327.20	0.6	8.7	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.							
Unadjusted	MIL DOL	449.5 Aug	446.6	393.6	0.6	14.2	377.6
Seasonally Adjusted		440.7	438.3	385.9	0.5	14.2	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS	70.7P Sep	70.6	76.7	0.1	-7.8	71.2
Seasonally Adjusted		63.5P	61.9	68.9	2.6	-7.8	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS							
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	6,243 Aug	6,096	6,699	2.4	-6.8	6,123
Seasonally Adjusted		5,890	5,692	6,320	3.5	-6.8	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,970 Aug	3,238	3,260	-8.3	-8.9	3,395
Seasonally Adjusted		3,116	3,373	3,421	-7.6	-8.9	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,273 Aug	2,858	3,439	14.5	-4.8	2,728
Seasonally Adjusted		2,746	2,372	2,885	15.8	-4.8	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,579 Aug	4,832	4,748	-5.2	-3.6	3,403
Seasonally Adjusted		3,316	3,540	3,615	-6.3	-8.3	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)							
Unadjusted	INDEX	286.9 Sep	(Jul) 285.6	258.4	0.5	11.0	251.5
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS							
Unadjusted	INDEX	284 Sep	284	281	0.0	1.1	270
Seasonally Adjusted		284	289	281	-1.7	1.1	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES (PRIMARY)							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,965 Sep	847	5,720	250.1	-48.2	1,880
Seasonally Adjusted		-2,193	-281	562	-680.4	-490.2	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	11,027 Sep	7,865	11,647	40.2	-5.3	9,760
Seasonally Adjusted		10,144	5,174	10,712	96.1	-5.3	
X9 JOB VACANCIES, MFG.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	1,626 Aug	2,044	1,830	-20.5	-11.1	2,057
Seasonally Adjusted		1,454	1,807	1,636	-19.5	-11.1	
X10 MANUFACTURING EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS	570.1P Sep	568.9	565.8	0.2	0.8	561.9
Seasonally Adjusted		557.3P	554.5	552.9	0.5	0.8	

P = Preliminary

Section

B

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES SEPTEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2460.8	2474.9	2415.1	-0.6	1.9
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2297.7	2294.1	2255.8	0.2	1.9
Unemployment	163.1	180.9	159.3	-9.8	2.4
Unemployment Rate	6.6	7.3	6.6	-	-
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2418.0	2406.9	2409.9	0.5	0.3
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2240.9	2224.1	2234.9	0.8	0.3
Unemployment	177.1	182.8	175.0	-3.1	1.2
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.6	7.3	-	-

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES SEPTEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1979.4	1962.9	1962.6	0.8	0.9
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	568.8	567.0	562.9	0.3	1.0
Mining	2.4	2.5	2.8	-4.0	-14.3
Contract Construction	70.7	70.0	76.7	1.0	-7.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	91.8	87.6	92.9	4.8	-1.2
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	16.9	17.3	16.7	-2.3	1.2
Wholesale Trade	98.7	100.2	96.0	-1.5	2.8
Retail Trade	351.1	349.1	348.5	0.6	0.7
General Merchandise	46.2	44.4	47.7	4.1	-3.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	96.4	97.5	94.1	-1.1	2.4
Banking	27.1	27.2	26.5	-0.4	2.3
Insurance	30.7	31.0	30.5	-1.0	0.7
Service and Miscellaneous	386.9	389.3	372.1	-0.6	4.0
Hospitals	74.3	74.7	72.4	-0.5	2.6
Private Education	21.8	20.2	21.6	7.9	0.9
Government	312.5	299.6	316.6	4.3	-1.3
State Government	77.5	74.1	80.4	4.6	-3.6
Local Government	207.3	197.7	208.7	4.9	-0.7

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES SEPTEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	106,236	106,602	104,980	-0.3	1.2
Employment	98,270	98,944	97,180	-0.7	1.1
Unemployment	7,966	7,657	7,800	4.0	2.1
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.2	7.4	-	-

Section

C

SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN JOB OPENINGS

JOB OPENINGS *(Unadjusted)* AUGUST	Number of Job Openings			Job Openings Rates (Openings Per 100 Jobs)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	12,054	12,640	16,186	0.6	0.6	0.8
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	1,569	1,836	1,570	0.2	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	1,626	2,044	1,830	0.2	0.4	0.3
Durable Goods	1,254	1,432	1,056	0.2	0.4	0.3
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	3	22	0	*	0.1	*
Furniture and Fixtures	3	11	9	*	0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	0	2	13	*	*	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	43	37	109	0.2	0.1	0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	178	348	191	0.1	0.6	0.3
Machinery (Excluding Electrical)	513	515	325	0.4	0.4	0.3
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	212	235	96	0.4	0.4	0.2
Transportation Equipment	68	47	165	0.2	0.1	0.5
Instruments and Related Products	175	142	91	1.4	1.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	372	607	774	0.2	0.3	0.4
Food and Kindred Products	168	371	506	0.2	0.5	0.6
Textile Mill Products	14	7	8	0.3	0.2	0.2
Apparel and Other Finished Products	39	44	111	0.6	0.7	1.8
Paper and Allied Products	33	29	45	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	16	34	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	82	88	66	0.8	0.9	0.6
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	17	22	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Leather and Leather Products	3	12	3	*	0.1	*
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	10,428	10,820	14,356	0.7	0.8	1.0
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	228	148	357	0.3	0.2	0.4
Trade	1,351	1,635	4,922	0.3	0.4	1.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	684	546	942	0.7	0.6	1.0
Service (Including Hospitals)	3,144	3,001	4,099	0.8	0.8	1.1
Hospitals	969	1,062	1,205	1.3	1.4	1.6
Government	4,880	5,324	3,943	1.6	1.7	1.3

* Rate Less Than 0.05.

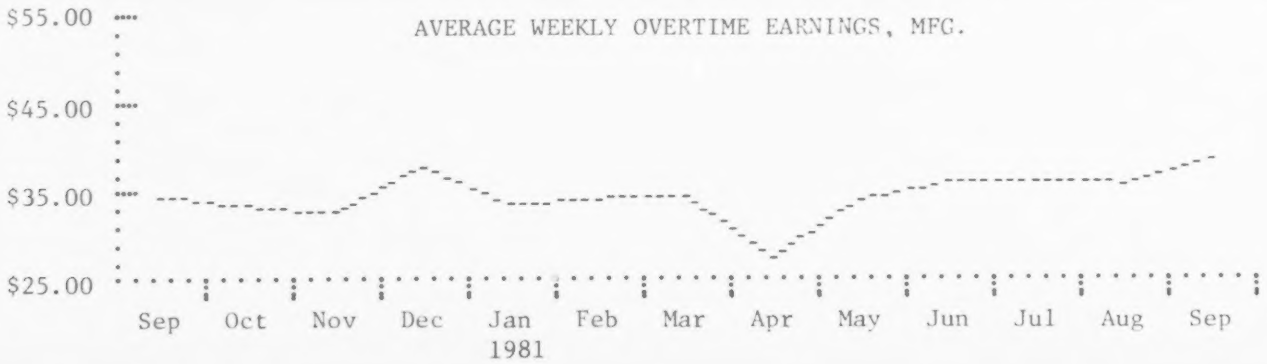
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* SEPTEMBER	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	568.8	567.0	562.9
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	545.0	542.9	540.8
Durable Goods	362.2	358.7	356.5
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	20.9	21.3	20.7
Sawmills and Planning Mills	3.1	3.1	2.9
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	9.7	10.1	9.4
Furniture and Fixtures	9.2	9.2	9.1
Household Furniture	4.0	3.9	3.7
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	9.2	9.4	9.6
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	4.8	4.9	5.3
Primary Metal Industries	27.1	27.1	25.8
Iron and Steel Foundries	16.6	16.6	15.7
Fabricated Metal Products	57.5	57.1	56.9
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.8	5.7	5.7
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	14.0	13.8	14.2
Metal Stampings	16.7	16.6	16.2
Machinery (Except Electrical)	121.2	118.8	120.7
Engines and Turbines	22.7	21.9	22.1
Farm Machinery and Equipment	17.8	16.5	18.0
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	18.4	18.5	20.1
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	12.8	12.8	11.4
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	12.4	12.4	13.0
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	17.3	17.2	17.0
Service Industry Machines	8.3	8.3	8.0
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	56.1	55.4	55.2
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	20.7	20.7	20.6
Household Appliances	8.0	8.0	8.1
Transportation Equipment	37.0	36.3	35.5
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	27.8	27.3	27.1
Instruments and Related Products	12.4	12.5	12.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.5	11.7	10.9
Nondurable Goods	206.6	208.3	206.4
Food and Kindred Products	77.8	78.4	77.8
Meat Products	13.4	13.5	13.2
Dairy Products	16.7	16.8	17.4
Canning and Preserving	23.8	24.1	22.1
Bakery Products	4.6	4.7	5.0
Beverage Industries	12.1	12.1	13.0
Textile Mill Products	4.5	4.5	4.9
Knitting Mills	3.6	3.7	3.9
Apparel and Other Finished Products	6.5	6.3	6.5
Paper and Allied Products	48.7	49.3	47.7
Pulp and Paper Mills	31.0	31.3	30.1
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	9.1	9.3	9.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	7.3	7.3	7.3
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	31.7	31.8	32.0
Newspapers	10.7	10.8	11.0
Commercial Printing	12.3	12.4	12.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.8	10.0	9.7
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	17.9	18.2	17.8
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	13.7	13.8	13.2
Leather and Leather Products	9.3	9.3	9.5
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.8	2.9	2.8
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.5	4.5	4.7
Other Nondurable Goods	0.4	0.4	0.4

Section

C

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)*	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings				
							Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
SEPTEMBER	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$355	$348	$327	40.2	39.9	40.1	8.84	8.73	8.16	8.55	8.45
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	363	357	333	40.1	40.1	40.1	9.06	8.92	8.32	8.74	8.62
Durable Goods	364	359	335	39.6	39.7	39.9	9.19	9.04	8.41	8.93	8.80
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	255	251	241	38.6	38.3	39.4	6.61	6.56	6.11	6.47	6.40
Furniture and Fixtures	267	269	241	39.9	40.4	39.1	6.69	6.65	6.18	6.67	6.60
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	347	338	325	41.9	41.3	42.0	8.26	8.17	7.74	8.02	7.96
Primary Metal Industries	345	361	323	38.2	39.7	39.1	9.06	9.08	8.26	8.77	8.77
Iron and Steel Foundries	342	358	312	38.0	39.9	38.3	8.99	8.97	8.13	8.71	8.66
Fabricated Metal Products	352	354	333	39.1	39.5	40.0	8.99	8.98	8.32	8.62	8.63
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	347	352	323	40.3	40.5	41.6	8.61	8.69	7.77	8.30	8.41
Metal Stampings	348	366	334	37.3	38.5	38.4	9.35	9.51	8.70	9.14	9.24
Machinery (Except Electrical)	410	401	375	40.3	39.8	40.3	10.17	10.07	9.33	9.94	9.83
Engines and Turbines	434	414	391	39.6	38.1	39.0	10.95	10.88	10.03	10.78	10.72
Farm Machinery and Equip.	445	431	405	40.7	40.1	40.2	10.92	10.74	10.06	10.73	10.58
Const. and Related Mach.	417	410	401	39.9	39.3	40.7	10.44	10.43	9.86	10.28	10.24
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	404	398	372	40.6	40.4	41.2	9.95	9.85	9.02	9.59	9.46
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	409	398	379	41.9	41.0	42.3	9.76	9.72	8.96	9.34	9.37
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	432	440	394	40.3	41.2	40.9	10.71	10.69	9.64	10.37	10.28
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	334	336	307	40.1	40.8	39.5	8.33	8.24	7.76	8.14	8.00
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	371	367	324	41.3	41.3	39.1	8.98	8.89	8.29	8.67	8.57
Transportation Equipment	457	433	406	39.4	39.1	40.0	11.60	11.07	10.15	11.22	10.85
Instruments and Related Prod.	284	285	266	38.6	39.4	38.8	7.37	7.23	6.84	7.26	7.11
Nondurable Goods	341	330	312	41.3	40.2	40.4	8.25	8.21	7.72	7.87	7.83
Food and Kindred Products	321	304	302	41.1	38.9	39.7	7.81	7.81	7.60	7.47	7.44
Meat Products	410	401	398	39.3	39.2	39.3	10.44	10.23	10.14	10.02	9.84
Dairy Products	342	318	291	41.1	40.0	38.4	8.31	7.94	7.57	7.90	7.65
Textile Mill Products	238	238	219	37.3	37.7	38.6	6.40	6.30	5.67	6.14	6.04
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	192	196	179	37.0	37.1	36.4	5.18	5.28	4.91	5.07	5.18
Paper and Allied Products	434	417	380	45.7	44.7	44.2	9.49	9.34	8.60	8.90	8.82
Pulp and Paper Mills	469	449	409	47.3	46.1	45.3	9.91	9.75	9.04	9.24	9.17
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	381	378	346	39.3	39.4	39.3	9.70	9.59	8.81	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	379	375	340	40.4	40.1	39.4	9.39	9.34	8.65	9.22	9.17
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	274	272	267	38.9	38.5	39.4	7.05	7.07	6.78	6.88	6.88
Leather and Leather Products	231	229	205	38.7	38.7	37.8	5.96	5.93	5.41	5.82	5.80


AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS, MFG.

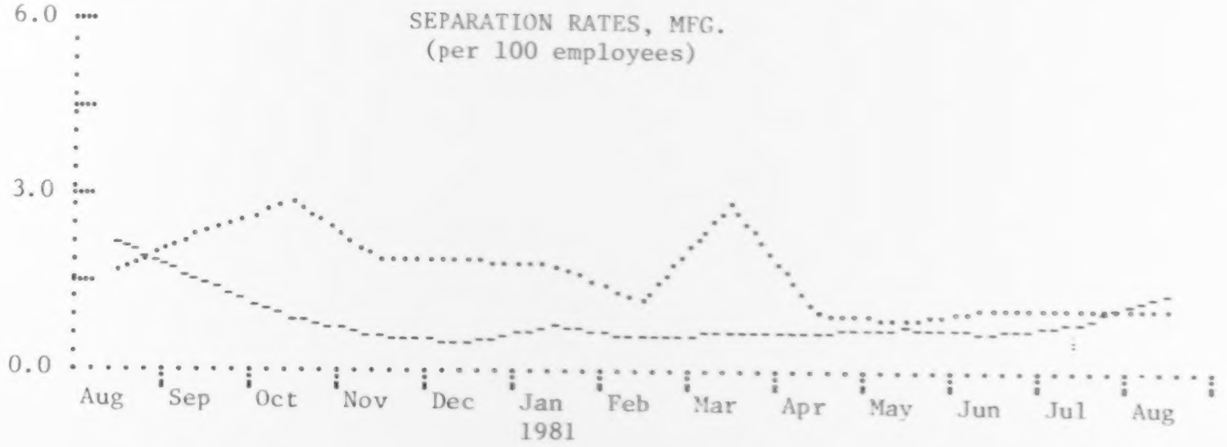
Section

C

WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER RATES

LABOR TURNOVER RATES *(Rates Per 100 Employees)* AUGUST	SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	4.0	3.5	4.6	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.1	1.3	1.1
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	3.0	2.5	4.2	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.7
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	3.1	2.6	4.9	1.3	0.8	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.7
Durable Goods	2.7	2.7	4.5	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.0
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	5.0	2.6	1.1	3.5	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	2.2	5.0	2.7	1.2	2.1	0.9	0.6	2.2
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	5.3	3.6	4.3	3.3	0.8	2.0	1.1	2.2	1.5
Primary Metal Industries	4.2	2.0	5.3	1.5	0.7	1.8	1.7	0.7	2.4
Fabricated Metal Products	0.6	2.2	5.2	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.2	0.7	2.5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	2.9	3.2	3.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.9
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	2.3	1.9	4.5	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.0
Transportation Equipment	10.9	3.3	7.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	8.3	1.2	4.7
Instruments and Related Products	2.0	1.5	5.1	1.5	0.8	2.6	0.1	0.3	1.7
Nondurable Goods	4.1	2.6	5.5	2.3	0.9	3.5	1.1	1.1	1.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.7	3.5	8.6	3.2	1.1	6.3	1.3	1.7	1.2
Textile Mill Products	9.5	6.9	8.8	2.1	1.5	2.5	7.1	3.6	5.3
Apparel and Other Finished Products	2.8	2.9	6.9	1.7	1.3	2.5	0.8	1.1	3.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.2	1.2	3.2	2.1	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.3
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	2.5	2.1	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.2	1.7	3.4	1.7	0.6	2.7	0.1	0.7	0.3
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	2.6	2.1	2.7	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0
Leather and Leather Products	4.3	3.2	5.3	2.4	1.6	2.8	0.7	0.6	1.6
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	4.5	3.8	4.4	2.7	1.8	3.0	1.1	1.3	0.9
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	2.1	2.7	2.4	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.0
Trade	5.8	5.6	4.8	3.5	2.5	3.6	1.6	2.3	0.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.4	1.7	3.1	1.9	1.4	2.7	*	*	*
Service (Including Hospitals)	4.8	3.6	5.3	3.6	2.5	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.5
Government	2.9	1.8	3.1	1.5	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.8

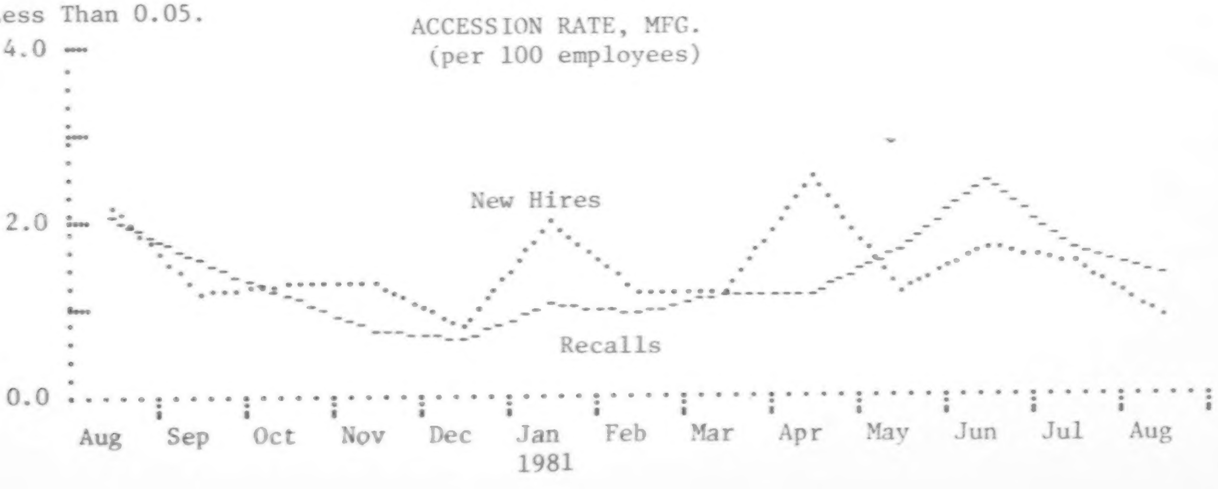
* Rate Less Than 0.05.


SEPARATION RATES, MFG.
(per 100 employees)

WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER RATES

LABOR TURNOVER RATES *(Rates Per 100 Employees)* AUGUST	ACCESSION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	4.0	3.6	4.8	2.7	2.5	3.2	1.2	1.0	1.4
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	2.0	2.6	3.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.8
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	2.4	3.4	4.7	1.3	1.6	2.0	0.9	1.5	2.2
Durable Goods	2.0	2.7	3.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.9	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0
Furniture and Fixtures	2.4	3.8	2.4	2.2	2.6	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.2
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	2.9	2.1	2.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.6
Primary Metal Industries	2.8	2.5	4.1	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.1	2.3
Fabricated Metal Products	0.5	1.8	2.6	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.5	1.0
Machinery (Except Electrical)	3.6	3.4	3.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	2.1	2.3	2.6
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.9
Transportation Equipment	3.5	3.0	9.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.4	1.0	7.0
Instruments and Related Products	1.9	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.2	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.5
Nondurable Goods	3.5	4.7	6.3	2.3	2.5	3.9	1.0	2.0	2.1
Food and Kindred Products	6.0	8.8	13.2	4.0	4.7	8.4	1.6	3.8	4.2
Textile Mill Products	4.2	4.2	5.3	0.6	1.2	1.8	3.4	2.8	3.2
Apparel and Other Finished Products	3.0	2.8	4.2	2.2	1.8	3.3	0.6	0.9	0.7
Paper and Allied Products	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.9
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	*	0.6
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1.4	1.8	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.3
Leather and Leather Products	3.3	3.1	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.0	0.6	0.5	1.2
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	4.8	3.7	4.8	3.4	2.9	3.6	1.3	0.7	1.1
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	4.8	1.5	2.9	1.9	1.1	0.9	2.7	0.4	1.9
Trade	6.9	4.3	6.5	4.6	3.2	4.8	2.3	1.1	1.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.9	2.0	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.2	*	0.4	0.6
Service (Including Hospitals)	4.6	4.5	5.4	4.0	4.1	4.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Government	2.6	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.3

* Rate Less Than 0.05.



SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers *(Unadjusted)* SEPTEMBER	Average Weekly						Average Hourly Earnings				
	Earnings			Hours			Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$320	$319	$295	39.3	39.8	39.8	8.15	8.02	7.42	–	–
Wisconsin	355	348	327	40.2	39.9	40.1	8.84	8.73	8.16	8.55	8.45
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	361	351	317	42.1	41.6	41.1	8.57	8.45	7.73	8.14	8.06
Beloit (City)	348	335	340	41.3	40.7	43.8	8.41	8.25	7.75	8.35	–
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	354	349	331	40.8	41.0	41.4	8.68	8.49	7.99	8.63	8.44
Fond du Lac (City)	288	296	265	37.7	37.4	37.9	7.64	7.92	7.00	7.36	7.70
Green Bay (Brown County)	382	370	337	42.7	42.5	41.5	8.94	8.71	8.12	8.37	8.16
Janesville (City)	409	406	396	36.6	37.2	39.7	11.17	10.94	9.98	10.87	10.67
Kenosha (County)	428	385	363	39.8	39.3	39.0	10.75	9.81	9.31	10.19	9.57
La Crosse (County)	319	314	289	40.6	40.4	40.8	7.84	7.77	7.09	7.55	7.46
Madison (Dane County)	336	339	330	39.6	40.0	38.7	8.49	8.47	8.52	8.17	8.14
Manitowoc (City)	283	281	262	38.7	38.7	39.0	7.32	7.25	6.71	7.15	7.09
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	390	390	365	39.6	39.8	40.1	9.86	9.80	9.11	9.55	9.48
Racine (County)	381	378	347	39.7	40.0	39.6	9.61	9.44	8.78	9.28	9.08
Sheboygan (County)	322	283	276	38.2	34.8	36.7	8.45	8.14	7.52	8.21	7.96
Wausau (Marathon County)	397	362	355	45.1	41.5	42.5	8.79	8.71	8.35	8.44	8.41

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. *(Unadjusted)* SEPTEMBER	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	20,665.0	20,486.0	20,212.0	0.8	2.2
Wisconsin	568.8	567.0	562.9	0.3	1.0
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	48.1	47.9	46.9	0.4	2.6
Beloit (City)	7.4	7.4	7.0	0.0	5.7
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.6	8.7	8.8	-1.1	-2.3
Fond du Lac (City)	12.0	11.7	10.8	2.6	11.1
Green Bay (Brown County)	22.8	23.1	22.8	-1.3	0.0
Janesville (City)	10.8	10.5	8.5	2.9	27.1
Kenosha (County)	16.9	16.4	18.6	3.0	-9.1
La Crosse (County)	11.1	11.0	11.0	0.9	0.9
Madison (Dane County)	21.0	21.0	20.7	0.0	1.4
Manitowoc (City)	15.5	15.5	15.2	0.0	2.0
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	199.4	198.5	202.7	0.5	-1.6
Racine (County)	29.1	28.5	29.0	2.1	0.3
Sheboygan (County)	18.2	18.3	18.0	-0.5	1.1
Wausau (Marathon County)	11.6	12.0	11.6	-3.3	0.0

WISCONSIN'S ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

by David H. Peterson

Department of Revenue

How long will the economy remain in its current holding pattern under the conflicting pulls of expansionary fiscal policy and tight monetary policy? While nearly everyone would like a definitive answer to that question, there is not yet enough evidence to suggest a clearly defined direction for the economy.

Massive federal tax cuts and other elements of the new federal budget make for expansionary fiscal policy. The Federal Reserve is now in the midst of a major dilemma. It has embraced the principle of restraining monetary growth. This will keep interest rates high for the forseeable future. If the Federal Reserve eases up on tight money, in response to the complaints of the business world, it will arouse the suspicion that it is giving up its inflation fight.

While interest rates appear to have eased recently, other indicators suggest that the economy is sliding downward. Housing starts dropped 10.7% in August to 937,000, their lowest level since February, 1975. Industrial production fell 0.3% in August and 0.8% in September. Durable goods orders are also falling. The overvaluation of the dollar during the last 10 months is hurting U.S. exports.

All the recent news is not bad, however. Personal income is still advancing, leading to real gains in purchasing power. Energy prices are stable, producing a dramatic improvement in the inflation outlook. The two principal components which drive the core rate of inflation--capital costs and labor costs--also offer reasons to be more optimistic about the consumer price outlook. Depreciation tax reform has reduced the cost of capital and provided increased cash flow for industry. Wage increases have moderated somewhat and are likely to continue into the contract bargaining of 1982.

After two quarters of declining real GNP, the last quarter of 1981 is projected to show a slightly positive growth rate. Economic performance is expected to gradually improve during 1982, with real growth in the range of 4-5% once the second round of personal tax cuts is implemented in July of 1982.

The Wisconsin economy, like the nation's, is not performing up to its potential. Wisconsin's unemployment rate climbed again to 7.6% in August, from 7.0% in July. Since Wisconsin has historically experienced a lower unemployment rate than the U.S., the recent evidence gives some cause for concern about the health of Wisconsin's economy. As the table shows, the Wisconsin unemployment rate has equaled or exceeded the U.S. unemployment rate in four of the last eight months.

Unemployment Rates, 1981
Seasonally Adjusted

	U.S.	WI
January	7.4	6.7
February	7.3	7.0
March	7.3	7.7
April	7.3	6.9
May	7.6	7.2
June	7.3	7.4
July	7.0	7.0
August	7.2	7.6

The near term outlook for employment growth in Wisconsin suggests that the unemployment rate will likely exceed 7.5% for the remainder of the year. Total non-farm employment is expected to average 1,941,800 in this quarter. This represents no significant gain from the fourth quarter last year and a drop of 14,000 from the first quarter of 1981. Contrasted with the pre-1980 recession levels the current employment situation is even more disappointing. There has been a loss of nearly 40,000 jobs in Wisconsin since the final quarter of 1979.

(Continued on back cover)

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC FORECAST

Components of Personal Income ($ billions)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Wages and Salaries	26.783	28.920	31.314	34.777
Farm Income (before invnt. adj.)	0.605	0.580	0.641	0.749
Nonwage, Nonfarm Income	15.693	17.865	20.109	21.992
Total Personal Income*	43.081	47.365	52.064	57.518
% Change	9.4	9.9	9.9	10.5
Total Personal Income (1972 dollars)*	24.085	24.476	25.056	25.853
% Change	-0.9	1.6	2.4	3.2
Real Income Per Capita*	5,076	5,117	5,194	5,312
% Change	-1.7	0.8	1.5	2.3

Employment (Thousands of Workers, Annual Average)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Mining	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6
% Change	-1.1	-12.5	8.7	4.5
Construction	70.6	68.4	69.3	75.6
% Change	-12.2	-3.1	1.4	9.0
Manufacturing-Durable	366.1	357.1	362.4	378.0
% Change	-7.0	-2.5	1.5	4.3
Manufacturing-Nondurable	194.2	192.7	193.5	196.2
% Change	-1.7	-0.8	0.4	1.4
Trans., Comm., Utilities	91.6	90.7	89.6	91.5
% Change	-0.7	-1.0	-1.2	2.1
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	93.5	95.5	97.8	101.4
% Change	3.5	2.2	2.4	3.7
Trade	439.4	440.4	446.1	460.8
% Change	-0.4	0.2	1.3	3.3
Services	365.9	379.6	386.4	395.7
% Change	4.0	3.7	1.8	2.4
All Government (Civilian)	321.5	319.5	316.0	316.8
% Change	3.7	-0.6	-1.1	0.3
Total Employment (Nonfarm)	1,945.4	1,946.1	1,963.6	2,018.6
% Change	0.7	0.0	0.9	2.8

*Adjusted to exclude inventory valuation in farm income.

WISCONSIN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT FORECAST: INDUSTRY DETAIL
(Thousands of Workers, SA*)

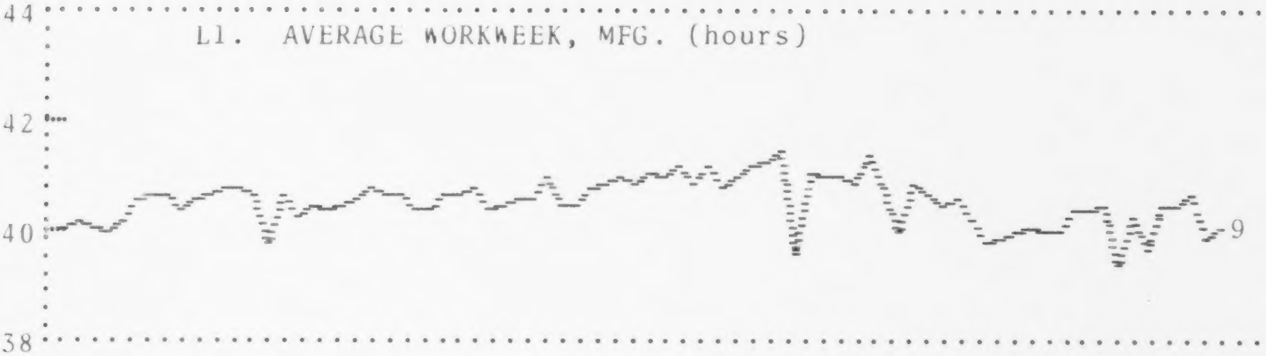
	1981:1	1981:2	1981:3	1981:4	1981	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1982	1983
All Manufacturing	550.1	551.4	550.7	546.8	549.7	547.6	554.2	558.2	563.5	555.8	574.1
% Change	1.3	0.9	-0.5	-2.8	-1.9	0.6	4.9	2.9	3.9	1.1	3.3
Durables	357.3	358.6	358.2	354.2	357.1	354.9	361.2	364.6	368.8	362.4	378.0
% Change	2.7	1.5	-0.5	-4.3	-2.5	0.7	7.3	3.8	4.7	1.5	4.3
Lumber & Products	21.8	21.3	20.2	19.7	20.8	20.0	20.766	21.3	21.8	20.9	22.5
% Change	20.1	-7.3	-19.4	-10.1	-1.0	5.8	14.6	13.7	8.5	0.9	7.3
Stone, Clay & Glass	9.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.8
% Change	20.2	-28.2	-3.4	4.5	-1.1	5.7	3.3	6.5	5.2	2.3	4.1
Primary Metal Ind.	26.4	26.8	26.8	26.6	26.7	26.3	26.7	27.1	27.4	26.9	28.2
% Change	18.5	5.3	0.8	-4.1	1.0	-3.5	5.9	6.3	3.6	0.8	4.6
Fabricated Metals	55.9	56.8	57.2	57.4	56.8	57.3	57.8	58.7	59.5	58.3	60.9
% Change	-4.7	6.0	3.2	1.2	-2.8	-0.6	3.2	6.5	5.7	2.6	4.5
Nonelectrical Mach.	119.9	118.4	118.0	118.3	118.7	118.7	119.0	119.5	121.2	119.6	125.8
% Change	-3.5	-4.9	-1.2	1.0	-5.9	1.2	1.1	1.7	5.8	0.8	5.2
Electrical Mach.	55.3	55.2	55.9	56.3	55.7	56.3	56.4	56.9	57.7	56.8	59.2
% Change	1.1	-0.5	5.3	3.0	-2.1	0.1	0.7	3.1	5.9	2.1	4.1
Trans. Equipment	35.4	37.8	37.5	33.6	36.1	34.1	38.4	38.8	39.0	37.6	39.0
% Change	6.8	30.3	-3.2	-35.7	2.9	5.9	62.0	3.5	1.9	4.1	4.0
Other Durables	32.8	32.2	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.0	31.8	31.7	31.6	31.8	31.5
% Change	13.9	-6.8	2.6	-2.2	-1.4	-3.4	-2.5	-0.8	-1.2	-2.0	-0.8
Nondurables	192.8	192.8	192.5	192.6	192.7	192.7	193.0	193.6	194.7	193.5	196.2
% Change	-1.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	-0.8	0.2	0.6	1.3	3.2	0.4	1.4
Food & Products	65.3	64.9	65.0	65.013	65.0	65.0	65.1	65.3	65.6	65.3	66.1
% Change	1.7	-2.8	0.9	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.3	1.2
Paper & Products	47.8	47.9	47.5	47.1	47.6	46.9	46.7	46.8	46.9	46.8	47.3
% Change	-1.2	1.1	-3.3	-3.3	-0.9	-2.1	-1.4	0.4	1.4	-1.6	1.0
Printing & Publ.	32.0	31.9	31.7	32.0	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.8	32.1	31.9	32.6
% Change	2.9	-1.3	-2.3	3.2	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	4.2	0.0	2.1
Chemicals & Prod.	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0
% Change	-1.5	-1.5	-1.0	2.2	-0.4	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.0	2.3	0.4
Rubber & Plastics	18.1	18.3	18.6	18.9	18.4	19.0	19.2	19.5	19.6	19.3	19.9
% Change	1.3	5.3	5.6	5.2	3.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.8	2.9
Other Nondurables	19.8	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.9	120.0	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.2	20.3
% change	-18.1	3.6	-0.9	-1.0	-5.8	1.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	1.3	0.7

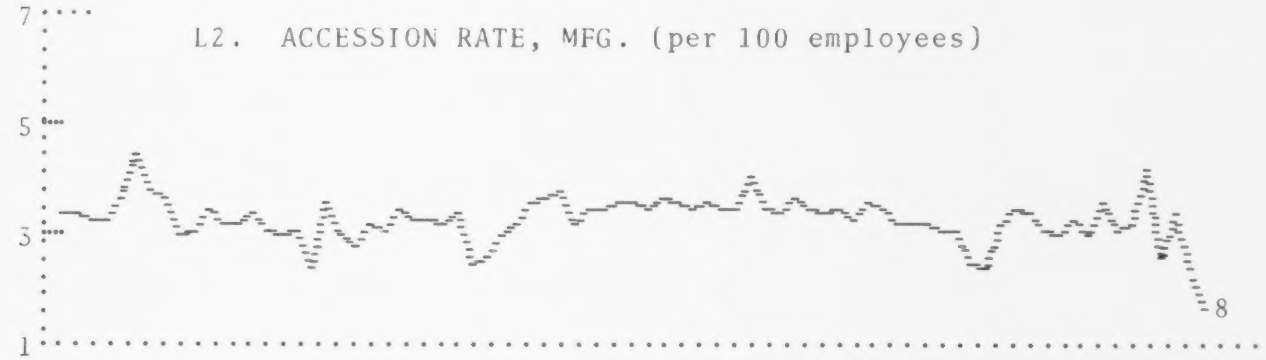
*SA: Seasonally Adjusted

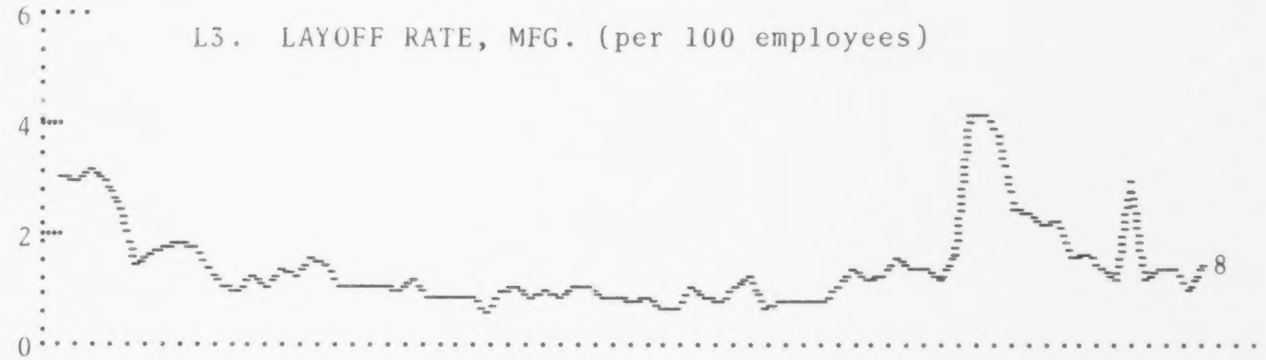
Section

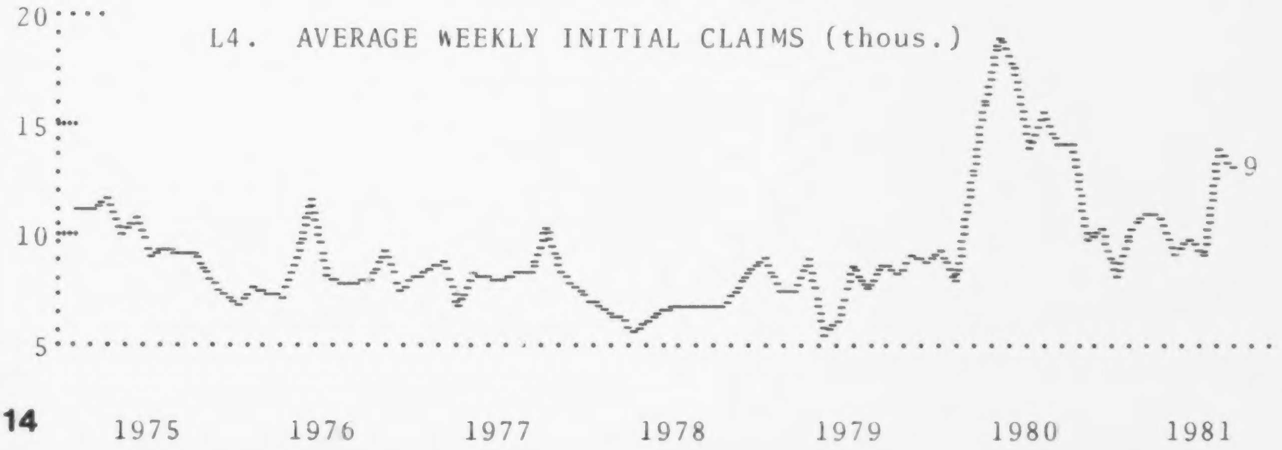
D

CYCLICAL INDICATORS


L1. AVERAGE WORKWEEK, MFG. (hours)


L2. ACCESSION RATE, MFG. (per 100 employees)

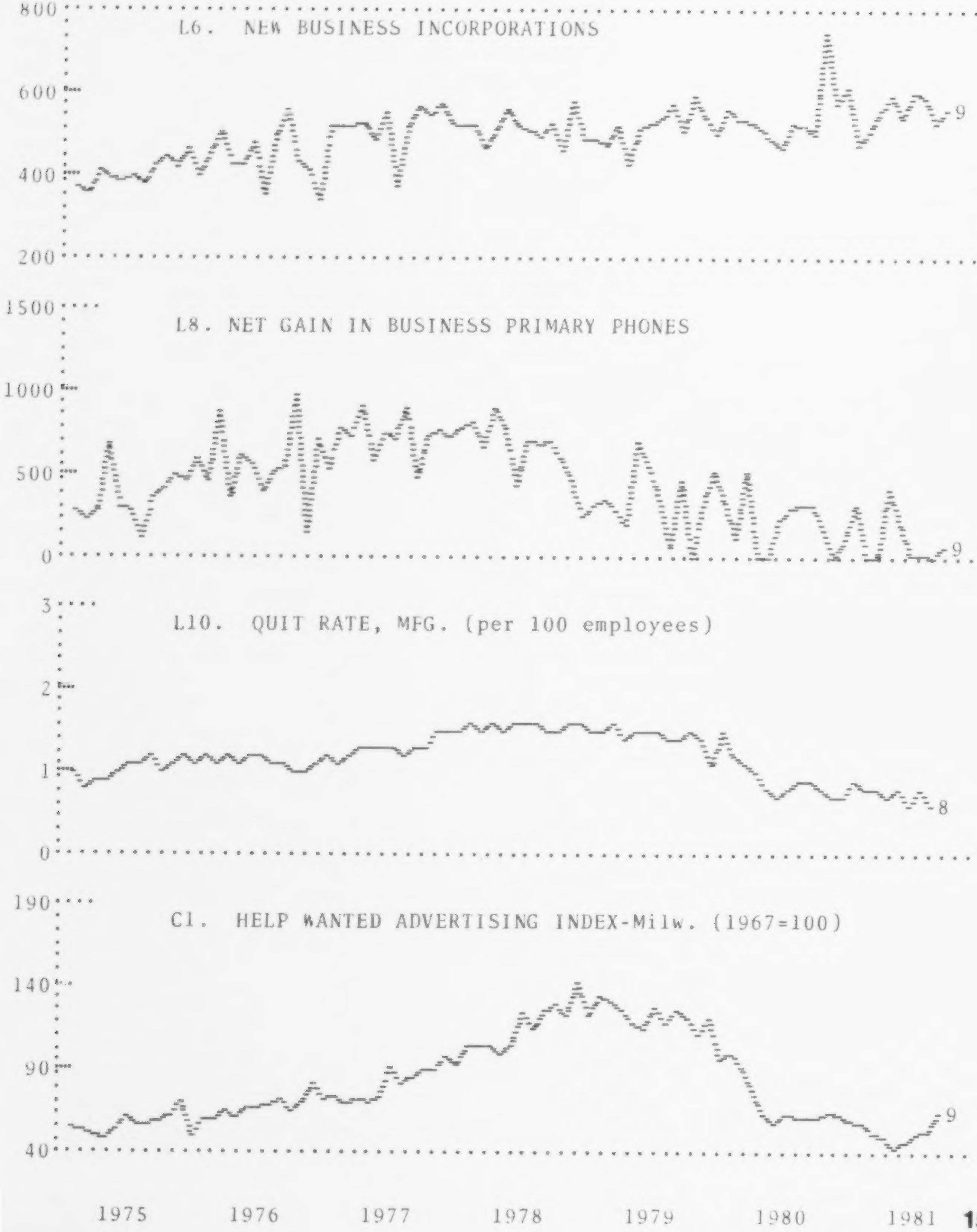

L3. LAYOFF RATE, MFG. (per 100 employees)

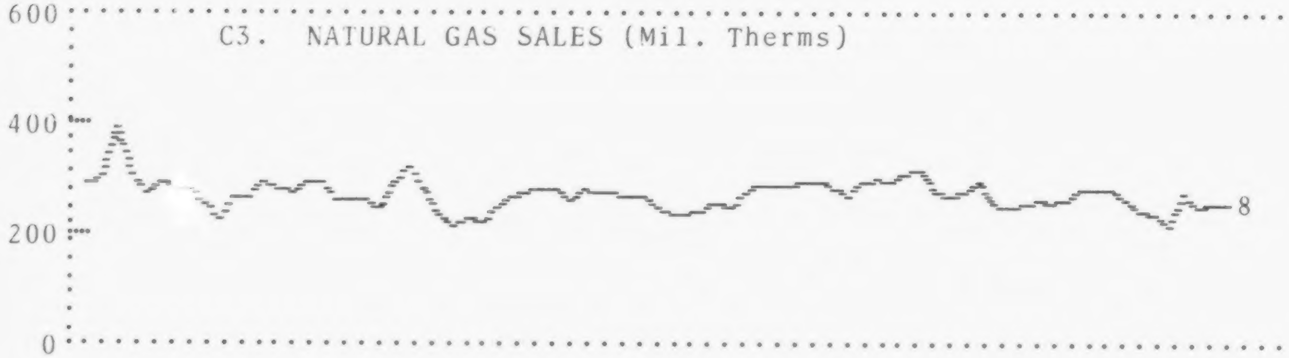

L4. AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS (thous.)

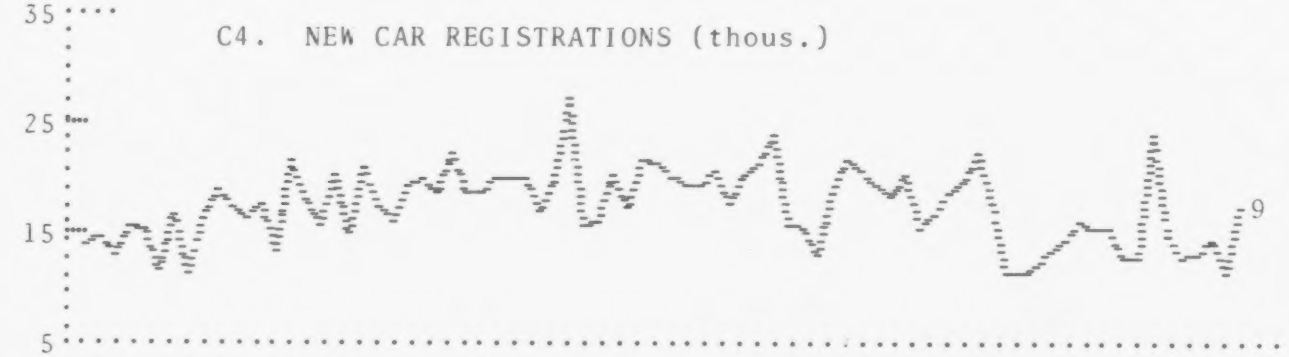
Section

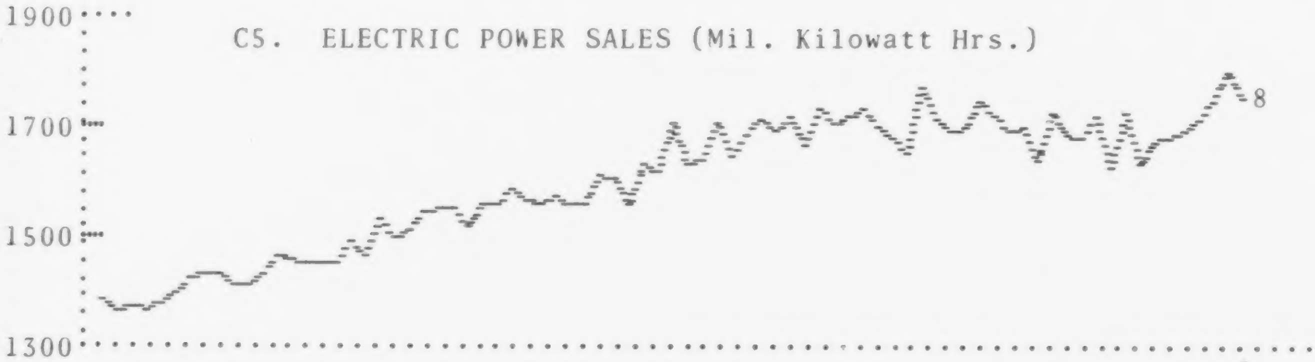
D

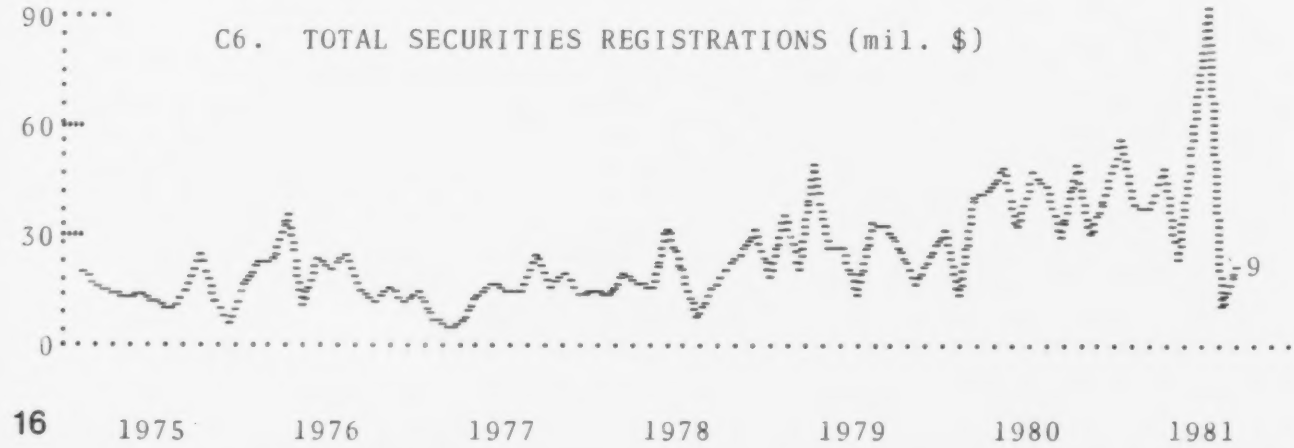
CYCLICAL INDICATORS

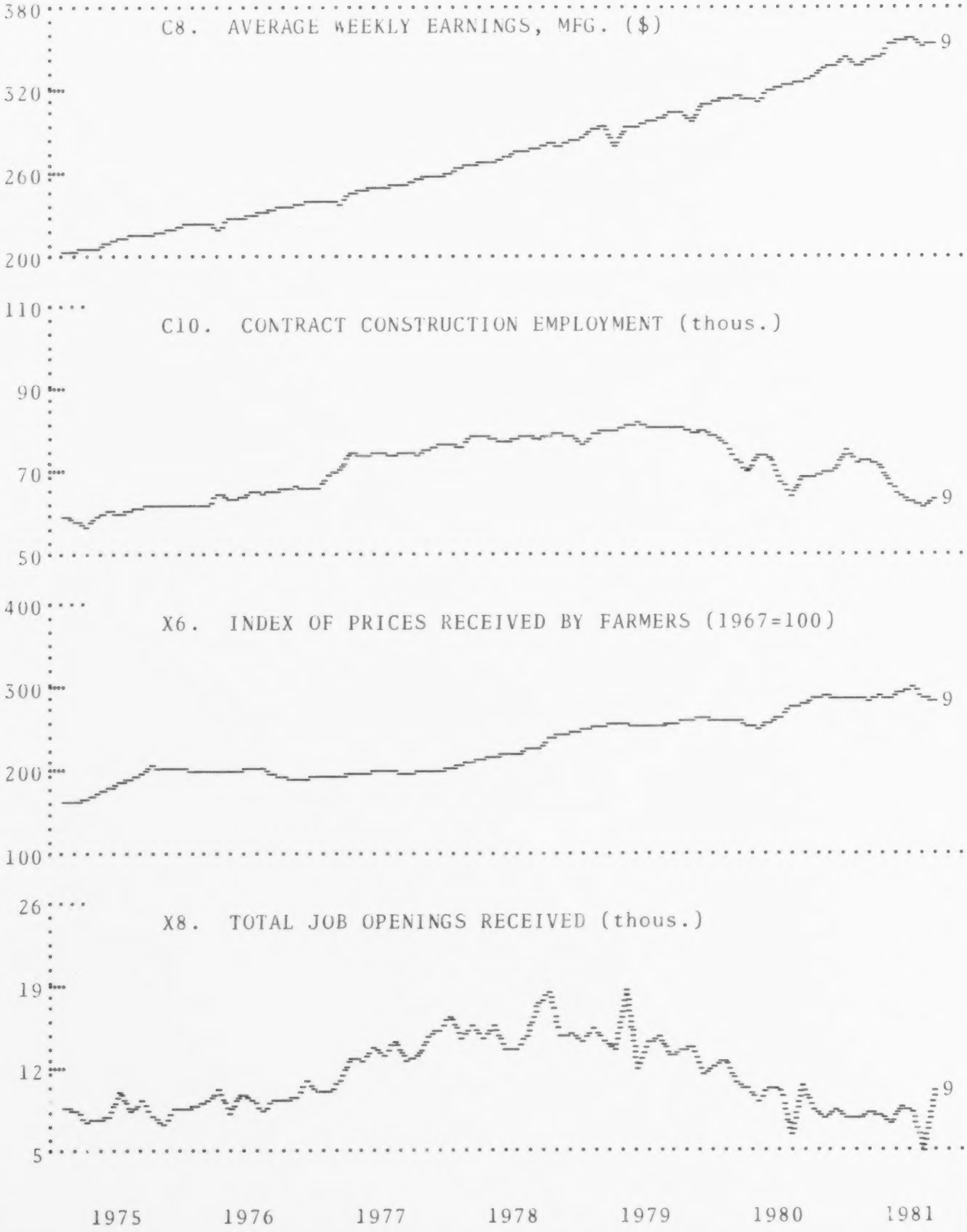



C3. NATURAL GAS SALES (Mil. Therms)


C4. NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS (thous.)


C5. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (Mil. Kilowatt Hrs.)


C6. TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS (mil. $)


380
C8. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG. ($)
9
320
260
200
110
C10. CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (thous.)
90
70
9
50
400
X6. INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS (1967=100)
300
9
200
100
26
X8. TOTAL JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (thous.)
19
12
9
5
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND
HUMAN RELATIONS
P.O. Box 7944
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53707

JOB SERVICE WISCONSIN

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY MAIL LAB 449

CONGRESSIONAL INFO SERV. 0890 E
SRI
4520 EAST WEST HIGHWAY
WASHINGTON, DC 20014

FIRST CLASS MAIL

(Continued from Page 11)

The income outlook in Wisconsin parallels the employment picture. Real personal income fell by 0.9% last year while growing 0.8% in the U.S. as a whole. This year, real personal income in the state is expected to grow by 1.6%, compared to 2.8% nationally. Income growth next year is also expected to remain sluggish, as real personal income grows by 2.4% to $25.056 billion. This compares to a growth of 2.7% nationally. Wisconsin's relatively poor performance in income growth is clearly related to the employment picture. Wages and salaries, which make up over 60% of total personal income, grew 2.3% less than national wages and salaries last year and are expected to fall 2.0% short of the national growth rate this year.

The problem industries in Wisconsin are concentrated in the durable goods manufacturing sector and construction. Employment in the durable goods industries fell 7.0% last year and is expected to decline another 2.5% this year, to the 359,000 level. Total average employment in those industries for 1979 was 391,700. Construction employment fell by 12.2% in 1980 and is expected to average 68,400 for this year, a decline of 3.1% from last year. The large losses in construction employment are related to the housing market declines. The total number of housing permits declined from 38,400 units in 1978 to 19,800 last year. Permit activity may pick up slightly this year to 23,000 permits, but only if mortgage rates decline. Construction employment is not expected to fully recover until 1983.

Employment growth in Wisconsin service and trade industries is beginning to show the effects of the sustained sluggish income growth. Average employment in retail and wholesale trade dipped slightly last year (-0.4%) and is expected to grow by only 0.2% this year. Service industry employment growth rates remain positive but are below normal long-term growth trends.

Government employment has also shown declines for the first time in decades, mostly from the loss of federal jobs. State and local government employment is also expected to show some cutbacks this year and next in response to federal budget cuts and restricted state and local budgets.

Nationally, there are continuing signs of a mild and brief recession in the next few months, but this troublesome news is countered by welcome progress on the inflation front and by the expectation that federal tax cuts will spur renewed growth next year. In Wisconsin, the economic performance has been even less sanguine. The Wisconsin economy is not expected to show solid gains until mid-1982 at the earliest. In the meantime, Wisconsin's economy could decline slightly before showing signs of improvement.

12/29/81 S7750-1 A

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NOVEMBER
1981

WISCONSIN
DILHR
DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Accession Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Layoff Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L5	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L8	Net Gain in Business Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L9	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L10	Quit Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Security Registrations	Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Job Vacancies, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X10	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

COVER PHOTO: CONTEMPORARY CONTRAST, Mineral Point. Courtesy of Bob Coyle and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER

Estimates in Brief

Employment in Wisconsin continued to show signs of deterioration in mid-October. The employment rate declined, and the unemployment rate rose, more sharply than the U.S. rates did, from a month-earlier. The unemployment rate also set modern-day records for any October on both an unadjusted and seasonally-adjusted basis.

Employment Index Declines from Month-Earlier, Advances from Year-Ago

Employment in mid-October (the week of Oct. 12) was up 7.8 per cent from the base year of 1977, compared to a U.S. growth rate of 11.3 per cent.

The state rate a month earlier was 8.7 per cent growth, and 7.4 per cent a year ago October.

The Index measures seasonally-adjusted growth in nonfarm wage and salary employment only.

Employment Rate Down from Month-Earlier and Year-Ago

The per cent of the state's working-age population earning wages and salaries in October was 53.7 per cent, the lowest rate since November of 1977. That was below the September rate of 54.2 per cent, the year-ago rate of 54.1 percent, and the U.S. rate for October, 1981, of 54.9 per cent.

Unemployment Rises Above U.S. Rate -- Again

Unemployment worsened significantly from September to October in Wisconsin, with broad-based job losses. An increase of 18,300 unemployed casued the state's unadjusted unemployment rate to rise from 6.7 per cent in mid-September to 7.5 per cent in mid-October. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the unemployment rate went from 7.3 per cent to 8.1 per cent.

The unadjusted rate was the highest for any October since 1954, when the state began keeping detailed records. It was the highest for any month since 8.9 per cent was recorded in March, 1981. The seasonally-adjusted rate was the highest for any October since 1960, as far back as adjusted data goes. It was the highest for any month since June, 1975, when adjusted unemployment in the last recession peaked at 8.2 per cent. The October rate also was the fourth time in the state's modern history, and the fourth time this year, that the seasonally-adjusted rate surpassed the U.S. rate. The U.S. rate for mid-October was 8.0 per cent.

Manufacturing Employment Declines

Wisconsin's manufacturing industries accounted for about 28 per cent of all nonfarm wage and salary employment in October, the largest single employing industry. This employment decreased by 26,100 from September, led by decreases in transportation equipment manufacturing and food processing. All industries in manufacturing either decreased or remained unchanged.

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1980
LEADING INDICATORS							
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.							
Unadjusted	HOURS	39.9P Oct	40.1	40.1	-0.5	-0.5	40.2
Seasonally Adjusted		39.8P	40.0	40.0	-0.5	-0.5	
L2 ACCESSION RATE, MFG.							
Unadjusted	RATE PER 100 EMPL.	2.6 Sep	2.4	3.4	-	-	3.1
Seasonally Adjusted		2.4	1.7	3.1	-	-	
L3 LAYOFF RATE, MFG.							
Unadjusted	RATE PER 100 EMPL.	1.5 Sep	1.1	2.4	-	-	2.3
Seasonally Adjusted		1.4	1.5	2.2	-	-	
L4 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	12,315 Oct	8,187	10,427	50.4	18.1	12,627
Seasonally Adjusted		16,870	13,248	14,287	27.3	18.1	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES							
Unadjusted	THOUS. DOL.	20,238 Apr	5,299	1,952	281.9	936.8	4,119
Seasonally Adjusted		27,497	9,152	2,053	200.4	1239.4	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	521 Oct	536	703	-2.8	-25.9	548
Seasonally Adjusted		555	561	749	-1.1	-25.9	
L7 BUSINESS FAILURES							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	48 Apr	23	12	108.7	300.0	16
Seasonally Adjusted		50	34	12	47.1	316.7	
L8 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES (PRIMARY)							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-1,452 Oct	380	34	-482.1	4170.6	157
Seasonally Adjusted		-1,309	77	177	-1800.0	-839.5	
L9 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	299 Sep	268	370	11.6	-19.2	303
Seasonally Adjusted		232	236	288	-1.7	-19.4	
L10 QUIT RATE, MANUFACTURING							
Unadjusted	RATE PER EMPL.	1.1 Sep	1.4	1.4	-	-	0.9
Seasonally Adjusted		0.7	0.6	0.9	-	-	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS							
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)							
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	50 Oct	55	62	-9.1	-19.4	73
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL							
Unadjusted	PERCENT	7.5P Oct	6.7	6.3	-	-	7.0
Seasonally Adjusted		8.1P	7.3	7.3	-	-	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES							
Unadjusted	MIL. THERMS	127.0 Aug	121.9	126.8	4.2	0.2	273.5
Seasonally Adjusted		258.7	257.2	258.2	0.6	0.2	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	12,543 Oct	15,717	19,094	-20.2	-34.3	15,429
Seasonally Adjusted		10,538	17,337	16,039	-39.2	-34.3	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES							
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1839.7 Aug	1838.3	1767.6	0.1	4.1	1699.0
Seasonally Adjusted		1755.4	1805.8	1686.8	-2.8	4.1	

P = Preliminary

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1980
C6 TOTAL SECURITY REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	49.0 Oct	22.3	52.4	119.7	-6.5	39.2
Seasonally Adjusted		46.9	22.3	50.1	110.3	-6.4	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	4,075 Aug	4,107	3,682	-0.8	10.7	3,712
Seasonally Adjusted		4,091	4,148	3,697	-1.4	10.7	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.							
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	358.33P Oct	355.75	332.88	0.7	7.6	323.21
Seasonally Adjusted		355.84P	356.11	330.49	-0.1	7.7	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	395.0 Sep	449.5	371.4	-12.1	6.4	377.6
Seasonally Adjusted		400.6	440.7	376.7	-9.1	6.3	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS	70.7P Oct	70.8	76.3	-0.1	-7.3	71.2
Seasonally Adjusted		64.0P	63.6	69.1	0.6	-7.4	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS							
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	6,300 Sep	6,243	6,683	0.9	-5.7	6,123
Seasonally Adjusted		5,502	5,890	5,836	-6.6	-5.7	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,355 Sep	2,970	3,308	13.0	1.4	3,395
Seasonally Adjusted		3,315	3,116	3,268	6.4	1.4	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,945 Sep	3,273	3,375	-10.0	-12.7	2,728
Seasonally Adjusted		2,208	2,746	2,530	-19.6	-12.7	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,607 Sep	4,579	4,430	0.6	4.0	3,403
Seasonally Adjusted		3,413	3,316	3,281	2.9	4.0	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)			(Jul)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	286.9 Sep	285.6	258.4	0.5	11.0	251.5
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS							
Unadjusted	INDEX	284 Oct	285	287	-0.4	-1.0	270
Seasonally Adjusted		283	285	286	-0.7	-1.0	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES (PRIMARY)							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-187 Oct	2,965	2,578	-106.3	-107.3	1,880
Seasonally Adjusted		-900	-2,193	1,865	59.0	-148.3	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	7,248 Oct	11,027	8,991	-34.3	-19.4	9,760
Seasonally Adjusted		6,929	10,144	8,599	-31.7	-19.4	
X9 JOB VACANCIES, MFG.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	1,468 Sep	1,626	1,686	-9.7	-12.9	2,057
Seasonally Adjusted		1,395	1,454	1,603	-4.1	-13.0	
X10 MANUFACTURING EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS	544.8P Oct	572.1	552.7	-4.8	-1.4	561.9
Seasonally Adjusted		540.5P	559.2	548.3	-3.3	-1.4	

P = Preliminary

Section

B

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
OCTOBER	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2445.0	2466.2	2395.0	-0.9	10.2
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2262.4	2301.8	2243.1	-1.7	0.9
Unemployment	182.6	164.3	151.9	11.1	20.2
Unemployment Rate	7.5	6.7	6.3	-	-
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2432.1	2422.8	2401.9	0.4	1.3
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2234.3	2245.3	2226.8	-0.5	0.3
Unemployment	197.8	177.5	175.1	11.4	13.0
Unemployment Rate	8.1	7.3	7.3	-	-

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
OCTOBER	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1969.2	1984.1	1960.3	-0.8	0.5
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	544.7	570.8	550.8	-4.6	-1.1
Mining	2.3	2.3	2.8	0.0	-17.9
Contract Construction	70.6	70.8	76.3	-0.3	-7.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	92.9	92.0	95.0	1.0	-2.2
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	17.0	17.0	16.6	0.0	2.4
Wholesale Trade	98.8	98.7	96.5	0.1	2.4
Retail Trade	353.2	350.7	350.9	0.7	0.7
General Merchandise	47.4	45.8	49.4	3.5	-4.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	96.3	96.4	94.3	-0.1	2.1
Banking	27.1	27.1	26.5	0.0	2.3
Insurance	30.6	30.6	30.6	0.0	0.0
Service and Miscellaneous	386.4	387.5	370.7	-0.3	4.2
Hospitals	74.4	74.4	72.6	0.0	2.5
Private Education	23.6	22.6	23.2	4.4	1.7
Government	324.0	314.9	322.9	2.9	0.3
State Government	81.3	80.1	80.2	1.5	1.4
Local Government	215.1	207.0	215.0	3.9	0.0

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
OCTOBER	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	106,736	106,236	105,167	0.5	1.5
Employment	98,217	98,270	97,206	-0.1	1.0
Unemployment	8,520	7,966	7,961	7.0	7.0
Unemployment Rate	8.0	7.5	7.6	-	-

Section

C

SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN JOB OPENINGS

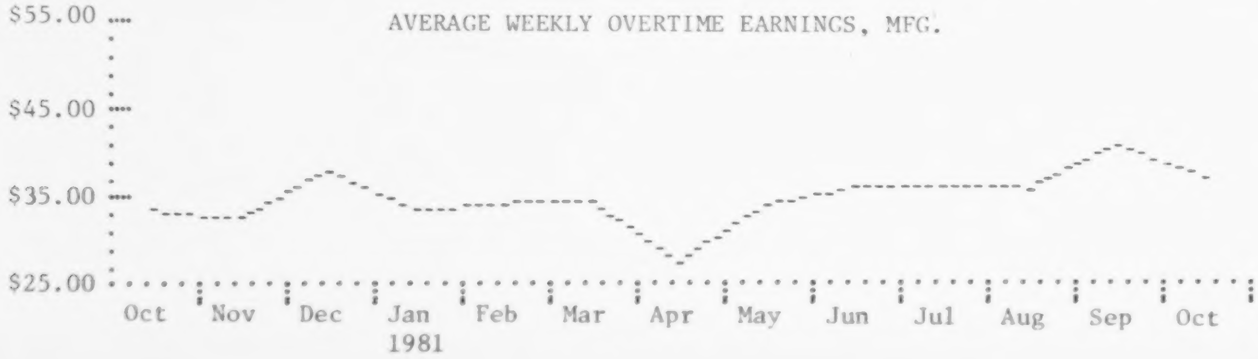
JOB OPENINGS *(Unadjusted)* SEPTEMBER	Number of Job Openings			Job Openings Rates (Openings Per 100 Jobs)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	13,320	12,054	13,280	0.7	0.6	0.7
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	1,417	1,569	1,646	0.3	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	1,468	1,626	1,686	0.3	0.2	0.3
Durable Goods	1,084	1,254	1,167	0.3	0.2	0.3
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	3	3	2	*	*	*
Furniture and Fixtures	5	3	15	0.1	*	0.2
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	2	0	13	*	*	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	27	43	38	0.1	0.2	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	169	178	246	0.3	0.1	0.4
Machinery (Excluding Electrical)	397	513	421	0.3	0.4	0.3
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	266	212	129	0.5	0.4	0.2
Transportation Equipment	54	68	135	0.1	0.2	0.4
Instruments and Related Products	123	155	102	1.0	1.2	0.9
Nondurable Goods	384	372	516	0.2	0.2	0.3
Food and Kindred Products	152	168	324	0.2	0.2	0.4
Textile Mill Products	5	14	2	0.1	0.3	*
Apparel and Other Finished Products	93	39	72	1.4	0.6	1.2
Paper and Allied Products	55	33	36	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	12	16	19	*	0.1	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	56	82	64	0.6	0.8	0.6
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	11	17	1	0.1	0.1	*
Leather and Leather Products	0	3	1	*	*	*
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	11,852	10,428	11,594	0.8	0.7	0.8
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	235	228	209	0.3	0.3	0.2
Trade	2,436	1,351	1,469	0.5	0.3	0.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	658	684	774	0.7	0.7	0.8
Service (Including Hospitals)	3,115	3,144	4,427	0.8	0.8	1.2
Hospitals	904	969	1,154	1.2	1.3	1.6
Government	5,259	4,701	4,537	1.6	1.5	1.5

* Rate Less Than 0.05.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* OCTOBER	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	544.7	570.8	550.8
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	531.3	546.9	539.2
Durable Goods	350.4	363.7	355.4
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	20.5	20.9	20.5
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.9	3.0	2.8
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	9.6	9.8	9.2
Furniture and Fixtures	9.1	9.3	9.1
Household Furniture	4.0	4.1	3.8
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	9.0	9.2	9.7
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	4.7	4.8	5.3
Primary Metal Industries	26.5	27.1	24.9
Iron and Steel Foundries	16.3	16.6	14.9
Fabricated Metal Products	56.3	57.5	57.1
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.7	5.8	6.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	13.6	13.9	14.2
Metal Stampings	16.2	16.8	16.2
Machinery (Except Electrical)	121.1	122.3	120.3
Engines and Turbines	22.9	22.7	22.1
Farm Machinery and Equipment	17.9	18.4	18.1
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	18.5	18.7	19.9
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	12.8	12.8	11.4
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	12.3	12.4	12.9
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	17.2	17.5	17.1
Service Industry Machines	8.3	8.3	7.9
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	54.9	56.0	55.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	20.6	20.7	20.5
Household Appliances	7.6	8.0	8.0
Transportation Equipment	29.2	37.3	35.6
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	20.6	28.2	27.1
Instruments and Related Products	12.3	12.5	12.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.5	11.6	10.8
Nondurable Goods	194.2	207.1	195.4
Food and Kindred Products	66.8	77.9	67.0
Meat Products	13.4	13.3	12.9
Dairy Products	16.4	16.8	17.3
Canning and Preserving	13.3	23.9	11.7
Bakery Products	4.5	4.6	5.0
Beverage Industries	11.8	12.0	12.9
Textile Mill Products	4.4	4.5	4.6
Knitting Mills	3.5	3.6	3.6
Apparel and Other Finished Products	6.3	6.5	6.7
Paper and Allied Products	48.4	49.0	47.7
Pulp and Paper Mills	30.7	31.0	30.2
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	9.2	9.3	9.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	7.2	7.3	7.2
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	31.5	31.8	32.0
Newspapers	10.7	10.7	11.0
Commercial Printing	12.1	12.4	12.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.8	9.8	9.7
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	17.4	17.9	17.9
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	13.4	13.7	13.3
Leather and Leather Products	9.3	9.3	9.4
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.8	2.8	2.8
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.5	4.5	4.7
Other Nondurable Goods	0.4	0.4	0.4

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* OCTOBER	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings				
							Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$358	$356	$333	39.9	40.1	40.1	$8.97	$8.88	$8.31	$8.65	$8.57
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	$363	$364	$336	40.1	40.0	40.1	9.07	9.10	8.38	8.74	8.76
Durable Goods	365	364	340	39.7	39.5	39.9	9.20	9.20	8.52	8.91	8.94
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	252	254	247	38.2	38.6	40.3	6.60	6.58	6.13	6.45	6.44
Furniture and Fixtures	264	266	243	39.5	39.6	39.3	6.68	6.71	6.17	–	–
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	347	345	335	41.4	41.9	42.7	8.38	8.24	7.84	8.12	8.01
Primary Metal Industries	363	347	334	39.5	38.2	39.8	9.18	9.07	8.40	8.89	8.79
Iron and Steel Foundries	364	343	324	40.0	38.1	39.1	9.09	9.00	8.29	8.80	8.72
Fabricated Metal Products	363	351	338	40.0	39.0	40.0	9.08	9.00	8.45	8.71	8.62
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	348	344	318	40.6	39.9	40.5	8.58	8.62	7.85	8.28	8.31
Metal Stampings	366	347	346	38.6	37.2	38.6	9.48	9.32	8.96	9.28	9.15
Machinery (Except Electrical)	414	409	375	40.3	40.2	40.0	10.28	10.18	9.36	10.06	9.95
Engines and Turbines	440	437	390	39.9	40.0	38.8	11.04	10.93	10.04	10.80	10.73
Farm Machinery and Equip.	447	441	401	40.7	40.3	40.5	10.98	10.94	9.90	10.78	10.75
Const. and Related Mach.	422	419	397	39.6	39.6	40.4	10.65	10.57	9.83	10.45	10.41
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	409	401	376	40.8	40.4	40.2	10.03	9.91	9.36	9.78	9.57
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	409	410	386	41.6	42.1	42.7	9.82	9.73	9.03	9.44	9.32
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	421	425	393	39.3	39.7	40.0	10.72	10.71	9.82	10.55	10.37
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	338	333	307	39.7	39.8	39.1	8.53	8.35	7.86	8.31	8.14
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	372	374	325	40.1	41.3	38.6	9.29	9.05	8.42	8.98	8.72
Transportation Equipment	449	458	425	39.1	39.4	40.1	11.48	11.63	10.61	10.76	11.25
Instruments and Related Prod.	294	291	263	39.4	39.0	39.2	7.47	7.46	6.72	7.36	7.35
Nondurable Goods	345	342	320	40.3	41.0	40.5	8.58	8.34	7.92	8.16	7.90
Food and Kindred Products	332	323	317	38.7	41.1	39.6	8.58	7.85	8.00	8.16	7.49
Meat Products	412	423	373	39.1	40.3	38.6	10.52	10.50	9.67	10.08	10.06
Dairy Products	330	341	313	40.1	41.0	41.4	8.22	8.33	7.55	7.87	7.91
Textile Mill Products	240	241	220	37.7	37.2	38.1	6.36	6.47	5.79	6.14	6.21
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	190	191	184	36.7	37.0	37.2	5.18	5.16	4.94	5.08	5.04
Paper and Allied Products	425	436	384	44.9	44.8	44.3	9.47	9.74	8.66	8.94	9.04
Pulp and Paper Mills	457	474	412	46.2	46.2	45.2	9.89	10.28	9.10	9.29	9.48
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	384	380	342	39.2	39.2	38.4	9.79	9.69	8.89	–	–
Chemicals and Allied Products	386	379	361	40.2	40.3	40.4	9.60	9.40	8.93	9.41	9.22
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	275	270	269	38.7	38.0	39.7	7.12	7.11	6.78	6.95	6.91
Leather and Leather Products	234	230	213	39.1	38.3	38.4	5.99	6.00	5.55	5.85	5.86


AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS, MFG.

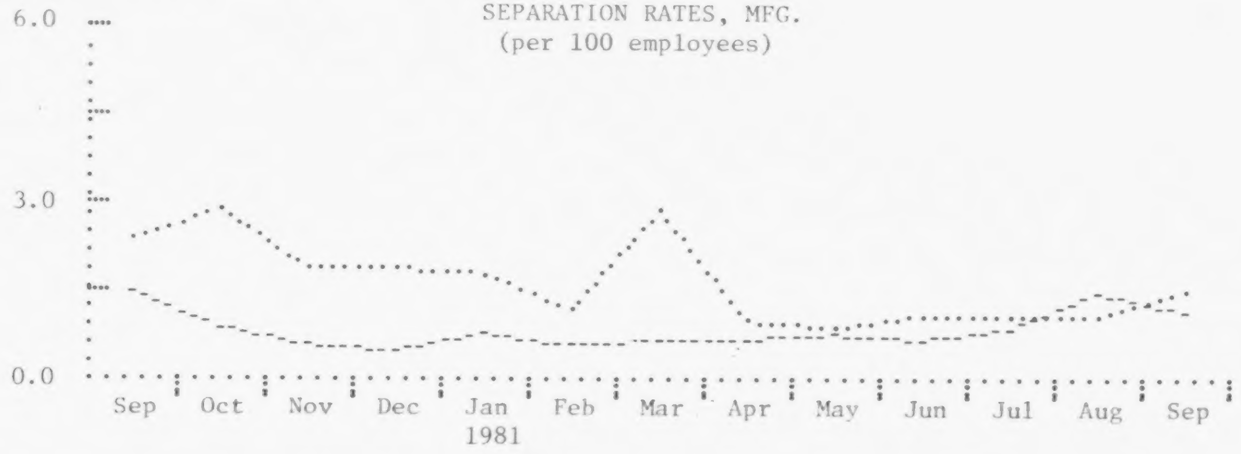
Section

C

WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER RATES

LABOR TURNOVER RATES (Rates Per 100 Employees) SEPTEMBER	SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	4.6	4.0	4.8	2.2	2.2	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.3
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	3.0	3.0	3.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.6
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	3.4	3.1	4.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	2.4
Durable Goods	3.0	2.7	3.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	3.4	5.0	1.2	1.5	3.5	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.7
Furniture and Fixtures	3.3	3.9	3.2	1.2	2.7	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	2.7	5.3	2.7	0.8	3.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.8
Primary Metal Industries	4.5	4.2	5.6	0.9	1.5	2.6	3.1	1.7	2.2
Fabricated Metal Products	2.8	0.6	3.6	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.2	2.0
Machinery (Except Electrical)	2.1	2.9	2.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.5
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.3	3.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.6
Transportation Equipment	5.3	10.9	6.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.6	8.3	3.7
Instruments and Related Products	1.9	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.5	1.0
Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.1	6.6	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.0	3.5
Food and Kindred Products	6.0	5.7	12.6	2.3	3.2	4.3	2.9	1.3	7.5
Textile Mill Products	9.5	9.5	12.9	1.8	2.1	3.4	7.1	7.1	8.7
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.7	2.8	5.2	3.2	1.7	2.5	1.2	0.8	1.9
Paper and Allied Products	2.2	3.2	2.6	1.2	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.3
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.0	1.6	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	3.1	2.6	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	2.1	1.3	0.8
Leather and Leather Products	3.7	4.3	3.4	1.5	2.4	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.7
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	5.0	4.5	4.8	2.6	2.7	3.3	1.5	1.1	0.9
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	10.7	2.9	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.2	8.7	1.5	0.3
Trade	4.8	5.9	4.8	3.1	3.5	3.6	1.0	1.6	0.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	0.1	*	*
Service (Including Hospitals)	5.2	4.8	5.7	3.3	3.6	4.4	0.6	0.4	0.6
Government	4.0	2.7	5.4	2.2	1.4	3.1	1.0	0.8	1.4

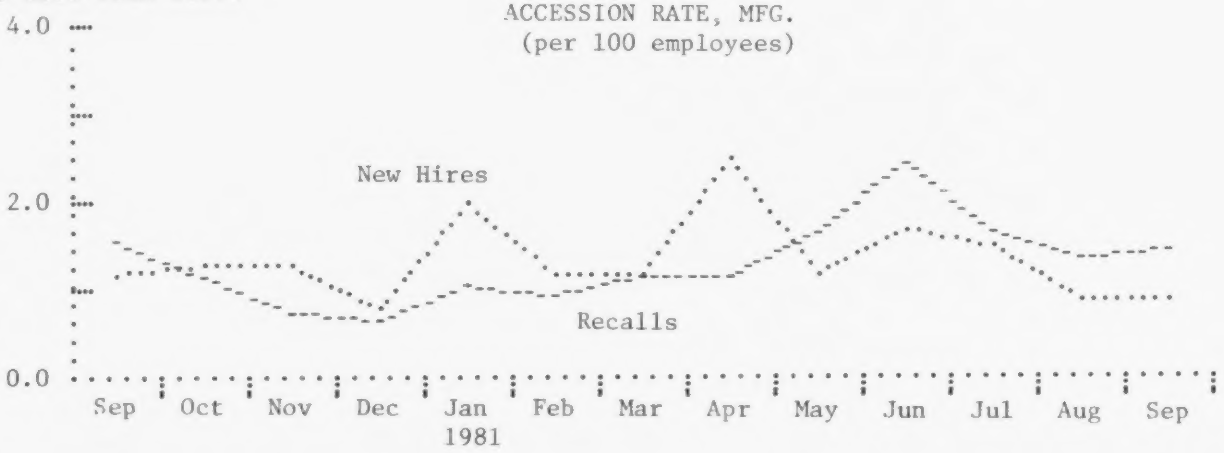
* Rate Less Than 0.05.


SEPARATION RATES, MFG.
(per 100 employees)

WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER RATES

LABOR TURNOVER RATES (Rates Per 100 Employees)	ACCESSION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS		
SEPTEMBER	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	4.9	4.0	5.8	3.0	2.7	3.5	1.8	1.2	2.0
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.2
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	2.6	2.4	3.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.2
Durable Goods	2.5	2.0	3.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.0	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.2	1.4
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.5	2.9	2.0	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8
Primary Metal Industries	2.0	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.3
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	0.5	2.6	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.1	1.1
Machinery (Except Electrical)	3.0	3.6	3.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.4	2.1	1.6
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	1.7	2.0	2.8	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.2
Transportation Equipment	4.2	3.5	7.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.1	1.4	2.7
Instruments and Related Products	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.9
Nondurable Goods	2.8	3.5	3.6	1.9	2.3	2.5	0.8	1.0	1.0
Food and Kindred Products	3.7	6.0	5.6	2.5	4.0	4.3	1.0	1.6	1.2
Textile Mill Products	5.4	4.2	5.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	4.6	3.4	4.4
Apparel and Other Finished Products	6.3	2.9	4.2	5.9	2.1	2.6	0.4	0.6	1.4
Paper and Allied Products	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.0	1.7	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.0	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.6
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1.7	1.4	2.1	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6
Leather and Leather Products	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.5
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	5.8	4.8	6.8	3.6	3.4	4.3	2.1	1.3	2.3
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	3.8	4.6	4.7	1.5	1.9	1.4	2.1	2.6	3.2
Trade	10.7	7.0	11.5	5.7	4.6	6.6	5.0	2.3	4.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	1.9	3.0	1.7	1.8	2.7	0.2	*	0.1
Service (Including Hospitals)	4.7	4.6	5.8	4.2	4.1	4.9	0.4	0.4	0.6
Government	2.0	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.3

* Rate Less Than 0.05.


ACCESSION RATE, MFG.
(per 100 employees)

Section

C

SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers *(Unadjusted)* OCTOBER	Average Weekly						Average Hourly Earnings				
	Earnings			Hours			Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$322	$322	$298	39.5	39.5	39.8	8.14	8.14	7.49	–	–
Wisconsin	358	356	333	39.9	40.1	40.1	8.97	8.88	8.31	8.65	8.57
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	355	361	322	41.1	42.0	41.1	8.63	8.59	7.84	7.88	8.16
Beloit (City)	346	348	344	41.6	41.3	44.2	8.32	8.41	7.78	8.28	8.35
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	352	355	339	40.8	40.8	42.2	8.63	8.69	8.03	8.54	8.64
Fond du Lac (City)	328	297	307	39.6	38.8	39.5	8.29	7.65	7.77	8.13	7.31
Green Bay (Brown County)	375	381	348	41.2	42.6	41.9	9.12	8.95	8.30	8.57	8.39
Janesville (City)	427	409	400	39.7	37.4	37.9	10.74	10.95	10.55	10.31	10.65
Kenosha (County)	360	426	389	37.6	39.6	39.7	9.57	10.75	9.78	8.21	10.19
La Crosse (County)	311	315	284	39.2	40.2	40.3	7.95	7.84	7.05	7.64	7.55
Madison (Dane County)	340	346	325	39.4	40.0	38.7	8.64	8.63	8.41	8.33	8.39
Manitowoc (City)	287	285	264	39.0	38.9	39.1	7.38	7.32	6.75	7.19	7.14
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	397	390	366	39.8	39.3	39.7	9.98	9.91	9.21	9.69	9.60
Racine (County)	385	380	354	39.9	39.6	39.9	9.65	9.59	8.87	9.40	9.26
Sheboygan (County)	330	322	303	38.0	38.0	38.6	8.69	8.47	7.84	8.39	8.23
Wausau (Marathon County)	382	386	360	43.0	44.1	43.6	8.89	8.76	8.26	8.57	8.43

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. *(Unadjusted)* OCTOBER	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	20,350.0	20,608.0	20,235.0	-1.3	0.6
Wisconsin	544.7	570.8	550.9	-4.6	-1.1
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	47.2	48.2	46.5	-2.1	1.5
Beloit (City)	7.4	7.4	6.9	0.0	7.2
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.6	8.6	8.8	0.0	-2.3
Fond du Lac (City)	10.6	12.1	9.3	-12.4	14.0
Green Bay (Brown County)	22.2	22.8	22.0	-2.6	0.9
Janesville (City)	8.1	10.8	9.4	-25.0	-13.8
Kenosha (County)	11.8	16.9	18.3	-30.2	-35.5
La Crosse (County)	10.9	11.1	10.8	-1.8	0.9
Madison (Dane County)	20.7	20.9	20.0	-1.0	3.5
Manitowoc (City)	15.1	15.5	14.9	-2.6	1.3
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	197.0	200.2	201.6	-1.6	-2.3
Racine (County)	29.2	29.1	29.2	0.3	0.0
Sheboygan (County)	17.9	18.2	18.3	-1.6	-2.2
Wausau (Marathon County)	11.5	11.6	11.6	-0.9	-0.9

PREPARING FOR THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS
PART II

by Robert Ayres and Steven Miller

The use of industrial robots is already replacing human labor. The extent of this automation trend is undetermined. Robert Ayres and Steven Miller of Carnegie-Mellon University point out, in this second-of-a-two-part article, the need to recognize the impact of robotics on the labor force. Industry, labor unions, educational institutions and government must cooperate to ease the economic and social disruptions latent in automation.

Acknowledging Potential Displacement

Almost all of the membership of the Robot Institute of America--and most potential robot users--fall within a group of industries commonly referred to as the metalworking sector. There are nearly three million workers employed in the nine occupations designated as the prime operative task for robots in the metalworking industries nationwide. Based on the average weighted response of the percent of jobs which robots could do, it appears that nearly half a million of these operatives could potentially be replaced by present day, Level I, robots. The figure roughly doubles to one million operatives if second-generation, Level II, robots with rudimentary sensing capabilities were available.

The estimates we have assembled for metalworking only cover a subset of all the manufacturing operatives who do the type of task which robots can do. Based on extending the data for metalworking to similar task in other sectors, Level I robots could potentially replace about one million operatives, and Level II robots could potentially replace three million out of a current total of 7 million operatives. The time frame for this displacement is at least twenty years, however.

By 2025, it is conceivable that more sophisticated robots will replace almost all operative jobs (about 7% of todays workforce). But by then, most current operatives would have retired or left their jobs anyway. So this transition seems hardly catastrophic on a national scale. It will probably be less dramatic than the impact of office automation over the same period. The jobs would not disappear all at once, and robots manufacturing and maintenance itself will provide some new jobs. Natural attrition can certainly take care of much of the remaining gap fairly painlessly. The important conclusion is that young people seeking jobs in the near future will have to learn marketable skills other then welding, machining, and other operative tasks that are being robotized. Nevertheless, the potential for social unrest in specific locations cannot be dismissed quite so lightly. Consider the following points:

- Over half of all the unskilled and semiskilled "operative" workers--the types of jobs which could be replaced by robots--are concentrated in the four metalworking industries 34-37). Almost one half of all production workers in these four industries are geographically concentrated in the five Great Lakes States--Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin--plus New York and California. Within these same states, the metalworking sector also accounts for a large percentage of the total statewide employment in manufacturing. Adjustments in response to the rapid diffusion of robotics may be intensified in these areas. The impacts of not improving the productivity and competitive standing of these very same industries will also be concentrated in the same few states.

- Older established workers would generally be protected by union seniority rules, except in cases where the whole plant closes (e.g. Youngstown). However, some younger workers with less seniority may be "bumped." Whenever this happens, the displaced worker starts again at the bottom of the ladder. Thus reemployed "displacees" are also more vulnerable to subsequent layoffs. A class of perpetually insecure, marginal workers could result. This would be a source of social problems and political dissension.

- The states where jobs are most likely to be lost to robots are mainly in the North Central Region where industry is also most unionized, and where the wages are the highest. The "Sunbelt" states, where many new jobs are being created, have significantly lower wages. Many displacees would have to migrate to other regions. Those unable to upgrade their skills sufficiently might have to accept lower paying jobs or join the "underclass" of insecure marginal workers who never became established with a stable employer.

- Among those with least seniority are disproportionate numbers of minorities and women--because these people have only achieved access to the better paying manufacturing jobs in recent years. De facto economic discrimination would accordingly increase.

- Unions representing the affected categorized workers would probably experience sharp declines in membership and political and economic clout. A policy of organized resistance to the introduction of labor-saving technologies might seem attractive to fearful workers, resulting in a severe drag on the productivity of the manufacturing sector.

The Role of the Major Actors

The major actors involved in the transition are private industry, labor, educational institutions, government.

These four actors must consolidate resources to anticipate and solve a related set of problems:

1. Building the human capital that can support the rapid development of new technologies--including robotics.

2. Preparing the current workers most likely to be affected for the changes to come.

Private Industry's Role

As industrial firms push forward with developing robotics, they should be more forthright in identifying the vulnerable categories of workers. Currently, industry is reluctant to identify the categories of jobs that will eventually be phased out. In the short term, there may even be shortages of workers in some of the "prime operative" candidates for robotization (i.e. machine operators and welders), which gives industry a disincentive to warn workers of the inevitable changes to come. Admittedly, planning of this kind may not be easy, since the rate at which robots will be phased in depends on rapidly evolving technology, and on an uncertain economic climate. It is in industry's interest, however, to assume a more active role in planning future employment needs. It must ensure that the workforce gets an accurate preview of the requirements of tomorrow's workplace, and that the appropriate skills are sought and taught.

It is not enough for the business community to assert that educational and training institutions have not been responsive to real needs in preparing people for work life. Business has also contributed to the problem, for example, by viewing its participation with advisory councils of publicly funded training programs as perfunctory exercises in public relations without taking these responsibilities seriously.

Top management also creates the ground rules for how new technology should be evaluated. These ground rules determines which aspects of productivity improvement are emphasized. We think these decision criteria play a very important role in shaping the attitudes of middle management, operations staff, and even production workers, towards robots. As part of the recent Carnegie-Mellon University study, 19 robot users and 19 prospective robot users were asked to rank the factors influencing their decision to install robots. The survey results are shown in the Table below. Survey respondents overwhelmingly ranked efforts to reduce labor costs as their main motivation.

Motivations for Using Robots

RANK	USERS
1	Reduced Labor Cost
2	Elimination of Dangerous Jobs
3	Increased Output Rate
4	Improved Product Quality
5	Increased Product Flexibility
6	Reduced Materials Waste
7	Compliance with OSHA Regs
8	Reduced Labor Turnover
9	Reduced Capital Cost

RANK	PROSPECTIVE USERS
1	Reduced Labor Cost
2	Improved Product Quality
3	Elimination of Dangerous Jobs
4	Increased Output Rate
5	Increased Product Flexibility
6	Reduced Materials Waste
7	Compliance with OSHA Regs
8	Reduced Labor Turnover
9	Reduced Capital Cost

Source: CMU Robotics Survey: April, 1982

Many of the respondents who were interviewed suggested that the heavy emphasis on direct labor savings was imposed by the methods of financial analysis used to evaluate robot applications. Users frequently pointed out that the return on investment (ROI) calculation would not be favorable unless there is a dramatic decrease in direct labor cost. Arguments for the benefits of expanding capabilities, such as improving product quality or increasing production flexibility were often considered "nebulous" by the financial analyst. If the elimination of direct labor cost is the only benefit of robots acknowledged by management, there will undoubtedly be a perceived conflict between "successful" robot applications, and job security for workers.

While productivity can be improved by reducing the cost of producing a given mix of goods, it can also be raised by increasing the value of the goods which are sold. This can be done by producing more, by improving the quality of existing goods, or by creating and selling altogether new goods and services. Undoubtedly, production cost reduction is important, but if all the emphasis is put on cost-reducing-process-innovation as opposed to value-increasing-product-innovation, management may inadvertently create the conditions for an adversial showdown with organized labor.

The Role of Educational Institutions

Three types of educational and training programs are needed to support the growth of robotics:

- Programs to train technicians to operate and program the new equipment.
- Programs to train workers to install and maintain automated machines.
- Programs to train people to engineer innovative production systems, supporting both:

  applied engineering and applications work for immediate needs, and

  basic research and long term development work.

We feel that colleges and universities in the United States do a good job at educating science and engineering students. The problem appears to be with training unskilled or semiskilled people for operational functions in industry. It is not clear that many of our existing educational institutions have the capability, or even the inclination to involve themselves in training of this kind. Experience with publicly sponsored training programs suggest that, while they are reasonably capable of retraining workers who are already productive to do new jobs, they have seldomly been successful at training the "hard core" unemployed to be productive. The educational establishment must face up to this problem, since some of the factory jobs which have historically employed the least skilled workers--such as mater-handlers and machine loader--will eventually be replaced by robots.

Much of the human resource development for robotics (in the narrow sense), particularly the training of operations and maintenance personnel, is now carried out by the robot manufacturers themselves. The major robot manufacturers are educating potential users about robot applications, and they are running special training schools. As the demand for robot information increases, the robot manufacturers may not have the capacity to fulfill the necessary requests for information and training. At present, there are few alternatives. Only a small number of schools and training institutes as yet have the equipment required to train people to use or repair robots, and it seems that the educational resources needed to do this kind of training are actually shrinking. Institutions are laying off people in the wake of general educational cutbacks despite a recognized need to train more people to use and service new technologies.

Education and training are also needed if displaced workers are to successfully transfer to alternative lines of employment. Although the factory workforce will need new skills, we anticipate that a smaller percentage of the labor force will be working in the factory as the decades pass. The frequency of occupational change may be as important a motivation for additional training and retraining as the upward trend in skill requirements. The least skilled workers, especially, will need better background training in order to enable them to enter the productive workforce in an environment were machines and robots do most of the "unskilled" tasks.

The educational establishment also

needs to face up to other deficiencies:

- There is too much emphasis on education for white collar jobs as opposed to training people to work with (i.e. supervise, maintain and repair) machines.

- Universities help to create a "status" hierarchy which puts theoreticians above practitioners, and professions and administrators above everybody else. Too much emphasis on "high prestige" occupations results in a surplus of professionals--such as lawyers and administrators--and a shortage of people who make things work.

- Even when blue collar workers want to improve their skills, facilities and teachers are scarce.

One of the major barriers to developing a skilled factory work is the difference in self esteem between the college educated and those in skilled trades. Blue collar and skilled workers do not have a favorable image in our society, despite the fact that many of these jobs require more schooling, and pay comparable wages. Trade school is often viewed as an alternative for students who flunk out of the academic track, or for students who are delinquent. Time magazine recently commented that, "Even the least academically inclined high school graduates now set their sights on college rather then on a technical education." They add that, "Young people going to work are choosing, or being steered into, white collar jobs outside the factory."

The Unions´ Role

The Unions and management need ways of interacting cooperatively--rather than as adversaries--for dealing with issues of displacement and of changes in the workplace. Management wants to maintain a flexible posture for negotiating with the unions. This seems reasonable, from a management perspective, since the impending technological changes--hence, the precise labor requirements--are not yet well defined. Some managers feel that unions are seeking to formalize policies regarding displacement and workrules as early as possible, even before the situation is well defined, in order to establish precedents and protect their institutional structure. In response to this, management often adopts a "tight-lipped" policy on future automation plans. It would seem that if industry continues its non-communicative policy, the unions will continue to emphasize setting precedents in order to insure their survival in an uncertain environment. This type of "gaming" obstructs the type of planning that both unions and management need to do in cooperation with each other to solve real problems and achieve real benefits for workers and the public at large. Yet, neither side can reasonably be expected to change their positions unless there is outside intervention on the part of government to change the climate for negotiations.

In addition to cooperating with government and industry to help set the directions for retraining, organized labor might actively campaign to enhance the image of workers and of the industrial workplace. Factories have too long a history of being depicted as "hell holes." This depiction seems to have contributed to the low image of the factory worker.

Government´s Role

The government can carry out four vital functions to promote a successful transition to robotics:

1. To act as an "honest" broker to bring industry, labor and educational institutions together, especially when these parties face each other in adversarial roles.

2. To provide financial incentives for investing in education and training.

3. To operate institutions to carry out education and training.

4. To gather data and disseminate information to assist in planning for future employment needs.

Arbitrating Adversarial Positions

It is not reasonable to expect firms to be more open with the unions if such disclosures would constrain the employers in what type of technology they could develop, or how they could use it. Neither is it reasonable to expect unions to be more cooperative with management, and more flexible in their bargainings positions, if such an attitude would threaten the security of workers and the long term viability of the unions themselves. The only way for both sides to break out of this bind is for government to change the conditions under which unions and industry talk to each other. In this context, the US may have much to learn from Japan, Germany and other industrial countries.

Providing Incentives for Education and Training

Most managers realize that they must eventually do something to provide part of their workforce with the skills required to supervise, maintain, and repair automated machines, and to assist the remaining part to acquire new skills appropriate for alternative employment. But there are substantial costs involved in education and training, and there is no incentive for firms to start addressing the problems today. This perception of lack of urgency must be overcome. One of the government's key roles should be to provide incentives which would induce industry to take positive action on upgrading its human resources now. For example, the government could give tax incentives to partially reimburse industry for education and training investments in their employes. It could provide more favorable tax treatment for individuals who undertake formal retraining programs in midcareer. And, of course, it could provide inducements (financial and other) to educational institutions to induce them to redirect their efforts into new areas.

Operating Education and Training Institutions

Education and training are established functions of all levels of government. It is vital that publicly funded education and training programs reflect the emerging--rather than the obsolete--needs of industry and society. Vocational education enrollments and completions in six metalworking occupational categories account for just over three percent of all vocational education enrollments for FY 1978. Several popular occupational categories for publically funded training programs are precisely those which have been identified as prime candidates for robots. It appears that public education institutions in the US have not yet recognized the future employment skill needs of society.

Training programs funded directly by government have an incentive to get people through a program quickly, and document their "success," even if they are providing people with obsolescent skills.

Passing money from the government to training institutes through industry would ensure that business plays a greater role in setting the directions for the skill requirements of the workforce. This type of indirect transfer provides a commercial incentive to educational institutions to develop curricula that better match the needs of business. It would also force business to take more of an interest in the quality of training and retraining programs.

On the other hand, there are potentially serious problems with giving business such a strong guiding hand in redirecting training needs, just as there are problems in insulating government and academic programs from the swiftly changing requirements of the "real world." Recently, management and business administration programs themselves have come under fire for excessive short sightedness in their planning. In the past, most firms have intitiated their own retraining "on demand," only after a need is clearly recognized. The federal government could do a better job of forecasting future societal needs and transmitting the information, in relevant form, to business and educational establishments.

Gathering Data and Disseminating Information

The future outlook for employment within most factory occupations cannot be extrapolated from historical data. The basic technological relationships governing the mix of labor and capital required to satisfy a given level of output are changing in very fundamental ways. Yet, government publications are still projecting employment requirements for many of the factory occupations without any explicit acknowledgement the impact of emerging production technologies--including robotics. In fact, the government publications used to counsel workers about the skill requirements and long term outlooks of various occupations make no mention of robots on the jobs where they are already in use. The 1981 edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook makes no mention of robots in its description of production painters, welders, machine operators, inspectors, or assemblers. The handbook predicts that the need for welders will increase "because of the greater use of welding."

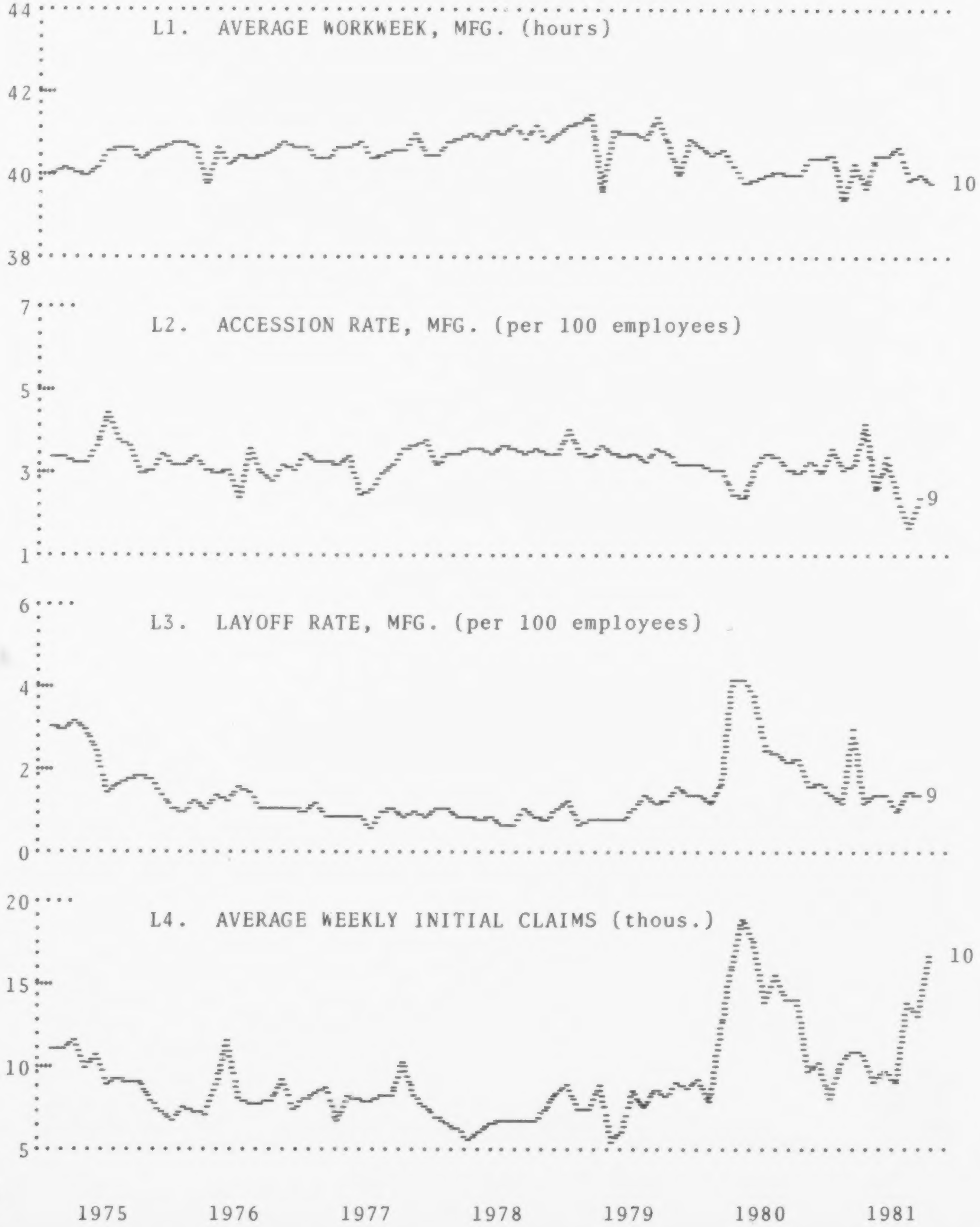
Welding was one of the earliest robot applications, and is one of the prime areas for future robot applications. Although the Handbook acknowledges that new technologies may slow the growth of the need for machine operators, it still advises potential machinests to prepare themselves with "thorough backgrounds in machining operations, mathematics, blueprint reading, and a good working knowledge of the the properties of metals." There is no mention of the need for machine operators to have an exposure to programmable machine tools or robots.

We see that long range planning of employment requirements and identification of vulnerable job categories cannot be carried out by government agencies, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, without inputs from industry. Neither industry nor society at large can afford the consequences of having people steered into occupations that may be phased out, or of not having people trained in skills such as programming, that are scarce.

Section

D

CYCLICAL INDICATORS



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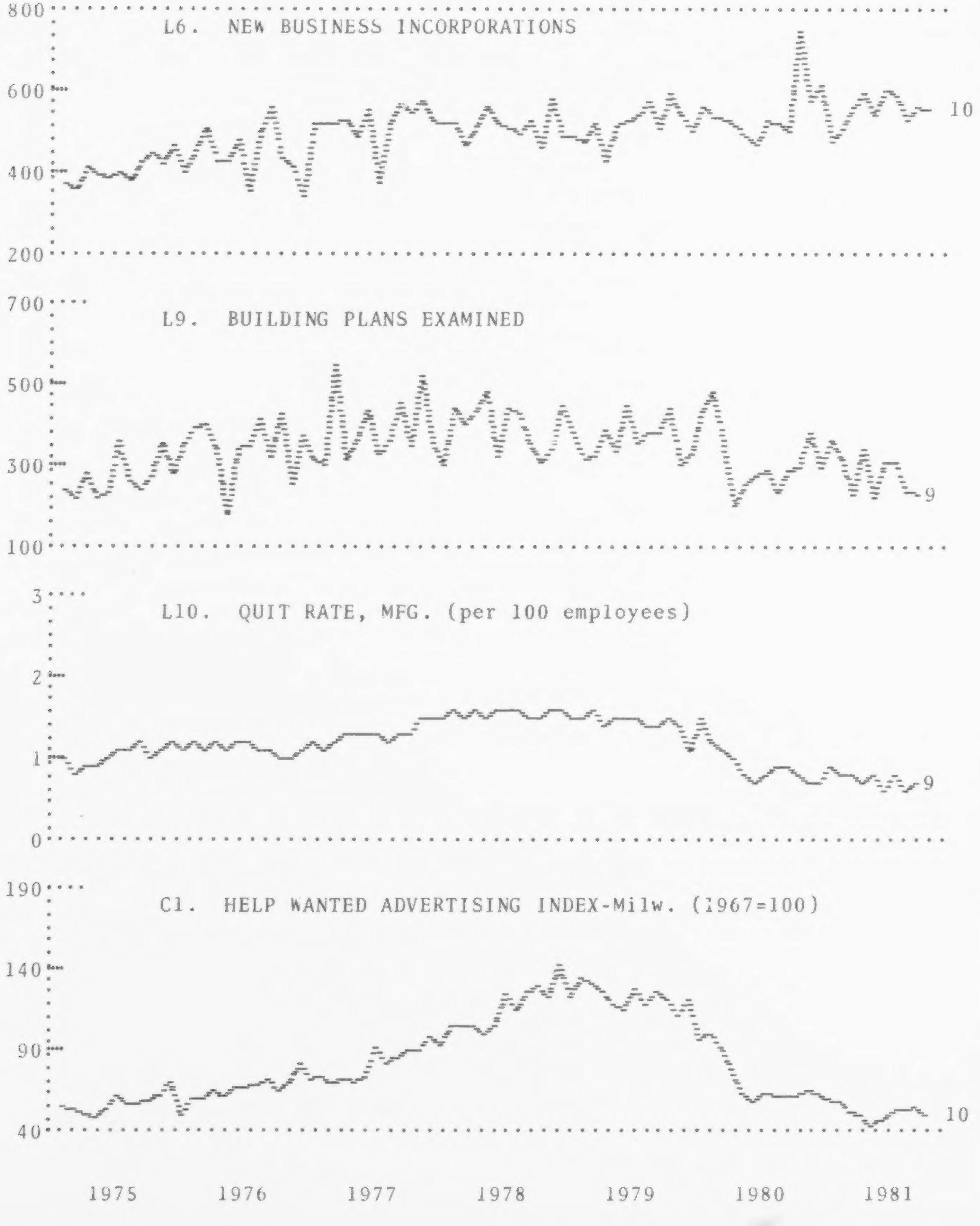
CYCLICAL INDICATORS



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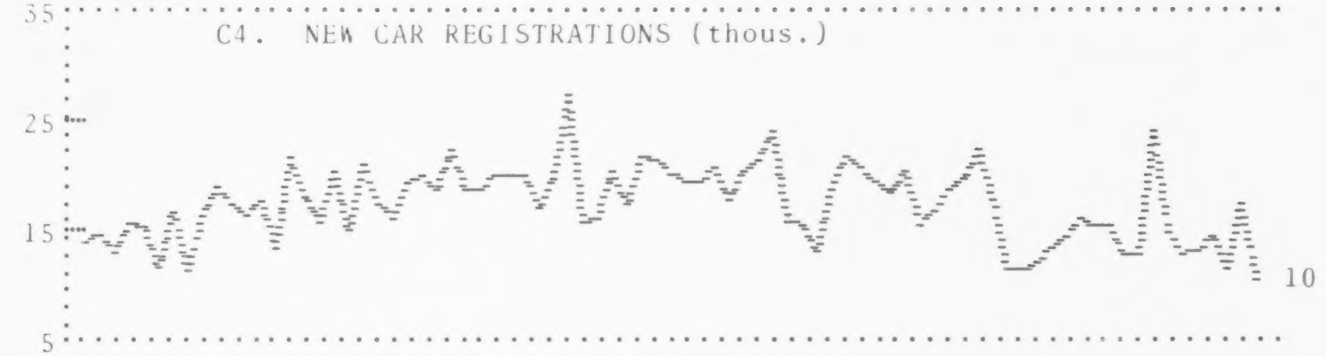
CYCLICAL INDICATORS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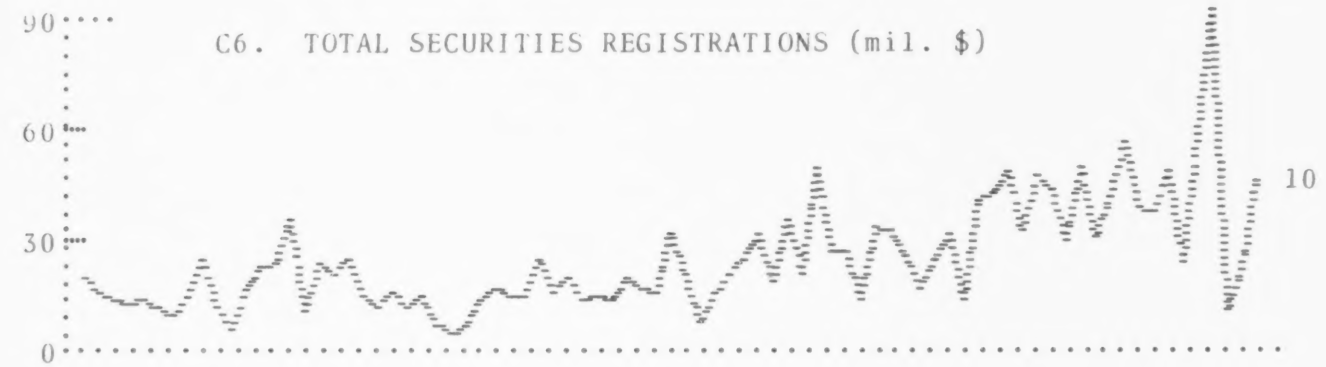
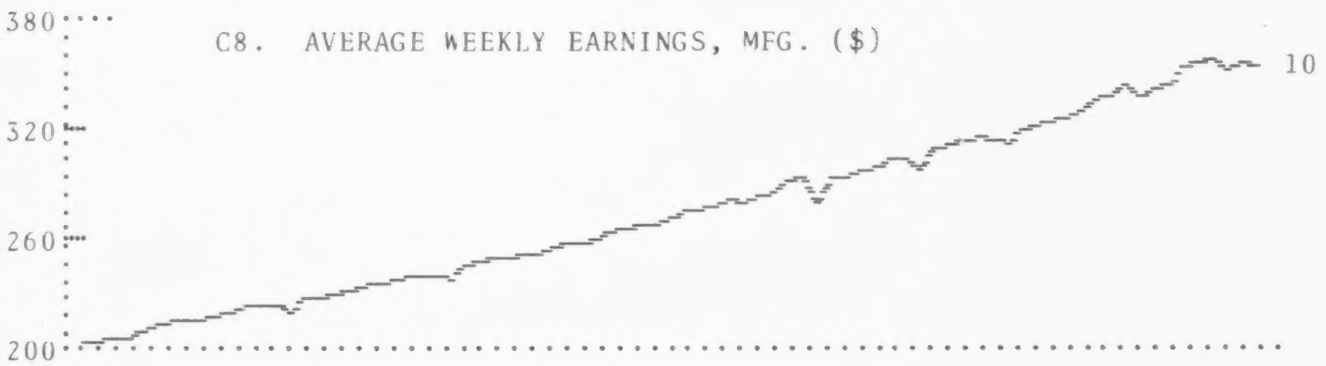
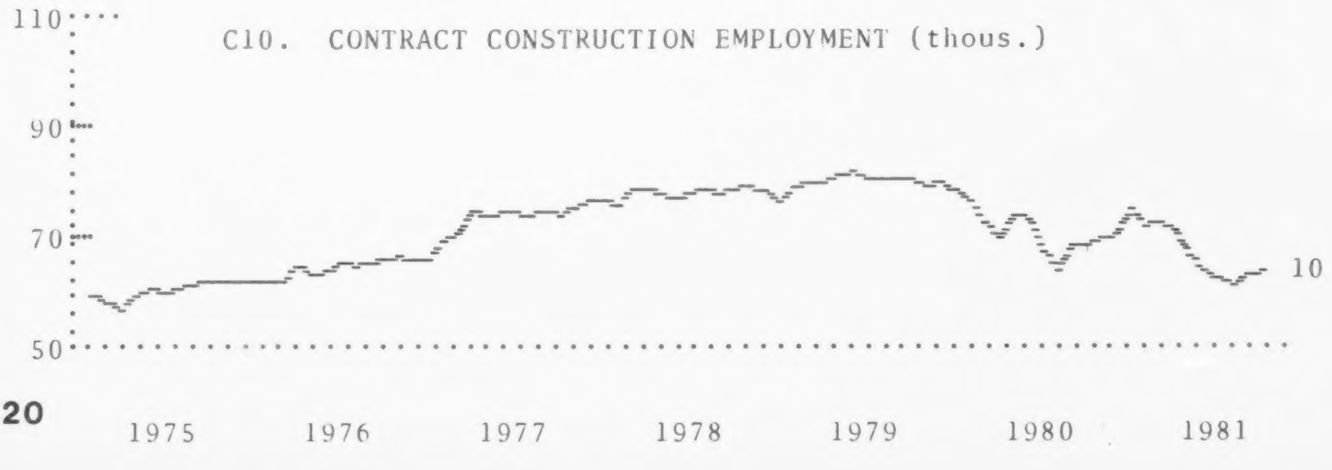

C6. TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS (mil. $)


C8. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG. ($)


C10. CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (thous.)

Section

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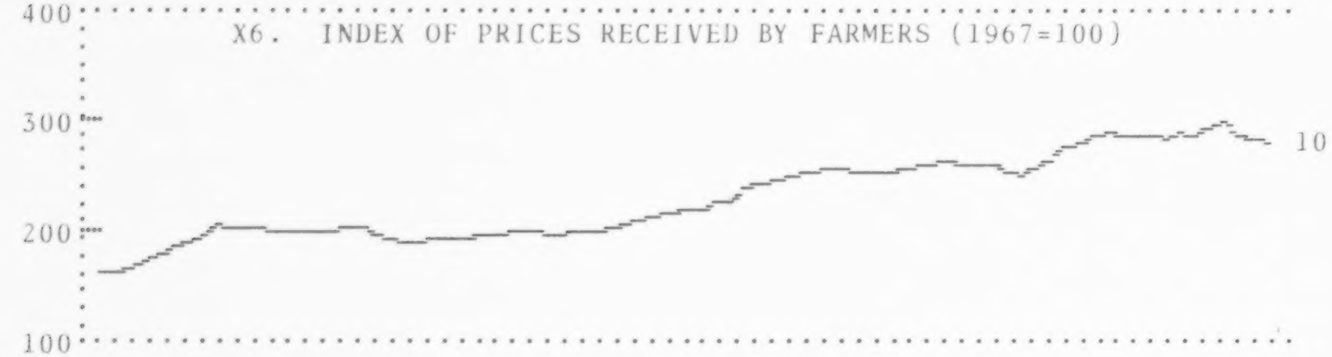
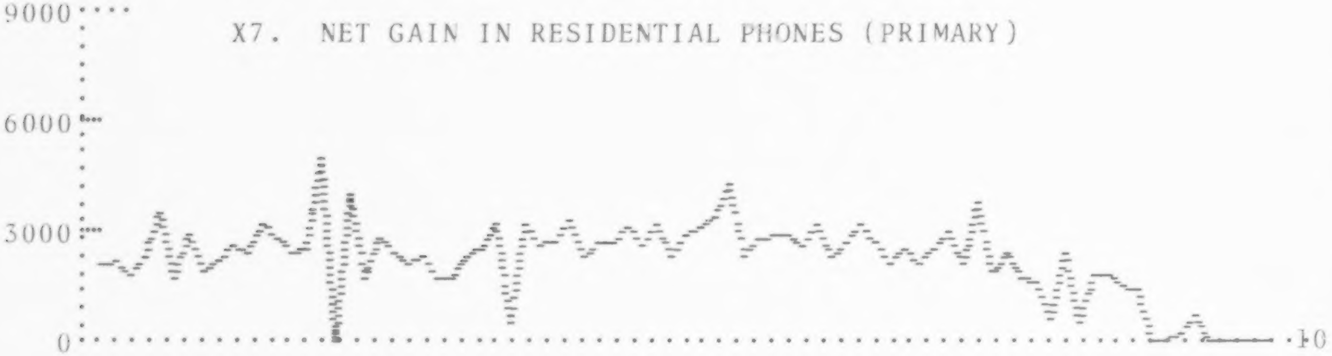
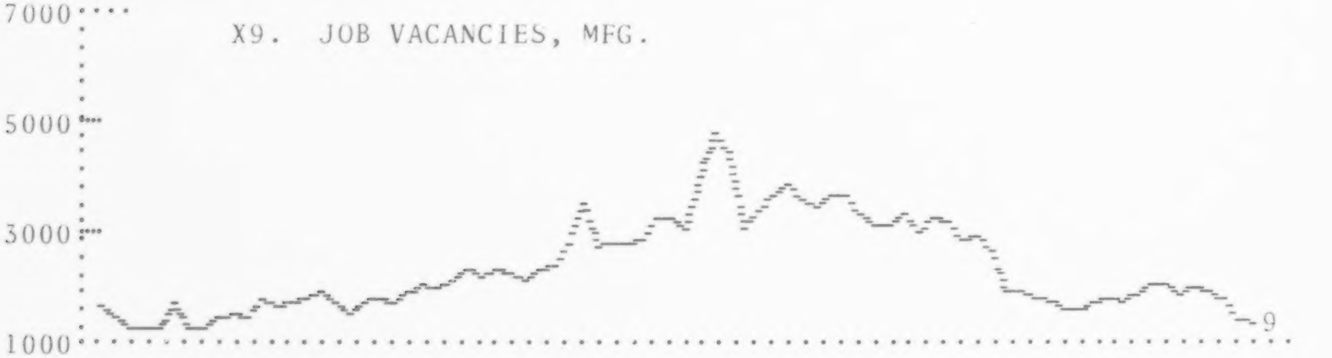
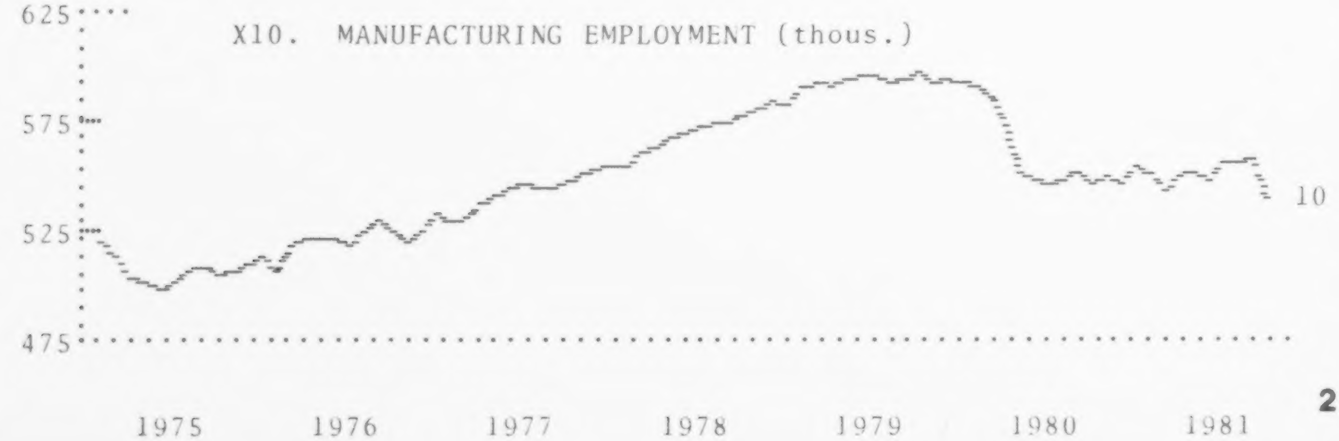
CYCLICAL INDICATORS









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WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

DECEMBER
1981

WISCONSIN
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DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Accession Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Layoff Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L5	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L8	Net Gain in Business Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L9	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L10	Quit Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	[illegible] Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	[illegible] of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	[illegible] Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	[illegible] Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	[illegible]consin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Security Registrations	[illegible]ommissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	[illegible] Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Job Vacancies, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X10	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

COVER PHOTO: MISS BEHAVE AT REST, Lake Mendota, Madison. Courtesy of William C. Feist and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR NOVEMBER
BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

Estimates in Brief

Employment in Wisconsin continued to deterioate from mid-October to mid-November, according to preliminary figures. The percent of the state's working-age population earning wages and salaries set a four year low. The number of people out of work increased from a month ago and a year ago. A slight decline in the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate was for reasons other than any improvement in the economy. The unemployment rate set a modern-day record for November.

Employment Rate Lowest since 1977

The percent of the state's working-age population earning wages and salaries was 53.5 in November, the lowest that figure has been since the fall of 1977. It was down slightly from October's level of 53.7 per cent, and from 54.4 percent in November of 1980.

The U.S. rates for the same months showed the same pattern, but higher percentages.

Employment Index Deteroriates

This index, which measures the seasonally-adjusted growth in nonfarm wage and salary employment from the base year of 1977, declined in November from a month-earlier and a year-ago. The higher U.S. rate also declined by the same amount. The index figures (107.6 = +7.6%):

Wisconsin	107.6	107.9	107.9
U. S.	111.0	111.3	110.2

Unadjusted Unemployment Increases

Unemployment increased by 7,600 workers to a mid-November total of 193,400 as more workers lost their jobs. The number of jobless was up 4.1 percent from mid-October and up nearly 25 percent from November a year-ago.

The largest declines were registered by the manufacturing, services and construction sectors of the eight major groupings of nonfarm wage and salary employment, compared to a month earlier.

November's unemployment rate increased to 7.9 per cent from 7.6 percent in October and 6.5 percent in November 1980. This was the highest for any November on record (1954 and on), and the highest since 8.9 percent last March.

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1980
LEADING INDICATORS							
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.							
Unadjusted	HOURS	40.3P Nov	39.9	40.7	1.0	-1.0	40.2
Seasonally Adjusted		40.0P	39.8	40.4	0.5	-1.0	
L2 ACCESSION RATE, MFG.							
Unadjusted	RATE PER 100 EMPL.	2.0 Oct	2.6	2.7	–	–	3.1
Seasonally Adjusted		2.2	2.4	3.0	–	–	
L3 LAYOFF RATE, MFG.							
Unadjusted	RATE PER 100 EMPL.	3.7 Oct	1.5	2.9	–	–	2.3
Seasonally Adjusted		2.9	1.4	2.3	–	–	
L4 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	15,418 Nov	12,315	13,002	25.2	18.6	12,627
Seasonally Adjusted		11,698	16,870	9,865	-30.7	18.6	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES							
Unadjusted	THOUS DOL.	18,195 May	20,238	5,016	-10.1	262.7	4,119
Seasonally Adjusted		18,953	27,497	5,227	-31.1	262.6	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	448 Nov	521	492	-14.0	-8.9	548
Seasonally Adjusted		528	555	579	-4.9	-8.8	
L7 BUSINESS FAILURES							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	31 May	48	19	-35.4	63.2	16
Seasonally Adjusted		36	50	22	-28.0	63.6	
L8 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES (PRIMARY)							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-744 Nov	-1,452	-942	48.8	4.7	157
Seasonally Adjusted		-286	-1,309	-484	78.2	40.9	
L9 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	414 Oct	299	347	38.5	19.3	303
Seasonally Adjusted		356	232	298	53.4	19.5	
L10 QUIT RATE, MANUFACTURING							
Unadjusted	RATE PER EMPL.	0.6 Oct	1.1	0.8	–	–	0.9
Seasonally Adjusted		0.6	0.7	0.8	–	–	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS							
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)							
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	45 Nov	46	66	-2.2	-31.8	73
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL							
Unadjusted	PERCENT	7.9P Nov	7.6	6.5	–	–	7.0
Seasonally Adjusted		8.0P	8.2	6.9	–	–	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES							
Unadjusted	MIL. THERMS	140.1 Sep	127.0	134.7	10.3	4.0	273.5
Seasonally Adjusted		276.9	258.7	266.0	7.0	4.1	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	10,476 Nov	12,543	14,244	-16.5	-26.5	15,429
Seasonally Adjusted		11,333	10,538	15,407	7.5	-26.4	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES							
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1704.2 Sep	1839.7	1666.3	-7.4	2.3	1699.0
Seasonally Adjusted		1721.4	1755.4	1682.8	-1.9	2.3	

P - Preliminary

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1980
C6 TOTAL SECURITY REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	67.4 Nov	49.0	21.6	37.6	212.0	39.2
Seasonally Adjusted		97.7	46.9	31.3	108.3	212.1	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	4,075 Aug	4,107	3,682	-0.8	10.7	3,712
Seasonally Adjusted		4,091	4,148	3,697	-1.4	10.7	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.							
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	366.34P Nov	358.32	343.75	2.2	6.6	323.21
Seasonally Adjusted		359.86P	355.83	337.82	1.1	6.5	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	421.8 Oct	395.0	411.4	6.8	2.5	377.6
Seasonally Adjusted		424.3	400.6	413.9	5.9	2.5	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS	67.6P Nov	70.8	74.3	-4.5	-9.0	71.2
Seasonally Adjusted		63.8P	64.1	70.1	-0.5	-9.0	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS							
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	5,824 Oct	6,300	5,966	-7.6	-2.4	6,123
Seasonally Adjusted		5,649	5,502	5,788	2.7	-2.4	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,290 Oct	3,355	3,251	-1.9	1.2	3,395
Seasonally Adjusted		3,350	3,315	3,310	1.1	1.2	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,534 Oct	2,945	2,715	-14.0	-6.7	2,728
Seasonally Adjusted		2,327	2,208	2,492	5.4	-6.6	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,214 Oct	4,607	3,404	-30.2	-5.6	3,403
Seasonally Adjusted		3,081	3,413	3,264	-9.7	-5.6	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)							
Unadjusted	INDEX	287.5 Nov	(Sep) 286.9	262.1	0.2	9.7	251.5
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS							
Unadjusted	INDEX	284 Nov	283	289	0.4	-1.7	270
Seasonally Adjusted		283	282	288	0.4	-1.7	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES (PRIMARY)							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-906 Nov	-187	2,272	-484.5	-139.9	1,880
Seasonally Adjusted		-1,279	-900	1,899	-142.1	-167.4	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	12,476 Nov	7,248	6,397	72.1	95.0	9,760
Seasonally Adjusted		15,233	6,929	7,810	119.8	95.0	
X9 JOB VACANCIES, MFG.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	1,378 Oct	1,468	1,710	-6.1	-19.0	2,057
Seasonally Adjusted		1,419	1,395	1,752	1.7	-19.0	
X10 MANUFACTURING EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS	541.1P Nov	544.1	552.8	-0.6	-2.1	561.9
Seasonally Adjusted		538.9P	539.8	550.8	-0.2	-2.2	

P = Preliminary

Section

B

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES NOVEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2434.8	2448.3	2394.1	-0.6	1.7
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2241.4	2262.5	2239.1	-0.9	0.1
Unemployment	193.4	185.8	155.0	4.1	24.8
Unemployment Rate	7.9	7.6	6.5	-	-
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2425.7	2434.5	2394.4	-0.4	1.3
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2231.4	2234.4	2228.9	-0.1	0.1
Unemployment	194.3	200.1	165.5	-2.9	17.4
Unemployment Rate	8.0	8.2	6.9	-	-

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES NOVEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1961.6	1969.3	1965.8	-0.4	-0.2
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	540.4	544.0	552.6	-0.7	-2.2
Mining	2.2	2.3	2.7	-4.3	-18.5
Contract Construction	67.6	70.8	74.3	-4.5	-9.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	92.1	92.9	93.9	-0.9	-1.9
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	17.0	17.0	16.7	0.0	-1.8
Wholesale Trade	98.8	98.8	96.1	0.0	2.8
Retail Trade	354.7	352.9	352.2	0.5	0.7
General Merchandise	48.9	47.1	51.8	3.8	-5.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	96.1	96.4	94.2	-0.3	2.0
Banking	27.2	27.1	26.5	0.4	2.6
Insurance	30.7	30.6	30.7	0.3	0.0
Service and Miscellaneous	383.5	386.3	370.6	-0.7	3.5
Hospitals	74.5	74.3	72.8	0.3	2.3
Private Education	24.1	24.0	23.3	0.4	3.4
Government	326.1	324.9	329.2	0.4	-0.9
State Government	81.7	83.3	82.6	-1.9	-1.1
Local Government	216.8	214.0	218.8	1.3	-0.9

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES NOVEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	107,029	106,736	105,285	0.3	1.7
Employment	98,025	98,217	97,339	-0.2	0.7
Unemployment	9,004	8,520	7,946	5.7	13.3
Unemployment Rate	8.4	8.0	7.5	-	-

Section

C

SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN JOB OPENINGS

JOB OPENINGS *(Unadjusted)* OCTOBER	Number of Job Openings			Job Openings Rates (Openings Per 100 Jobs)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	12,433	13,320	14,247	0.6	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	1,378	1,417	1,695	0.3	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	1,378	1,468	1,701	0.3	0.3	0.3
Durable Goods	1,065	1,084	1,193	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	3	3	7	*	*	*
Furniture and Fixtures	5	5	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	0	2	9	*	*	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	18	27	49	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	150	169	248	0.3	0.3	0.4
Machinery (Excluding Electrical)	430	397	365	0.4	0.3	0.3
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	246	266	225	0.4	0.5	0.4
Transportation Equipment	74	54	114	0.3	0.1	0.3
Instruments and Related Products	115	123	96	0.9	1.0	0.8
Nondurable Goods	313	384	508	0.2	0.2	0.3
Food and Kindred Products	84	152	286	0.1	0.2	0.4
Textile Mill Products	7	5	5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Apparel and Other Finished Products	86	93	70	1.4	1.4	1.2
Paper and Allied Products	63	55	40	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	18	12	21	0.1	*	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	48	56	77	0.5	0.6	0.8
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	4	11	7	*	0.1	*
Leather and Leather Products	3	0	2	*	*	*
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	11,055	11,852	12,546	0.8	0.8	0.9
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	169	235	223	0.2	0.3	0.2
Trade	1,712	2,436	2,172	0.4	0.5	0.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	621	658	731	0.6	0.7	0.8
Service (Including Hospitals)	2,542	3,115	4,429	0.7	0.8	1.2
Hospitals	896	904	1,147	1.2	1.2	1.6
Government	5,674	5,290	4,714	1.7	1.7	1.5

* Rate Less Than 0.05.

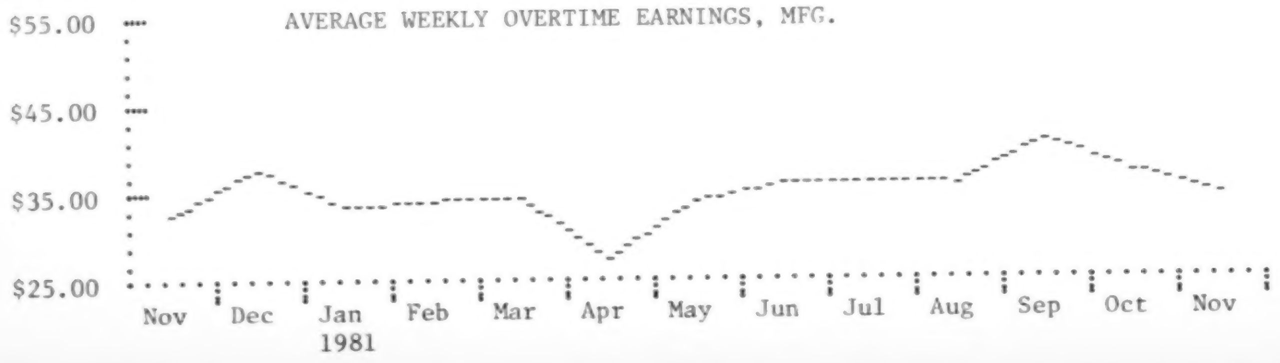
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* NOVEMBER	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	540.4	544.0	552.6
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	530.8	530.8	543.9
Durable Goods	351.1	350.1	360.4
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	19.8	20.3	20.8
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.8	2.9	2.9
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	9.1	9.5	9.3
Furniture and Fixtures	9.0	9.2	8.9
Household Furniture	4.1	4.1	3.8
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.8	8.9	9.8
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	4.5	4.5	5.4
Primary Metal Industries	26.1	26.3	25.5
Iron and Steel Foundries	16.1	16.2	15.5
Fabricated Metal Products	55.4	56.1	56.7
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.6	5.7	5.7
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	13.7	13.8	14.1
Metal Stampings	15.8	16.2	16.3
Machinery (Except Electrical)	120.9	121.3	121.7
Engines and Turbines	23.5	23.0	22.3
Farm Machinery and Equipment	17.8	18.0	18.2
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	18.4	18.5	19.8
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	12.7	12.8	12.4
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	12.0	12.3	12.9
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	16.9	17.1	17.1
Service Industry Machines	8.3	8.3	8.0
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	54.0	54.8	55.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	20.4	20.5	20.5
Household Appliances	7.0	7.6	7.9
Transportation Equipment	33.2	29.3	38.5
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	24.5	20.6	30.0
Instruments and Related Products	12.2	12.3	12.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.5	11.6	11.0
Nondurable Goods	189.4	193.9	192.3
Food and Kindred Products	63.2	66.8	64.3
Meat Products	13.7	13.5	13.4
Dairy Products	16.4	16.4	17.0
Canning and Preserving	9.6	13.3	8.7
Bakery Products	4.5	4.5	5.1
Beverage Industries	11.6	11.7	12.8
Textile Mill Products	4.1	4.3	4.5
Knitting Mills	3.4	3.5	3.5
Apparel and Other Finished Products	6.3	6.2	6.4
Paper and Allied Products	48.0	48.2	47.6
Pulp and Paper Mills	30.5	30.6	30.1
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	9.2	9.2	9.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	7.0	7.2	7.2
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	31.4	31.5	32.1
Newspapers	10.8	10.7	10.9
Commercial Printing	12.0	12.1	12.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.7	9.7	9.7
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	17.3	17.5	18.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	13.3	13.4	13.4
Leather and Leather Products	9.1	9.3	9.4
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.7	2.8	2.8
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.5	4.5	4.7
Other Nondurable Goods	0.4	0.4	0.4

Section

C

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

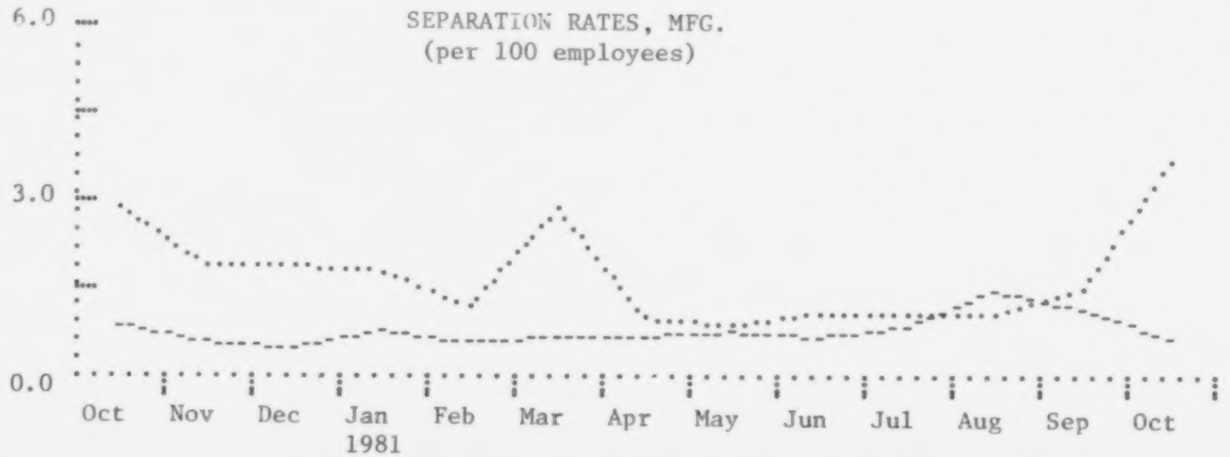
EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* NOVEMBER	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$366	$358	$344	40.3	39.9	40.7	$9.09	$8.98	$8.44	$8.82	$8.67
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	369	363	346	40.3	40.1	40.8	9.16	9.07	8.48	8.88	8.75
Durable Goods	374	366	351	40.1	39.7	40.6	9.31	9.20	8.63	9.09	8.93
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	251	250	249	38.0	37.9	40.4	6.60	6.60	6.17	6.46	6.43
Furniture and Fixtures	269	265	247	39.9	39.7	40.1	6.74	6.67	6.15	–	–
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	346	346	335	41.1	41.3	43.0	8.41	8.38	7.79	8.21	8.15
Primary Metal Industries	369	362	346	39.9	39.6	40.3	9.26	9.15	8.58	9.00	8.88
Iron and Steel Foundries	360	362	338	39.7	40.0	40.0	9.07	9.06	8.44	8.80	8.78
Fabricated Metal Products	368	359	342	40.2	39.7	40.8	9.16	9.06	8.38	8.81	8.73
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	359	350	332	41.7	40.8	42.5	8.61	8.58	7.81	8.33	8.29
Metal Stampings	383	368	336	39.3	38.7	38.7	9.76	9.52	8.69	9.50	9.32
Machinery (Except Electrical)	422	416	386	40.8	40.4	40.6	10.34	10.29	9.50	10.14	10.07
Engines and Turbines	454	446	399	40.7	40.3	39.4	11.17	11.05	10.13	10.94	10.80
Farm Machinery and Equip.	455	451	414	41.3	41.2	41.2	11.01	10.94	10.07	10.83	10.71
Const. and Related Mach.	426	424	407	39.9	39.7	41.1	10.66	10.66	9.91	10.49	10.45
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	413	407	392	40.9	40.4	41.2	10.10	10.06	9.51	9.81	9.83
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	409	406	395	41.6	41.4	43.9	9.82	9.83	8.99	9.51	9.52
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	430	424	411	40.0	39.5	41.0	10.77	10.73	10.04	10.61	10.58
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	341	340	317	39.9	39.9	40.0	8.55	8.54	7.94	8.35	8.33
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	370	370	336	40.7	40.5	39.7	9.10	9.12	8.46	8.85	8.85
Transportation Equipment	457	441	445	39.7	38.6	41.2	11.53	11.42	10.81	11.29	10.74
Instruments and Related Prod.	298	296	279	39.9	39.3	41.3	7.48	7.54	6.74	7.37	7.43
Nondurable Goods	353	345	330	40.6	40.3	40.9	8.69	8.58	8.09	8.29	8.18
Food and Kindred Products	351	332	335	39.5	38.6	39.8	8.87	8.61	8.43	8.45	8.19
Meat Products	394	404	384	38.6	38.8	38.5	10.20	10.39	9.99	9.82	9.99
Dairy Products	332	322	312	40.1	39.7	40.7	8.27	8.11	7.67	7.91	7.79
Textile Mill Products	238	239	230	38.5	38.0	38.2	6.18	6.30	6.02	5.93	6.06
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	188	191	184	36.3	36.5	37.0	5.17	5.22	4.97	5.07	5.12
Paper and Allied Products	423	423	391	44.6	44.6	44.8	9.51	9.49	8.72	9.01	8.98
Pulp and Paper Mills	450	452	414	45.6	45.7	45.4	9.88	9.89	9.13	9.33	9.32
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	382	380	342	39.2	39.2	38.7	9.76	9.70	8.83	–	–
Chemicals and Allied Products	377	386	365	39.2	40.2	41.1	9.61	9.61	8.90	9.47	9.42
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	291	282	280	40.0	39.5	41.1	7.29	7.15	6.83	7.04	6.99
Leather and Leather Products	228	234	217	38.5	39.1	38.7	5.92	6.00	5.60	5.83	5.86



WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER RATES

LABOR TURNOVER RATES *(Rates Per 100 Employees)* OCTOBER	SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	3.8	4.6	3.7	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	4.5	3.0	3.2	0.6	1.0	0.7	3.1	1.3	1.7
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	5.1	3.4	4.4	0.6	1.1	0.8	3.7	1.5	2.9
Durable Goods	5.2	3.0	3.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	3.9	1.3	1.9
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	10.9	3.4	3.0	0.7	1.5	0.9	9.8	1.5	1.6
Furniture and Fixtures	3.3	3.3	4.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.4	2.5
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	4.2	2.7	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	3.3	1.5	0.7
Primary Metal Industries	5.9	4.5	3.1	0.5	0.9	0.6	4.9	3.1	1.9
Fabricated Metal Products	4.5	2.7	4.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	3.2	1.1	2.4
Machinery (Except Electrical)	2.4	2.1	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.2
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	3.9	2.7	2.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	2.8	1.0	1.0
Transportation Equipment	19.3	5.3	8.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	15.6	2.6	5.5
Instruments and Related Products	1.4	1.9	1.8	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.5
Nondurable Goods	4.9	4.1	6.4	0.9	1.7	1.1	3.3	1.8	4.8
Food and Kindred Products	8.6	6.1	13.7	1.0	2.3	1.6	7.0	3.0	11.4
Textile Mill Products	9.9	9.5	16.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	8.0	7.1	14.3
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.4	5.7	3.4	2.1	3.2	1.5	2.3	1.2	1.4
Paper and Allied Products	2.2	2.2	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.2	2.6	1.0	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	2.6	3.2	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.8
Leather and Leather Products	5.9	3.7	3.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.9	1.3	1.0
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	3.3	5.0	3.4	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.6	0.8
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	3.5	10.7	2.2	0.7	1.5	1.0	2.4	8.7	0.9
Trade	4.3	4.8	3.8	2.2	3.0	2.9	1.5	1.0	0.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.0	1.7	1.7	*	0.1	*
Service (Including Hospitals)	3.2	5.2	3.8	2.2	3.3	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.6
Government	1.9	4.1	2.3	1.0	2.2	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.6

* Rate Less Than 0.05.

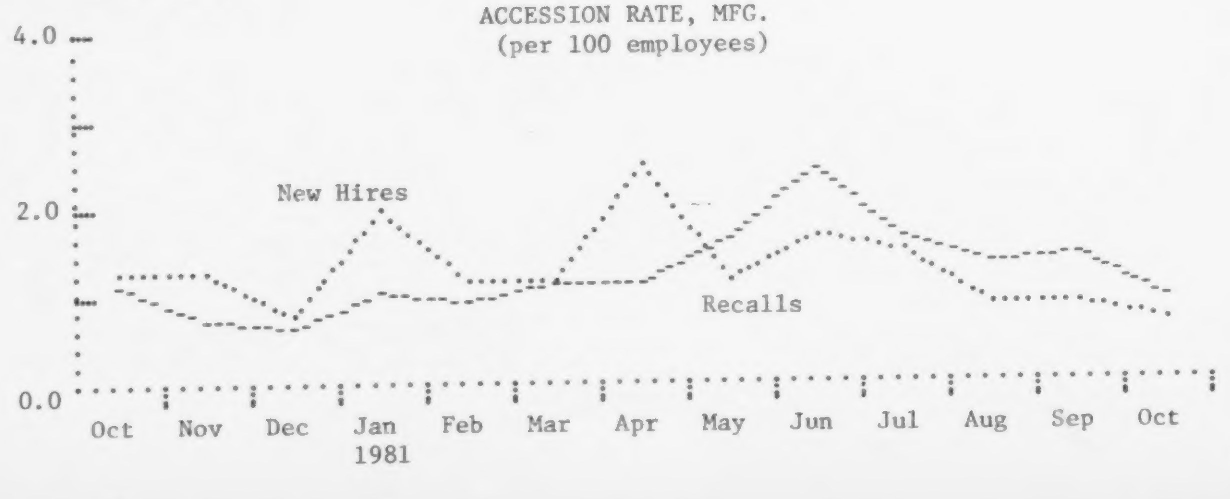


WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER RATES

LABOR TURNOVER RATES *(Rates Per 100 Employees)* OCTOBER	ACCESSION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	3.3	4.9	3.7	2.3	3.0	2.7	0.7	1.8	0.8
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	2.0	2.5	2.6	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.3
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	2.0	2.6	2.7	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.3
Durable Goods	2.1	2.5	2.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.6
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	0.8	1.4	2.1	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
Furniture and Fixtures	1.3	2.9	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.6	1.5	2.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.9
Primary Metal Industries	1.6	2.0	2.2	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.8
Machinery (Except Electrical)	1.9	2.9	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.2
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.9
Transportation Equipment	5.3	4.2	8.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.9	2.1	6.5
Instruments and Related Products	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Nondurable Goods	1.9	2.8	2.3	1.1	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.7
Food and Kindred Products	1.7	3.6	2.7	1.1	2.5	1.9	0.5	1.0	0.6
Textile Mill Products	4.6	5.8	5.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	4.0	5.1	5.0
Apparel and Other Finished Products	4.8	6.3	3.9	3.6	5.9	2.8	1.1	0.4	1.0
Paper and Allied Products	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	2.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.3
Leather and Leather Products	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	3.8	5.9	4.0	2.8	3.6	3.3	0.7	2.1	0.6
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	1.7	3.8	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.4	2.1	0.8
Trade	5.5	10.7	5.7	4.2	5.7	4.9	1.2	4.9	0.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	*	0.2	*
Service (Including Hospitals)	3.4	4.7	4.2	3.0	4.1	3.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Government	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4

* Rate Less Than 0.05.

ACCESSION RATE, MFG.
(per 100 employees)



Section

C

SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers *(Unadjusted)* NOVEMBER	Average Weekly						Average Hourly Earnings				
	Earnings			Hours			Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$325	$322	$306	39.7	39.6	40.2	8.18	8.14	7.60	–	–
Wisconsin	366	358	344	40.3	39.9	40.7	9.09	8.98	8.44	8.82	8.67
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	357	355	336	41.4	41.3	41.8	8.63	8.60	8.04	8.29	8.24
Beloit (City)	346	351	358	40.5	41.2	45.5	8.55	8.53	7.87	–	–
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	358	351	348	41.1	40.9	42.8	8.72	8.58	8.13	8.63	8.50
Fond du Lac (City)	371	340	317	43.9	41.1	39.9	8.45	8.27	7.93	8.19	8.04
Green Bay (Brown County)	379	370	348	41.3	40.9	41.4	9.18	9.04	8.41	8.62	8.51
Janesville (City)	436	437	456	40.1	39.6	41.1	10.86	11.03	11.09	10.49	10.55
Kenosha (County)	410	363	396	38.8	37.8	40.1	10.57	9.59	9.87	10.32	8.25
La Crosse (County)	326	316	296	40.1	39.6	40.3	8.14	7.97	7.35	7.80	7.65
Madison (Dane County)	336	342	335	37.9	39.6	39.0	8.86	8.64	8.59	8.64	8.32
Manitowoc (City)	286	287	283	39.0	38.9	40.4	7.33	7.37	7.02	7.19	7.20
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	405	396	378	40.3	39.6	40.8	10.05	9.99	9.25	9.78	9.72
Racine (County)	393	390	358	40.2	40.1	40.2	9.80	9.73	8.90	9.55	9.47
Sheboygan (County)	340	333	312	38.2	38.1	38.9	8.89	8.73	8.03	8.63	8.48
Wausau (Marathon County)	385	381	359	43.0	42.8	43.5	8.95	8.90	8.26	8.64	8.59

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. *(Unadjusted)* NOVEMBER	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	13,935.0	14,138.0	14,190.0	-1.4	-1.8
Wisconsin	540.4	544.0	552.6	-0.7	-2.2
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	46.7	47.3	46.1	-1.3	1.3
Beloit (City)	7.2	7.3	6.9	-1.4	4.3
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.6	8.6	8.9	0.0	-3.4
Fond du Lac (City)	10.3	10.6	9.3	-2.8	10.8
Green Bay (Brown County)	21.4	22.1	21.9	-3.2	-2.3
Janesville (City)	7.9	8.4	11.7	-6.0	-32.5
Kenosha (County)	16.5	11.8	18.8	-1.8	-12.2
La Crosse (County)	10.8	10.9	10.9	-0.9	-0.9
Madison (Dane County)	20.6	20.8	20.2	-1.0	2.0
Manitowoc (City)	14.4	14.9	14.5	-3.4	-0.7
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	194.8	196.4	202.5	-0.8	-3.8
Racine (County)	28.5	28.9	29.1	-1.4	-2.1
Sheboygan (County)	17.7	18.1	18.2	-2.2	-2.7
Wausau (Marathon County)	11.2	11.4	11.6	-1.8	-3.4

APPROACHES TO PROJECTING THE ECONOMY

by Gerald Snow

"The matrix of occupations within an industry was a useful device in setting up our tool and die plant in your state."

"I sure like the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. It is universal."

"I´m still having some difficulty with the occupational classification system (SOC). I still don´t think they have everything in it."

"Our industrial planning department uses your data as an adjunct to our projections."

These comments are among those we have received in our Labor Market Information Section, and for that reason we felt that a short explanation of the planning bases and tools used would be a helpful preliminary discussion to the industrial-occupational projections for 1990 which will be published later in the year.

The chart on page 13 is a diagram used for instruction of educators and counselors that took place throughout the summer of 1981. Short item definitions follow:

1. The Unemployment Compensation (U.C.) Master File is composed of the records of all employers covered by the U.C. Law.
2. Daily File Maintenance is performed including the SIC, location (LOC) and ownership (OWN) codes of incoming and outgoing firms.
3. The U.C. Quarterly Report contains employer information on employment, wages and contributions.
4. Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) sample surveys are done on most industries on a three year cycle to determine occupational profiles.
5. The ES-202 (Employment, Wages and Contributions) report contains industrial data drawn from the U.C. Quarterly Reports and submitted to Washington as an economic barometer. (This is universe data reported with a five month lag.)
6. The BLS-790 (Employment and Wages) report samples employers to determine current employer statistics which are released with a one month lag and are benchmarked (compared) to the ES-202.
7. The Matrix is the gridwork quilt with industries across the top and occupations down the side. (Construction-Bricklayer)
8. The Projections which are both industrial and occupational are our final product.
9. The Total Employment and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data add employers that are not covered by U.C. to the BLS-790 employment, to get total employment. The number and rate of unemployment is then determined for the state and areas.
10. The U.C. Claims entered at the Job Service offices and estimates of those who do not enter claims are added to determine the number of those unemployed.
11. The Annual Planning Information Report (APIR) gives the history of labor market activity plus a narrative analysis of factors affecting the local labor market.
12. The Local Office Surveys supplement the state BLS-790 sample to determine the employment and unemployment for their local office areas.

The need for accurate and timely projections of future labor market area conditions, for employment planning and vocational education planning at the local and state levels, has increased dramatically in the last 20 years. This increased need is reflected in the growing public and private policy making groups' awareness that individuals have been having increased difficulties in finding employment in their own communities.

Legislation which sought to solve this problem was the Concentrated Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, the Education Amendments of 1976 and subsequent amendments in 1978. This legislation required that states and areas generate and disseminate projections of future occupational demand.

The technology of developing occupational projections has gone through several stages.

The first technique used was the employer needs survey. Employers were asked to list by occupation their current and expected target year levels of employment. Area occupational employment projections were then developed by aggregating the survey responses by occupational categories and taking into account the sampling frame.

The second technique used to make projections was entitled the Unfilled Openings Occupational Outlook Handbook approach. This method assembled the unfilled openings collected by the Job Service, aggregated after the manner of the Occupational Outlook Handbooks classification system.

The third technique was the Industry-Occupational Matrix technique developed in the 1960's. This method used occupational surveys to determine industry profile. Then an industry-occupational matrix was developed for a base year. Projections were then made using various mathematical techniques.

AUDIENCE

Purposes of this series of articles are:

1. To review the relative advantages and disadvantages of alternative techniques currently available for developing local employment projections,
2. To offer various alternatives regarding the techniques developed to be used in the ongoing Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Program, and
3. To recommend the advantages of separate techniques which have been developed by industry, labor and government.

THE POLICY CONTEXT

The realm of public policy which shapes the occupational employment projections system can be divided into three parts:

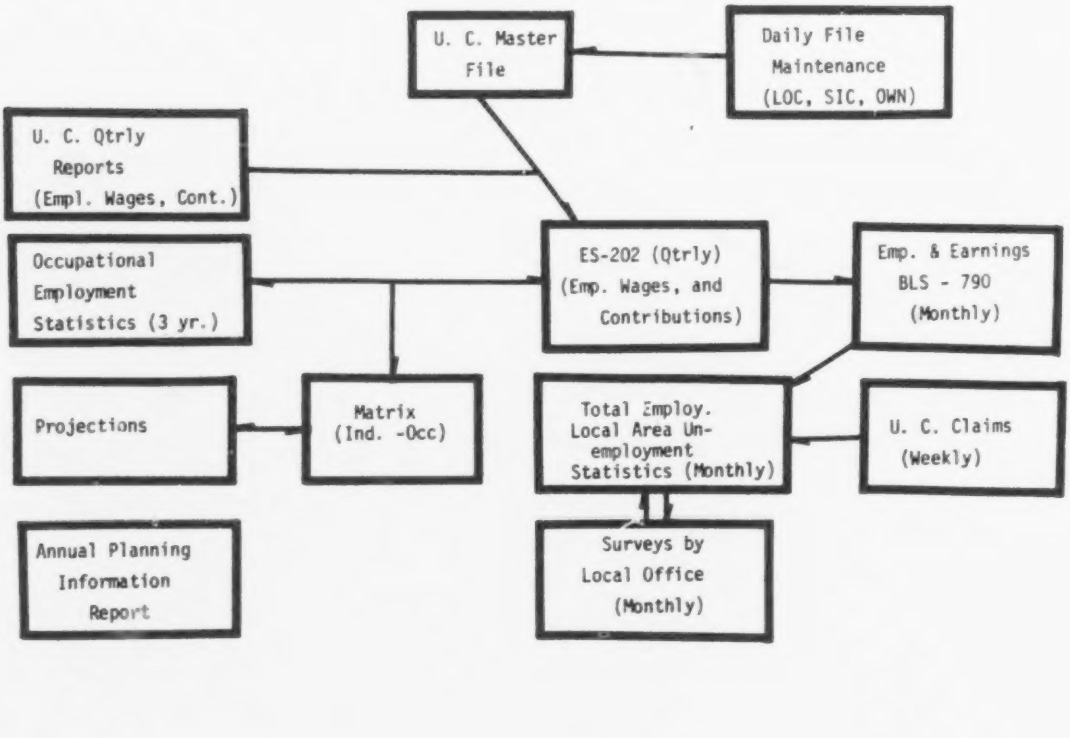
1. Those classes of government policy which are not directly related to employment and training, but frequently have significant impact on the employment bases of labor market areas. (Tax, policy, capitol investment and industrial location, public works and other counter cyclical programs, etc.)
2. Public policy directly related to the collection, processing, analysis and distribution of labor market information which becomes available for planning, administrative and evaluative decisionmaking in CETA prime sponsors, vocational education program, etc.
3. The new Private Sector Initiative Program of the 1977 CETA legislation presents potentially new roles for the private sector employers in determining target occupations for labor supply skill development through vocational education policy.

THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT: SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT INSTABILITY

The principal paradox of economic forecasting for areas is that for a more unstable local or regional economy, the need for reliable and accurate estimates of future labor market conditions for planning and policy making purposes is greater, but so is the difficulty in generating such estimates. The basic reason for this is that all available forecasting technologies, ranging from the most naive to the most sophisticated, to some degree, project past trends into the future.

When the key forces acting upon a local labor market are unstable or unpredictable, assumptions about the continuity of basic economic conditions have less validity. Each industry has its own characteristic cycle, and each local economy has its unique industry mix. But it can be predicted with surprising accuracy how a local economy's employment base will change in response to a national recession and recovery, if the latter can be accurately predicted. The art of forecasting is the art of making correct starting assumptions about the economic conditions during the forecasting period.

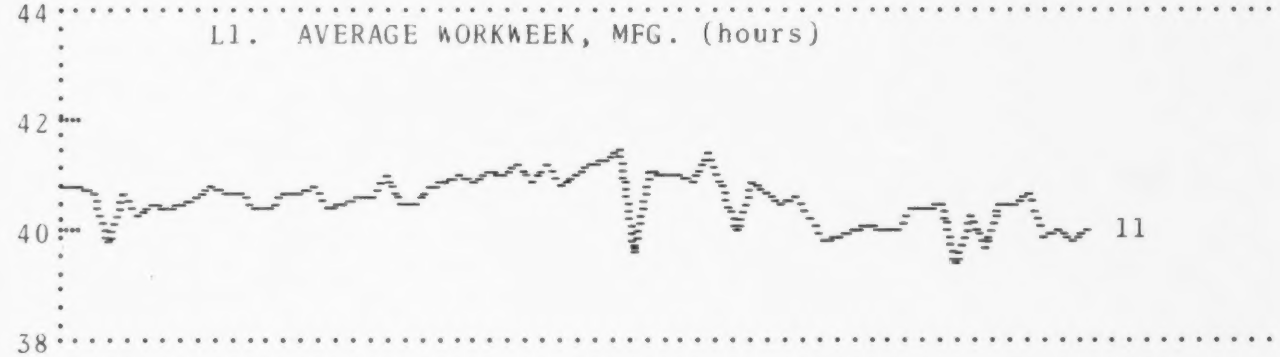
In ensuing articles about the occupational projection systems, economic models, input-output models, the employer survey approach and comparative analysis of alternative approaches will be discussed together with release of summaries of the 1990 industrial and occupational projections.

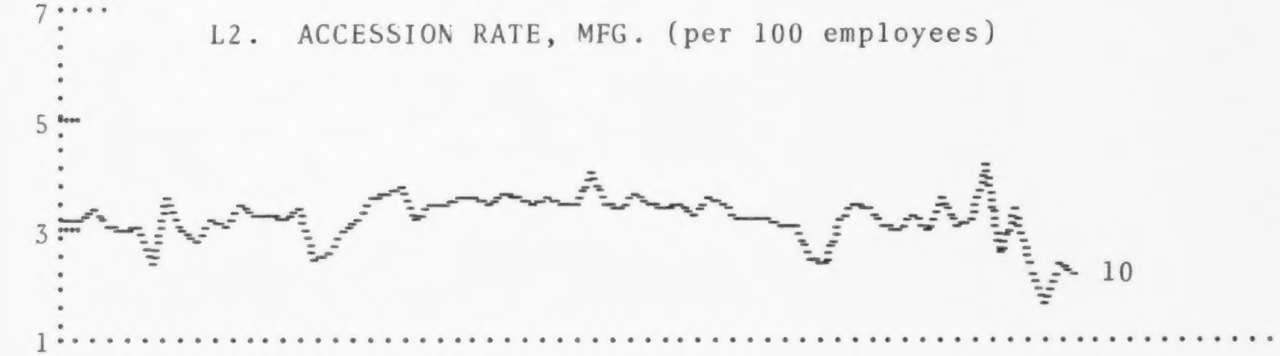

U. C. Master File
Daily File Maintenance (LOC, SIC, OWN)
U. C. Qtrly Reports (Empl. Wages, Cont.)
Occupational Employment Statistics (3 yr.)
ES-202 (Qtrly) (Emp. Wages, and Contributions)
Emp. & Earnings BLS - 790 (Monthly)
Projections
Matrix (Ind. -Occ)
Total Employ. Local Area Unemployment Statistics (Monthly)
U. C. Claims (Weekly)
Annual Planning Information Report
Surveys by Local Office (Monthly)

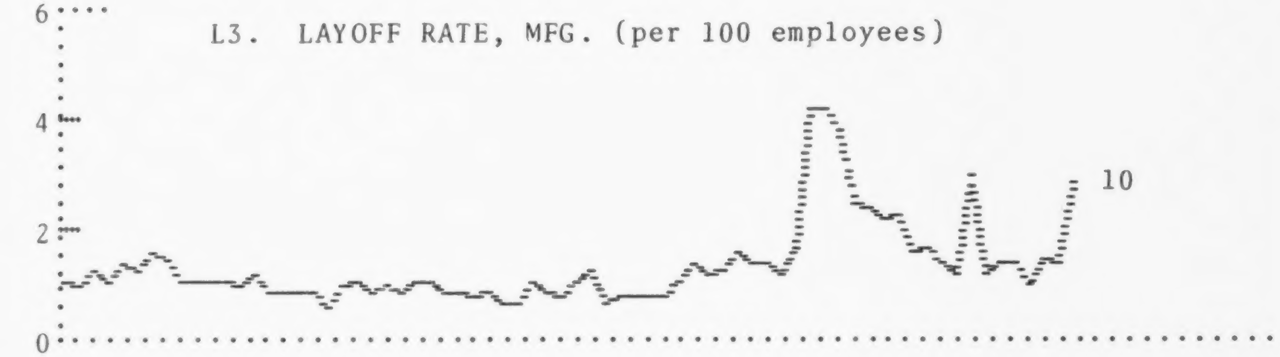
Section

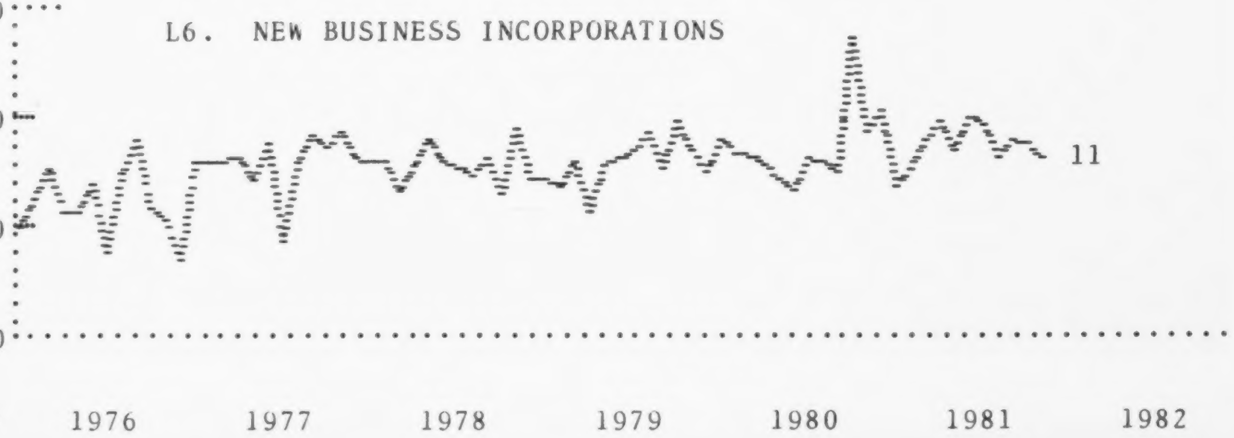
D

CYCLICAL INDICATORS


L1. AVERAGE WORKWEEK, MFG. (hours)


L2. ACCESSION RATE, MFG. (per 100 employees)

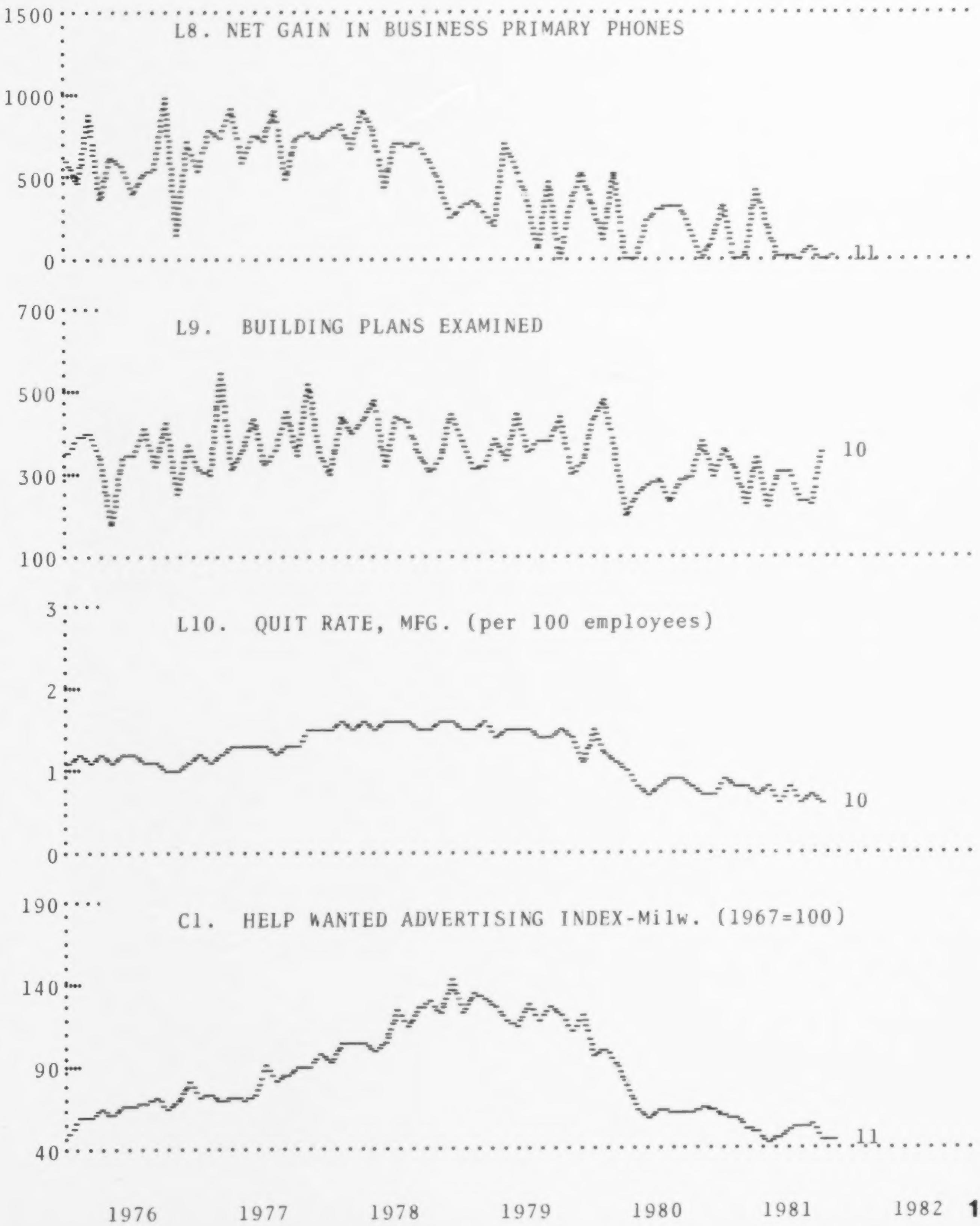

L3. LAYOFF RATE, MFG. (per 100 employees)


L6. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS

Section

D

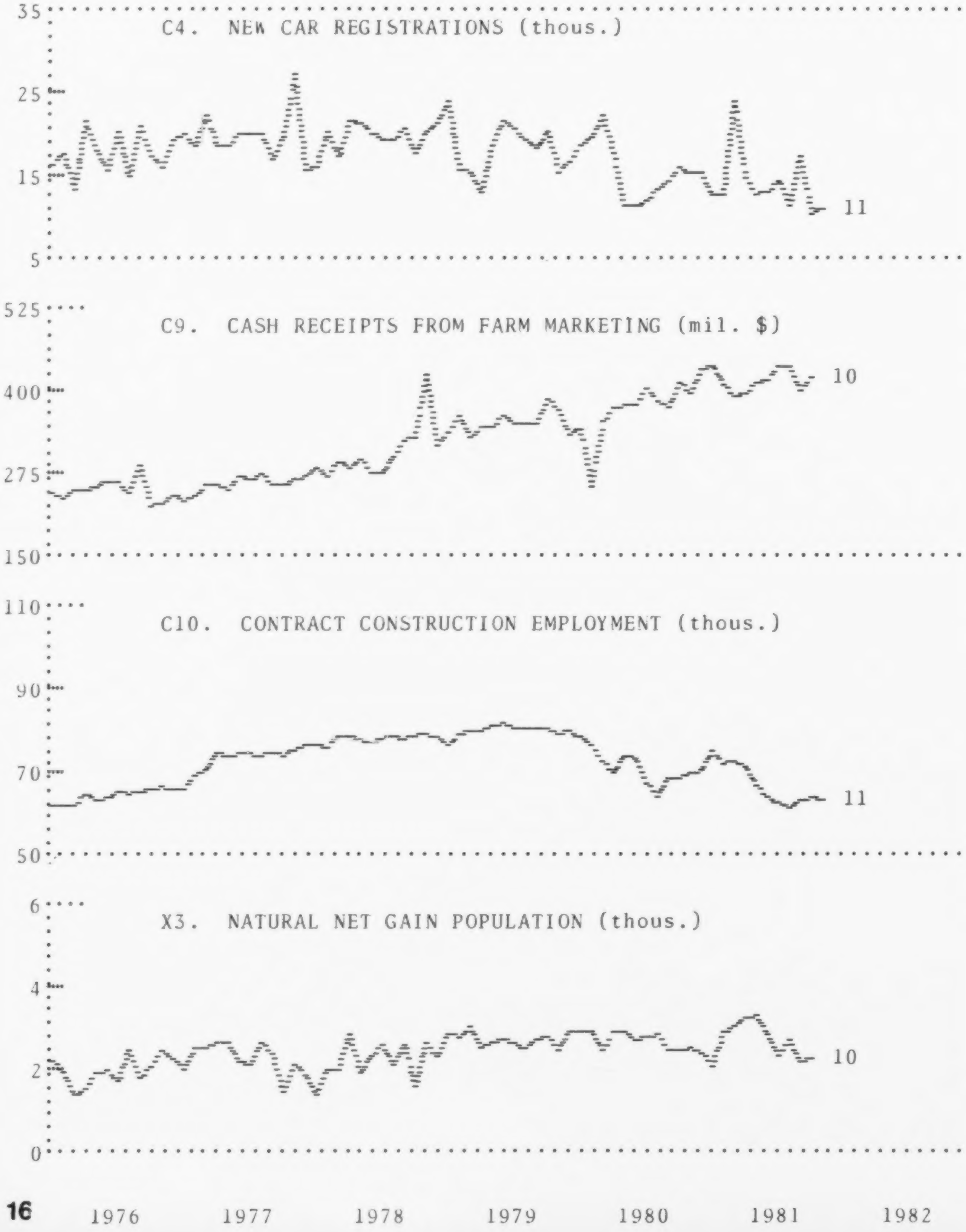
CYCLICAL INDICATORS



Section

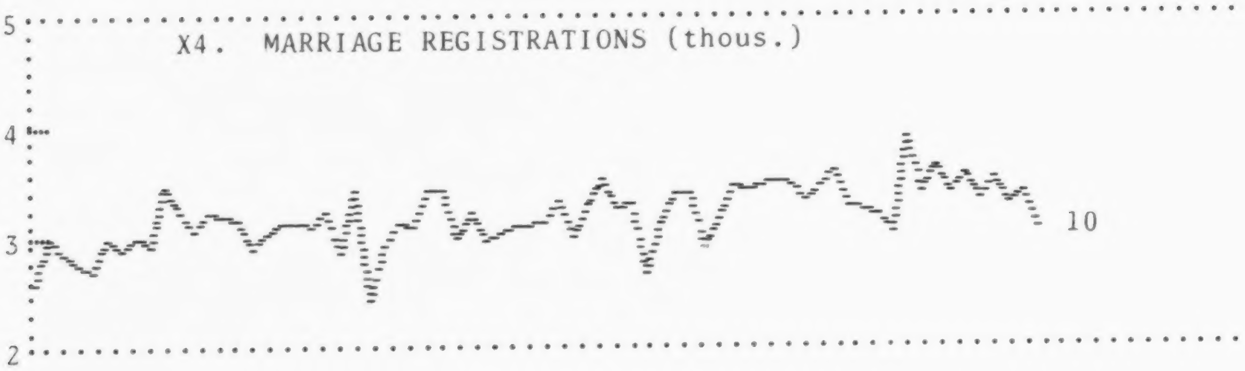
D

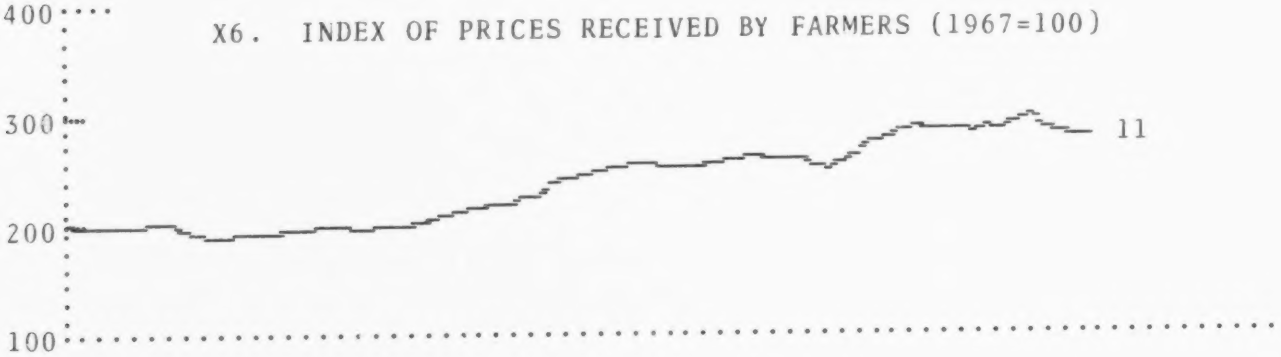
CYCLICAL INDICATORS

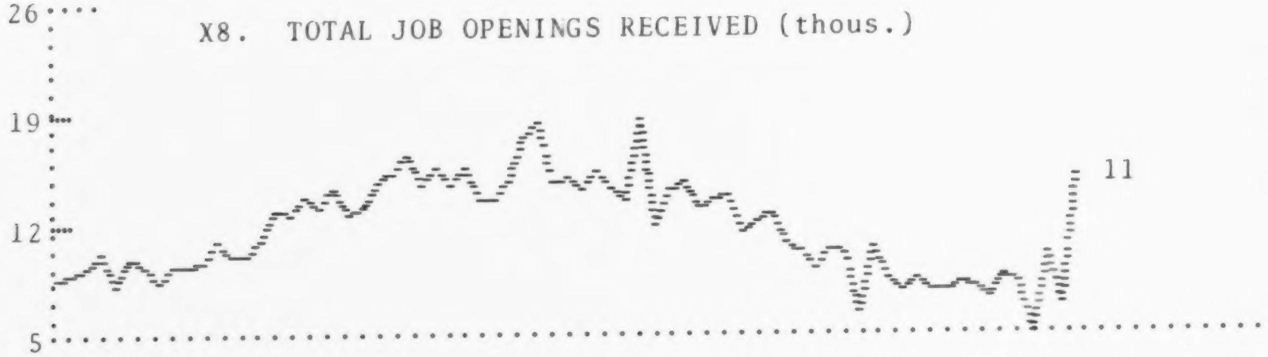


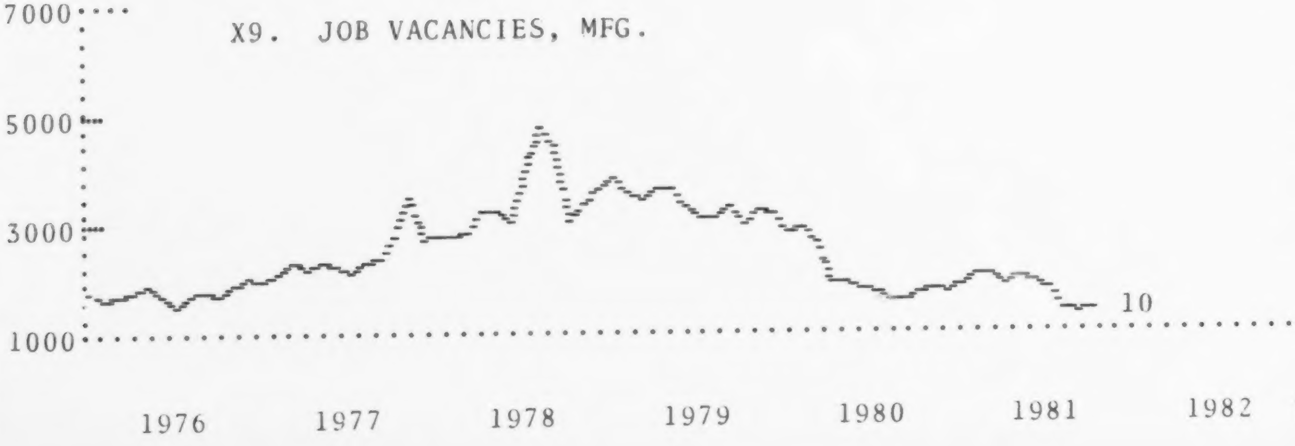
Section

D CYCLICAL INDICATORS


X4. MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS (thous.)


X6. INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS (1967=100)


X8. TOTAL JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (thous.)


X9. JOB VACANCIES, MFG.

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MADISON, WISCONSIN 53707

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In cooperation with private industry, the University of Wisconsin and other state departments, the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations will be releasing industrial and occupational projections later this year. In prelude to these projections, we will be describing the history of different methodologies used and invite written articles on the same subject. Articles or comments can be sent to "Projections", P. O. Box 7944, Madison, WI 53707 or Jerry Snow can be reached at (608) 266-0230 for comments.

/ 2/25/82 58750-1 A

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT
AND
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

JANUARY
1982

WISCONSIN DILHR
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Accession Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Layoff Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L5	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L8	Net Gain in Business Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L9	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L10	Quit Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Security Registrations	Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Job Vacancies, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X10	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

COVER PHOTO: HAY LOADER, Maple in Douglas County. Courtesy of Vince Plesko
and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER
BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

Estimates in Brief

Wisconsin's employment situation continued to deteriorate in mid-December. Total employment dropped by over 31 thousand. Employment normally decreases from November to December, but a decline in the seasonally adjusted figures indicates a larger than usual decrease.

Wisconsin, like the rest of the nation, has been plagued with persistently high unemployment rates in the construction and the motor vehicle manufacturing industries. Our economic woes have been called a two-industry recession. Now, recession-level rates are pervading other industries and other counties than those eastern and southern fringes with large motor vehicle manufacturing sectors. The number of counties with unemployment rates at 10 percent or above rose from 14 in November to 33 in December. For the year, 13 counties averaged 10 percent or more.

Employment Rate Declines

The percent of the state's working-age population earning wages and salaries amounted to 53.1 in December. The decrease from November's 53.4 percent seems small, but a small change translates to several thousand people. The employment rate is based on the entire 16 and older age population rather than just those in the labor force. Also, those unemployed workers who become convinced that no work is available, become discouraged, and drop out of the labor force still affect the employment rate. Such discouraged workers do not affect the unemployment rate once they drop out of the labor force. The December employment index is the lowest that figure has been since April of 1977.

Employment Index Down

The employment index compares the current seasonally adjusted nonfarm wage and salary employment to that of the 1977 base year. The 107.0 December index number means a 7.0 percent greater employment level than in 1977; however, the index has declined three months in a row. November's index figure is 107.4

Unemployment Increases Sharply

The number of unemployed rose by nearly 25,000 workers during December. An increase of 11,000 in the seasonally adjusted unemployment indicates that the seasonal factors which produce a normal November to December increase, account for only a portion of this months sharp unemployment growth. Unemployment is now 220,600.

Section

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1980
LEADING INDICATORS							
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.							
Unadjusted	HOURS	40.4 Dec	40.2	41.1	0.5	-1.7	40.2
Seasonally Adjusted		39.9	39.8	40.4	0.3	-1.2	
L2 ACCESSION RATE, MFG.							
Unadjusted	RATE PER 100 EMPL.	2.2 Nov	2.0	2.3	–	–	3.1
Seasonally Adjusted		3.2	2.2	3.3	–	–	
L3 LAYOFF RATE, MFG.							
Unadjusted	RATE PER 100 EMPL.	2.8 Nov	3.7	1.9	–	–	2.3
Seasonally Adjusted		2.4	2.9	1.6	–	–	
L4 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	20,046 Dec	15,418	15,570	30.0	28.7	12,627
Seasonally Adjusted		13,346	11,698	10,364	14.1	28.8	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES							
Unadjusted	THOUS. DOL.	18,195 May	20,238	5,016	-10.1	262.7	4,119
Seasonally Adjusted		18,953	27,497	5,227	-31.1	262.6	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	543 Dec	448	639	21.2	-15.0	548
Seasonally Adjusted		525	528	618	-0.6	-15.0	
L7 BUSINESS FAILURES							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	31 May	48	19	-35.4	63.2	16
Seasonally Adjusted		36	50	22	-28.0	63.6	
L8 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES (PRIMARY)							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-951 Dec	-744	-557	-27.8	-70.7	157
Seasonally Adjusted		-272	-286	122	4.9	-323.0	
L9 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	246 Dec	250	293	-1.6	-16.0	303
Seasonally Adjusted		249	211	297	18.0	-16.2	
L10 QUIT RATE, MANUFACTURING							
Unadjusted	RATE PER EMPL.	0.4 Nov	0.6	0.5	–	–	0.9
Seasonally Adjusted		0.6	0.6	0.7	–	–	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS							
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)							
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	46 Dec	45	64	2.2	-28.1	73
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL							
Unadjusted	PERCENT	9.1 Dec	8.0	7.1	–	–	7.0
Seasonally Adjusted		8.5	8.1	7.0	–	–	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES							
Unadjusted	MIL. THERMS	289.0 Nov	228.4	297.6	26.5	-2.9	273.5
Seasonally Adjusted		279.6	273.4	281.5	2.3	-0.7	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	9,037 Dec	10,476	13,173	-13.7	-31.4	15,429
Seasonally Adjusted		10,540	11,333	15,351	-7.0	-31.3	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES							
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1684.6 Nov	1737.3	1609.4	-3.0	4.7	1699.0
Seasonally Adjusted		1705.1	1718.4	1628.2	-0.8	4.7	

P = Preliminary

Section

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1980
C6 TOTAL SECURITY REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	51.9 Dec	67.4	39.7	-23.0	30.7	39.2
Seasonally Adjusted		55.2	97.7	42.3	-43.5	30.5	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	4,167 Sep	4,075	3,747	2.3	11.2	3,712
Seasonally Adjusted		4,138	4,091	3,738	1.1	10.7	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.							
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	372.27 Dec	366.73	349.50	1.5	6.5	323.21
Seasonally Adjusted		361.78	360.25	339.73	0.4	6.5	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	447.8 Nov	423.1	436.0	5.8	2.7	377.6
Seasonally Adjusted		408.9	425.7	398.2	-3.9	2.7	
C10CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS	62.4 Dec	68.1	68.8	-8.4	-9.3	71.2
Seasonally Adjusted		64.3	64.3	70.8	0.0	-9.2	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS							
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	5,390 Nov	5,824	5,726	-7.5	-5.9	6,123
Seasonally Adjusted		5,557	5,649	5,903	-1.6	-5.9	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,362 Nov	3,290	3,403	2.2	-1.2	3,395
Seasonally Adjusted		3,379	3,350	3,421	0.9	-1.2	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,028 Nov	2,534	2,323	-20.0	-12.7	2,728
Seasonally Adjusted		2,216	2,327	2,538	-5.2	-12.9	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,669 Nov	3,214	2,441	-17.0	9.3	3,403
Seasonally Adjusted		3,516	3,081	3,216	14.1	9.3	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)			(Sep)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	287.5 Nov	286.9	262.1	0.2	9.7	251.5
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS							
Unadjusted	INDEX	279 Dec	283	287	-1.4	-2.8	270
Seasonally Adjusted		278	282	286	-1.4	-2.8	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES (PRIMARY)							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-3,054 Dec	-906	1,285	-237.1	-337.7	1,880
Seasonally Adjusted		-2,825	-1,279	1,514	-120.9	-286.6	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	5,228 Nov	7,248	6,397	-27.9	-18.3	9,760
Seasonally Adjusted		6,383	6,929	7,810	-7.9	-18.3	
X9 JOB VACANCIES, MFG.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	1,259 Nov	1,378	1,606	-8.8	-21.6	2,057
Seasonally Adjusted		1,457	1,419	1,859	2.7	-21.6	
X10MANUFACTURING EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS.	531.0 Dec	539.2	546.4	-1.5	-2.8	561.9
Seasonally Adjusted		532.6	537.1	548.2	-0.8	-2.8	

P = Preliminary

Section

B

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES DECEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2427.5	2434.0	2394.9	-0.3	1.4
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2206.7	2238.2	2225.9	-1.4	-0.9
Unemployment	220.6	195.8	168.9	12.7	30.6
Unemployment Rate	9.1	8.0	7.1	-	-
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2428.2	2423.2	2394.7	0.2	1.4
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2221.8	2227.9	2228.0	-0.3	-0.3
Unemployment	206.4	195.3	166.7	5.7	23.1
Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.1	7.0	-	-

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES DECEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1940.0	1957.9	1959.3	-0.9	-1.0
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	531.0	539.2	546.4	-1.5	-2.8
Mining	1.8	2.2	2.4	-18.2	-25.0
Contract Construction	62.4	68.1	68.8	-8.4	-9.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	91.0	91.4	94.6	-0.4	-3.8
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.9	16.8	0.0	0.6
Wholesale Trade	98.8	98.8	96.3	0.0	2.6
Retail Trade	351.5	354.4	356.3	-0.8	-1.3
General Merchandise	50.2	48.6	54.1	3.3	-7.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	96.2	96.2	94.6	0.0	1.7
Banking	27.1	27.2	26.7	-0.4	1.5
Insurance	30.6	30.6	30.7	0.0	-0.3
Service and Miscellaneous	384.2	383.4	372.4	0.2	3.2
Hospitals	74.2	74.4	72.8	-0.3	1.9
Private Education	23.5	24.1	23.0	-2.5	2.2
Government	323.1	324.2	327.6	-0.3	-1.4
State Government	79.2	80.2	81.9	-1.2	-3.3
Local Government	216.6	216.5	218.0	0.0	-0.6

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES DECEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	106,650	107,029	105,067	-0.4	1.5
Employment	97,188	98,025	97,282	-0.9	-0.1
Unemployment	9,462	9,004	7,785	5.1	21.5
Unemployment Rate	8.9	8.4	7.4	-	-

Section

C

SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN JOB OPENINGS

JOB OPENINGS *(Unadjusted)*	Number of Job Openings			Job Openings Rates (Openings Per 100 Jobs)		
NOVEMBER	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	10,441	12,412	14,101	0.5	0.6	0.7
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	1,259	1,378	1,603	0.2	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	1,259	1,378	1,606	0.2	0.3	0.3
Durable Goods	1,012	1,065	1,234	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	3	3	7	*	*	*
Furniture and Fixtures	4	5	11	*	0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	0	0	9	*	*	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7	18	64	*	0.1	0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	165	150	234	0.3	0.3	0.4
Machinery (Excluding Electrical)	313	430	390	0.3	0.4	0.3
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	216	246	188	0.4	0.4	0.3
Transportation Equipment	114	74	143	0.3	0.3	0.4
Instruments and Related Products	146	115	110	1.2	0.9	0.9
Nondurable Goods	247	313	372	0.1	0.2	0.2
Food and Kindred Products	75	0	189	0.1	*	0.3
Textile Mill Products	12	7	19	0.3	0.2	0.4
Apparel and Other Finished Products	54	86	47	0.9	1.4	0.8
Paper and Allied Products	47	63	52	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	8	18	15	*	0.1	*
Chemicals and Allied Products	48	48	67	0.5	0.5	0.7
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	2	4	5	*	*	*
Leather and Leather Products	1	3	0	*	*	*
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	9,182	11,055	12,495	0.7	0.8	0.9
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	199	169	228	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade	733	1,712	1,427	0.2	0.4	0.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	536	621	969	0.6	0.6	1.0
Service (Including Hospitals)	2,379	2,542	4,549	0.6	0.7	1.2
Hospitals	848	896	1,135	1.1	1.2	1.5
Government	5,232	5,674	5,248	1.7	1.7	1.6

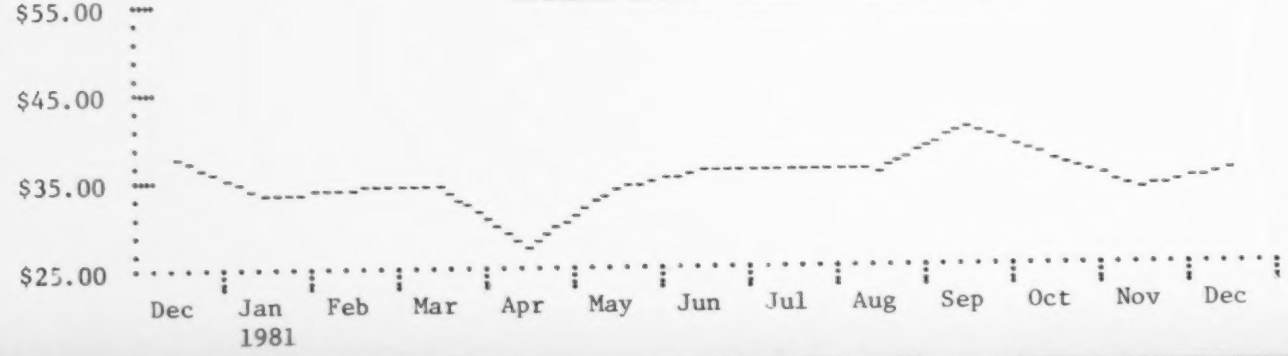
* Rate Less Than 0.05.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* DECEMBER	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	531.0	539.2	546.4
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	524.2	529.4	540.3
Durable Goods	345.3	349.5	357.6
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	19.4	19.6	21.1
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.9	2.8	3.0
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.7	9.0	9.4
Furniture and Fixtures	9.2	9.0	9.0
Household Furniture	4.1	4.1	3.9
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.2	8.8	9.2
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	3.9	4.4	4.8
Primary Metal Industries	25.2	25.9	25.9
Iron and Steel Foundries	15.5	16.1	15.7
Fabricated Metal Products	54.6	55.4	56.6
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.6	5.6	5.6
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	13.5	13.7	14.1
Metal Stampings	15.4	15.8	16.3
Machinery (Except Electrical)	119.0	120.6	121.9
Engines and Turbines	23.6	23.6	22.5
Farm Machinery and Equipment	17.4	17.6	18.1
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	17.7	18.4	19.7
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	12.6	12.7	12.5
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	11.8	12.0	13.0
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	16.6	16.9	17.2
Service Industry Machines	8.1	8.2	7.9
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	53.2	53.3	55.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	19.7	19.7	20.6
Household Appliances	6.9	7.0	7.9
Transportation Equipment	33.4	33.2	35.2
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	24.7	24.5	27.7
Instruments and Related Products	11.7	12.1	12.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.4	11.5	11.0
Nondurable Goods	185.7	189.7	188.8
Food and Kindred Products	60.0	63.2	61.1
Meat Products	13.5	13.7	13.1
Dairy Products	16.3	16.4	16.8
Canning and Preserving	6.8	9.7	6.1
Bakery Products	4.4	4.5	5.0
Beverage Industries	11.7	11.6	12.8
Textile Mill Products	4.2	4.1	4.3
Knitting Mills	3.3	3.4	3.4
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.7	6.2	6.2
Paper and Allied Products	47.8	48.1	47.7
Pulp and Paper Mills	30.4	30.6	30.1
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	9.2	9.3	9.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	7.0	7.1	7.2
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	31.7	31.7	32.0
Newspapers	10.8	10.8	11.0
Commercial Printing	12.2	12.0	12.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.7	9.7	9.6
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	17.3	17.3	18.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	13.1	13.3	13.5
Leather and Leather Products	9.1	8.9	9.5
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.7	2.6	2.8
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.6	4.5	4.8
Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.4	0.4

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* DECEMBER	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$372	$367	$350	40.4	40.2	41.1	9.21	9.12	8.50	8.92	8.85
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	374	370	351	40.5	40.3	41.2	9.24	9.18	8.52	8.94	8.91
Durable Goods	378	373	356	40.3	40.0	41.1	9.40	9.32	8.67	9.16	9.12
Lumber/Wood Prod, (Exc. Furn.)	255	251	247	38.4	38.1	40.0	6.66	6.59	6.19	6.53	6.45
Furniture and Fixtures	269	271	252	39.8	40.2	40.5	6.74	6.75	6.22	6.71	-
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	345	346	328	41.1	41.0	42.7	8.40	8.43	7.68	8.19	8.24
Primary Metal Industries	380	370	360	40.6	39.9	41.8	9.36	9.28	8.62	9.10	9.01
Iron and Steel Foundries	378	360	358	41.2	39.7	42.0	9.17	9.07	8.52	8.91	8.80
Fabricated Metal Products	363	365	342	39.4	40.0	40.5	9.21	9.14	8.45	8.88	8.81
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	361	356	335	40.8	41.3	41.8	8.86	8.61	8.01	8.62	8.34
Metal Stampings	377	382	336	38.5	39.0	38.5	9.78	9.80	8.74	9.55	9.54
Machinery (Except Electrical)	428	423	396	40.9	40.8	41.3	10.46	10.37	9.58	10.23	10.18
Engines and Turbines	472	454	414	41.6	40.7	40.9	11.33	11.16	10.13	10.98	10.95
Farm Machinery and Equip.	456	453	411	41.0	41.2	40.5	11.12	10.98	10.15	11.02	10.83
Const. and Related Mach.	432	433	414	40.3	40.2	41.4	10.73	10.77	9.99	10.53	10.61
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	420	418	402	40.5	40.8	41.6	10.38	10.24	9.66	10.09	10.02
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal) .	424	412	411	42.7	42.1	45.2	9.93	9.78	9.10	9.64	9.48
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	432	431	419	40.0	39.9	41.5	10.79	10.81	10.12	10.64	10.66
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	344	339	328	40.2	39.5	41.1	8.56	8.57	7.99	8.41	8.42
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	374	369	343	40.9	40.4	40.9	9.14	9.12	8.38	8.95	8.95
Transportation Equipment	469	455	447	40.4	39.7	40.9	11.62	11.46	10.93	11.30	11.24
Instruments and Related Prod.	310	299	287	41.1	39.9	42.5	7.54	7.50	6.77	7.45	7.41
Nondurable Goods	361	355	337	40.7	40.6	41.3	8.88	8.74	8.17	8.44	8.33
Food and Kindred Products	370	355	346	39.7	39.5	40.3	9.31	8.97	8.58	8.77	8.52
Meat Products	412	405	381	39.4	38.7	38.9	10.47	10.46	9.80	9.89	10.03
Dairy Products	333	337	311	40.1	40.4	40.6	8.31	8.33	7.66	7.97	7.99
Textile Mill Products	240	233	229	37.3	37.3	38.1	6.44	6.26	6.01	6.22	6.02
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	190	190	185	36.4	36.7	37.5	5.22	5.19	4.94	5.14	5.09
Paper and Allied Products	425	428	394	44.5	44.9	45.0	9.54	9.53	8.77	9.05	9.04
Pulp and Paper Mills	450	450	418	45.4	45.6	45.7	9.92	9.88	9.15	9.36	9.34
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	392	384	360	39.7	39.3	40.1	9.86	9.76	8.98	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	381	375	362	39.7	39.1	40.6	9.59	9.59	8.91	9.43	9.45
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	285	286	276	39.1	39.1	40.6	7.28	7.31	6.81	7.06	7.08
Leather and Leather Products	234	228	222	39.0	38.7	39.4	6.00	5.90	5.65	5.88	5.81

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS, MFG.



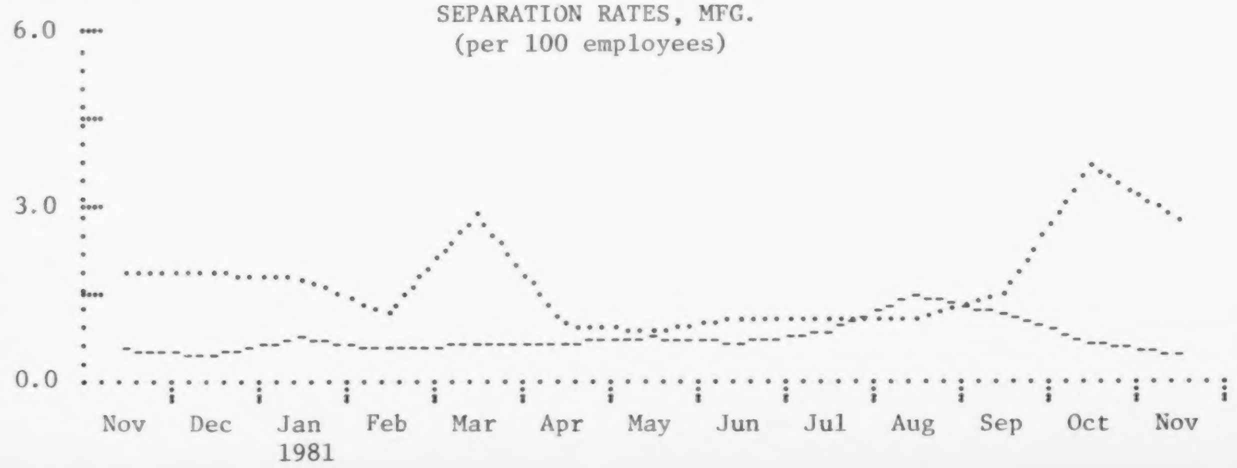
Section

C

WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER RATES

LABOR TURNOVER RATES *(Rates Per 100 Employees)* NOVEMBER	SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	3.4	3.8	3.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.3
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	3.6	4.5	2.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.5	3.1	1.7
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	3.9	5.2	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.8	3.7	1.9
Durable Goods	3.9	5.2	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.8	3.9	1.7
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	6.5	10.9	4.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	6.2	9.8	3.7
Furniture and Fixtures	2.8	3.3	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	2.2	2.2	1.3
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	4.0	4.2	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	3.2	3.3	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	3.5	5.9	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.8	4.9	1.7
Fabricated Metal Products	3.4	4.5	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.4	3.2	1.8
Machinery (Except Electrical)	3.4	2.4	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.1	1.3	1.1
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	3.4	3.9	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.6	2.8	0.7
Transportation Equipment	6.3	19.3	5.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	4.3	15.6	4.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.6	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.8	0.4	0.7
Nondurable Goods	3.9	5.0	2.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	2.9	3.5	1.7
Food and Kindred Products	6.0	30.7	3.0	0.5	1.9	0.6	5.0	28.4	2.0
Textile Mill Products	13.9	9.9	21.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	12.8	8.0	19.5
Apparel and Other Finished Products	7.3	5.4	3.4	1.5	2.1	1.6	4.3	2.3	1.2
Paper and Allied Products	2.2	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.7	1.2	1.3
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	1.7	2.5	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.2
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	2.1	2.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.5	0.5
Leather and Leather Products	3.5	5.9	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	2.9	0.4
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	3.2	3.3	3.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.0
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	4.0	3.5	2.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	3.0	2.4	2.0
Trade	3.3	4.4	3.8	1.9	2.2	2.5	0.9	1.5	0.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	*	*	*
Service (Including Hospitals)	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Government	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4

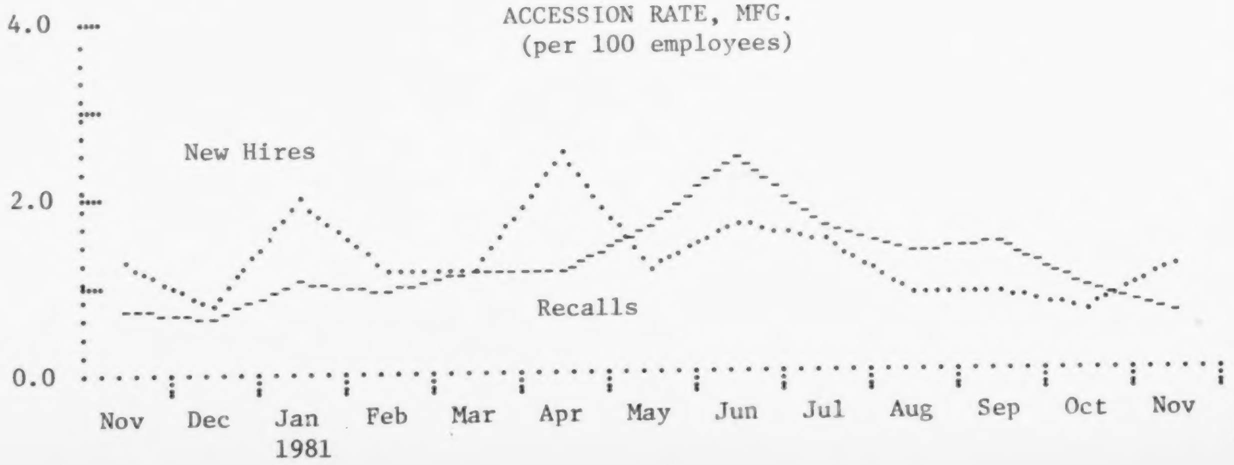
* Rate Less Than 0.05.


SEPARATION RATES, MFG.
(per 100 employees)

WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER RATES

LABOR TURNOVER RATES (Rates Per 100 Employees) NOVEMBER	ACCESSION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	2.5	3.3	3.1	1.7	2.3	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	2.3	2.0	2.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.4
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	2.2	2.0	2.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.3
Durable Goods	2.4	2.1	2.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.6
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8
Furniture and Fixtures	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.7
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.5	1.6	2.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	3.8	1.6	2.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	3.3	0.6	1.3
Fabricated Metal Products	1.4	1.7	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9
Machinery (Except Electrical)	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.1	2.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.9	0.7	0.7
Transportation Equipment	5.3	5.3	7.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	3.1	1.9	6.5
Instruments and Related Products	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.6
Nondurable Goods	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9
Food and Kindred Products	2.3	1.8	2.1	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.0
Textile Mill Products	10.6	4.6	3.7	1.5	0.6	0.4	8.9	4.0	3.2
Apparel and Other Finished Products	2.1	4.8	2.2	1.7	3.6	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.3
Paper and Allied Products	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1.9	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.6
Leather and Leather Products	2.4	3.1	2.5	1.3	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	2.5	3.7	3.4	2.1	2.8	2.9	0.4	0.7	0.4
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.2
Trade	3.1	5.4	5.3	2.8	4.2	4.7	0.3	1.2	0.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.1	*	*
Service (Including Hospitals)	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.6	3.0	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.4
Government	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2

* Rate Less Than 0.05.



Section

C

SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers *(Unadjusted)* DECEMBER	Average Weekly						Average Hourly Earnings				
	Earnings			Hours			Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$330	$324	$314	40.0	39.6	40.8	8.26	8.19	7.70	–	–
Wisconsin	372	367	350	40.4	40.2	41.1	9.21	9.12	8.50	8.92	8.85
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	369	362	346	42.1	41.7	42.7	8.77	8.68	8.11	8.41	8.33
Beloit (City)	356	348	370	41.5	40.6	46.8	8.57	8.58	7.91	–	–
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	346	360	333	40.7	41.2	41.4	8.50	8.74	8.03	8.49	8.66
Fond du Lac (City)	366	366	335	43.2	43.3	42.2	8.47	8.46	7.93	8.23	8.22
Green Bay (Brown County)	393	389	365	41.4	41.6	42.8	9.48	9.34	8.54	8.86	8.76
Janesville (City)	421	418	469	39.0	38.9	41.0	10.79	10.74	11.44	10.50	10.47
Kenosha (County)	436	409	381	39.7	38.5	40.0	10.98	10.62	9.55	10.55	10.36
La Crosse (County)	329	327	301	39.3	39.7	40.0	8.38	8.23	7.53	8.04	7.90
Madison (Dane County)	345	337	330	38.4	38.0	39.5	9.00	8.88	8.36	8.75	8.65
Manitowoc (City)	308	304	288	40.0	39.7	40.9	7.69	7.65	7.04	7.53	7.52
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	411	405	384	40.5	40.3	41.2	10.15	10.06	9.33	9.85	9.80
Racine (County)	392	392	366	40.1	40.1	41.1	9.78	9.77	8.90	9.52	9.51
Sheboygan (County)	332	335	316	37.1	37.8	39.0	8.95	8.86	8.10	8.76	8.64
Wausau (Marathon County)	373	383	362	42.2	43.0	43.9	8.83	8.91	8.25	8.56	8.60

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. *(Unadjusted)* DECEMBER	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,854.0	20,115.0	20,238.0	-1.3	-1.9
Wisconsin	531.0	539.2	546.4	-1.5	-2.8
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	46.3	46.5	45.5	-0.4	1.8
Beloit (City)	7.1	7.3	6.9	-2.7	2.9
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.6	8.6	9.0	0.0	-4.4
Fond du Lac (City)	10.3	10.1	9.4	2.0	9.6
Green Bay (Brown County)	21.0	21.5	21.1	-2.3	-0.5
Janesville (City)	7.8	8.0	11.6	-2.5	-32.8
Kenosha (County)	15.8	16.5	16.5	-4.2	-4.2
La Crosse (County)	10.7	10.7	10.7	0.0	0.0
Madison (Dane County)	20.3	20.5	19.6	-1.0	3.6
Manitowoc (City)	13.3	13.8	14.4	-3.6	-7.6
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	193.2	193.8	202.4	-0.3	-4.5
Racine (County)	28.0	28.6	29.2	-2.1	-4.1
Sheboygan (County)	17.0	17.5	18.1	-2.9	-6.1
Wausau (Marathon County)	11.0	11.2	11.6	-1.8	-5.2

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

by David H. Peterson
Department of Revenue

National Forecast

Real GNP declined at a 6.4% rate in the fourth quarter of 1981 and should drop 2.1% in the first quarter of 1982. The recovery is expected to begin in the early spring, but will not gain momentum until the tax cut is effective in July. GNP growth is expected to average 4.3% and 3.7% in 1983 and 1984, respectively.

Consumption

Consumer spending declined in 1981:4 and will continue to be weak in the first half of 1982 due to slow growth of disposable income. Tax cuts and lower inflation should strengthen consumption beginning in mid-1982. Domestic auto sales should pick up in the first quarter of 1982; total sales are projected at 8.9 million in 1982, 10.0 million in 1983, and 10.4 million in 1984.

Housing

Housing starts are projected to recover slowly to almost 1.0 million units in 1982:1 and to average over 1.2 million in 1982, 1.6 million in 1983, and 1.8 million in 1984.

Business Investment

Investment is initially a major casualty of the recession, falling 5.5% from peak to trough. The downturn in equipment spending is expected to be over by 1982:2, but the construction slump could continue through the year. Real growth in investment should rebound to average 5.9% in 1983 and 7.0% in 1984 in response to an improving economy and investment oriented tax incentives.

Profits

High interest rates, a sluggish economy and a strong dollar may combine to limit the growth of company profits to 3.1% in 1981 and lead to a drop of 1.5% in 1982. Profit gains are projected to rise to 13.3% in 1983 and 14.5% in 1984, however, due to the anticipated sales rebound, higher operating rates, and rising productivity.

Prices

The recession is having a deflationary impact on prices and wages. Oil price stability, depressed agricultural prices and a strong dollar contribute to the price deceleration. The forecasted inflation rate, as measured by the GNP deflator, is expected to moderate from 9.2% in 1981 to an average of 7.7% over the next three years. Wage gains should slow from 9.2% in 1981 to an average of 8% over the forecast horizon.

Financial

Short-term interest rates are expected to continue to decline over the next several months. They could move up by mid-year, however, spurred by the economic recovery. Short-term rates are likely to fall through most of 1983, but to rise again in 1983:4, as further federal tax cuts stimulate the economy. After the first quarter of 1984, short-term rates may fall steadily, along with inflation rates. Bond yields could plunge 175 to 200 basis points in the first two quarters of the forecast period, but should then follow short-term rates in a more muted cycle.

TABLE 1
U.S. ECONOMIC FORECAST
DATA RESOURCES, INC., December 21, 1981

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
GNP and its Components ($ billions)					
GNP	2,626.1	2,921.8	3,133.1	3,531.4	3,936.2
% Change	8.8	11.3	6.9	12.7	11.5
GNP (1972 dollars)	1,480.7	1,508.4	1,501.1	1,565.9	1,624.3
% Change	-0.2	1.9	-0.5	4.3	3.7
Total Consumption	1,672.7	1,858.7	2,028.0	2,261.6	2,500.4
% Change	10.7	11.1	9.1	11.5	10.6
Investment (Incl. Inventory)	395.3	450.3	457.6	570.7	669.6
% Change	-4.9	13.9	1.6	24.7	17.3
Exports	339.8	367.8	382.8	440.3	510.2
% Change	20.8	8.2	4.1	15.0	15.9
Imports	316.5	342.8	368.1	424.8	491.0
% Change	18.1	8.3	7.4	15.4	15.6
Government Expenditures	534.7	587.8	632.8	683.7	747.0
% Change	12.9	9.9	7.7	8.0	9.3
Employment, Unemployment, Wages and Prices, Production					
Total Nonagricultural Employment (millions)	90.573	91.581	91.857	94.173	96.832
% Change	0.8	1.1	0.3	2.5	2.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.1	7.6	8.9	8.1	7.4
Compensation/Hour (% Change)	9.9	10.1	8.5	8.8	8.8
Consumer Price Index (% Change)	13.5	10.3	7.9	7.9	7.6
Wholesale Price Index (% Change)	14.1	9.2	6.0	9.5	9.3
Industrial Production (% Change)	-3.6	2.7	-1.6	7.9	5.3
Money and Interest Rates					
Money Supply (M-1B)	417.0	436.8	458.6	481.8	504.3
% Change	7.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.7
New High-Grade Corp. Bond Rate (%)	12.47	15.02	13.57	12.74	11.60
Prime Rate (%)	15.27	18.86	14.20	14.58	13.59
3 Month Treasury Bills (%)	11.43	14.00	10.89	11.55	10.74
New Conventional Mortgage Rate (%)	14.00	16.65	15.74	14.96	14.17
Incomes, Profits and Savings ($ billions)					
Personal Income	2,160.3	2,403.2	2,618.4	2,910.4	3,221.7
% Change	11.1	11.2	9.0	11.2	10.7
Disposable Income (1972 dollars)	1,018.4	1,040.2	1,064.0	1,113.6	1,155.1
% Change	0.7	2.1	2.3	4.7	3.7
Saving Rate (%)	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.5	6.8
Profits Before Tax	245.5	230.2	214.2	282.8	321.8
% Change	-3.8	-6.2	-7.0	32.0	13.8
Profits After Tax	163.2	153.6	145.9	191.3	222.4
% Change	-2.4	-5.9	-5.0	31.1	16.3

Federal Budget

The DRI forecast reflects the provisions of the new tax package, producing cuts (at annual rates) of $20 billion, $47 billion, $97 billion, and $138 billion in 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1984, respectively. Real defense purchases will rise 3.7% in 1981, 4.8% in 1982, 3.1% in 1983, and 4.0% in 1984. Real nondefense expenditures should rise 3.7% in 1981 and are unchanged in 1982; they are projected to fall 1.9% in 1983 and 0.7% in 1984. The unified budget deficit projection rises from $57.9 billion in fiscal 1981 to $101.1 billion in fiscal 1982.

Monetary

Federal Reserve Board policy is expected to be less restrictive during the recession. When the stronger 1982 economy generates monetary growth above targets, Fed policy could tighten. Easing inflation should permit some relaxation during early 1983 and again in 1984.

Energy

Due to oversupply, real oil prices should fall through 1983. The refiners acquisition cost of foreign oil is expected to hold at $37.10 per barrel next year and to rise by 6.2% in 1983 and 8.9% in 1984. Energy demand fell an estimated 2% this year and may fall another 0.9% in 1982. Recovery should stimulate demand increases of 1.5% in 1983 and 1.2% in 1984. Imports are projected to drop from 6 million barrels daily (mmbd) last year to 5.3 mmbd by 1984.

Wisconsin Forecast Summary

In contrast to its superior performance during the 1970's, Wisconsin employment and income growth rates were sub-par in 1980 and 1981, compared to the national average. Wisconsin employment and income changes are forecast to lag the U.S. rates in 1982 as well. However, this differential is expected to narrow in 1983 and, by 1984, Wisconsin job and income growth rates are forecast to outpace the national trends.

Why did this sub-par performance occur? And what accounts for the forecasted differences in Wisconsin and U.S. patterns during the upcoming recovery?

A major factor in explaining the recent sub-par performance is the impact of the 1980 and 1981 recessions on Wisconsin's industry mix. In essence, demand for products manufactured by Wisconsin companies has fallen off more sharply than the national economy as a whole. This factor also helps to explain why the lag in job growth is expected to persist in 1982. It will take more time to work off excess capacity in industries which are concentrated in Wisconsin.

On the brighter side, demand for Wisconsin products is projected to rebound in 1983 and 1984. Wisconsin job growth is expected to outpace the national average by 1984. Longer term prospects for the Wisconsin economy, therefore, contrast with a state such as Michigan which has little hope for regaining all of the jobs lost during the last two years. The following table summarizes the growth rates in Wisconsin for personal income (adjusted for inflation) and nonfarm employment, compared to the U.S. average.

Table 2
REAL PERSONAL INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH
(Annual % Change)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Real Personal Income						
WI	3.5	–0.8	1.8	0.6	3.3	3.8
U.S.	3.7	0.8	2.7	1.5	3.6	3.5
Employment						
WI	3.9	–0.7	0.2	–0.6	2.1	3.6
U.S.	3.6	0.8	1.1	0.3	2.5	2.8

Table 3 presents the historical and forecasted Wisconsin growth rates for manufacturing durable goods and construction employment, compared with the U.S. growth rates. These industries were selected because they have been the focus of employment declines since 1980.

Table 3
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES
(Annual % Change)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Construction						
WI	2.6	-12.2	-5.8	-8.0	5.6	16.0
U.S.	5.6	-1.3	-2.0	-3.7	2.8	5.2
Manufacturing, Durables						
WI	5.4	-7.0	-2.6	-5.8	3.2	6.3
U.S.	4.0	-4.6	-0.2	-1.6	6.1	3.8

The table shows that these two employment sectors, while suffering severe job losses nationally during the 1980-82 period, have been especially hard hit in Wisconsin.

During this period of declining construction employment, total new housing permits in Wisconsin fell from its 1978 level and 38,376 units to 16,921 units last year, a decline of 56%. The decline in permits nationally over the same period was approximately 45%. New housing permits in Wisconsin should recover to 36,960 units in 1984. But mortgage rates are expected to remain above 14% for the foreseeable future, making it unlikely that permits will recover to the 1978 level before 1984.

For the durable goods industry, a review of selected industry groups helps to explain the recent employment declines and the prospects for future growth. A major sub-group within manufacturing durables in Wisconsin is nonelectrical machinery (which employes 34% of all durable goods workers in 1979). Table 4 shows the historical and forecasted employment in nonelectrical machinery in Wisconsin and the U.S.

Table 4
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY EMPLOYMENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Nonelectrical Machinery						
WI (1,000)	134.530	126.127	119.577	112.459	116.198	126.073
% Change	9.0	-6.2	-5.2	-6.0	3.3	8.5
U.S. (1,000)	2,485.0	2,497.0	2,517.0	2,546.0	2,711.0	[illegible]73.0
% Change	6.8	0.5	0.8	1.2	6.5	6.0

Wisconsin has experienced substantial employment declines in this industry, while the nation as a whole has recorded modest gains. One of the factors which explains the growth difference is the measure of nonelectrical machinery output, as reported by the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production for that industry. The total industry production is composed of the output of industry groups within the broader category of nonelectrical machinery. Table 5 shows the historical and projected growth rates for output of nonelectrical machinery and the industry subgroups for the national economy. The last line of Table 5, growth in output for nonelectrical machinery in Wisconsin, is derived from a production index showing how this industry would perform if the national industrial mix is the same as the Wisconsin industrial mix. Those industry groups that are concentrated in Wisconsin--engines and turbines, farm equipment, and special and general industrial machinery--have been hit harder by the recession than other groups.

Table 5
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION
(Annual % Change)

	% Share (1977)							
	WI	U.S.	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Nonelectrical Machinery	100.00	100.00	6.7	-0.6	5.0	-1.5	9.3	7.8
Engine & Farm Equip.	37.81	13.10	5.1	-11.8	-2.9	-2.0	12.8	11.9
Const. and Allied Equip.	20.67	14.85	5.1	-2.3	-3.5	-2.7	6.4	6.2
Metal Working Machinery	8.32	18.23	10.1	-0.4	-1.5	-4.8	12.1	8.4
Spec. and General Industrial Machinery	21.67	25.11	5.8	-2.8	0.9	-4.6	8.7	6.1
Office, Service and Miscellaneous Equip.	11.53	28.71	6.8	5.6	12.2	1.0	8.7	7.7
WI Nonelectrical Mach.*			5.8	-5.1	1.6	-2.3	1.0	8.8

*Derived measure: see text for explanation

The diverging production for the U.S. and for Wisconsin in nonelectrical machinery began in mid-1979. A wide gap between the Wisconsin and U.S. index developed from 1979 to 1981. While the gap remains, the Wisconsin index does turn upward as demand for machinery and equipment picks up in sectors, such as agriculture and construction, which are currently depressed.

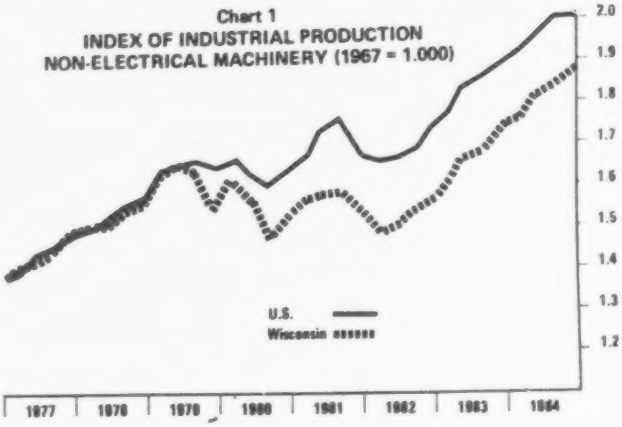


Chart 1
INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY (1967 = 1.000)

The unemployment rate for Wisconsin is expected to peak in the second quarter this year, reach a level of 8.9%. The unemployment rate is expected to remain above 8% until the summer of 1983, and to then gradually recede to 7.2% by 1984:4, as employment gains increase faster than labor force growth.

Nondurable manufacturing employment in Wisconsin has been showing relatively better growth rates than the U.S., primarily because nondurable manufacturing in Wisconsin is buttressed by the food and paper industries. Nondurables in Wisconsin should post a 0.1% increase in employment this year over 1981, and grow by 1.8% and 2.4% in 1983 and 1984, respectively.

Nonmanufacturing employment growth in Wisconsin will also see employment gains in the coming years, but the gains will be tempered by the pace of the overall recovery. Nonmanufacturing employment in Wisconsin average 1.399 million last year, and is expected to be at the 1.407 million average for this year, a gain of 0.6%. The gains for 1983 and 1984 are projected to be 1.9% and 3%, respectively.

The Wisconsin forecast summary is shown in Table 6. Table 7 details the Wisconsin manufacturing employment forecast.

Summary

Nationally, the recession is expected to continue until mid-summer, when the federal tax cut is expected to trigger a recovery. Wisconsin employment and income growth are expected to lag the nation in 1982. The gap begins to close in 1983, and by 1984, Wisconsin rates of growth are projected to be higher than national rates.

TABLE 6
WISCONSIN ECONOMIC FORECAST

Components of Personal Income ($ billions)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Wages and Salaries	26.783	29.222	30.941	34.295	38.244
Farm Income (before invnt. adj.)	0.575	0.575	0.586	0.625	0.607
Nonwage, Nonfarm Income	15.723	17.718	19.775	21.930	24.229
Total Personal Income*	43.081	47.515	51.302	56.850	63.080
% Change	9.4	10.3	8.0	10.8	11.0
Total Personal Income	24.085	24.515	25.662	25.467	26.432
(1972 dollars)	-0.8	1.8	0.6	3.3	8.3
% Change					
Real Income Per Capita	5076	5125	5112	5233	5381
% Change	-1.7	1.0	-0.3	2.4	2.8

Employment (Thousands of Workers, Annual Average)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mining	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
% Change	-1.1	-14.6	-7.1	-1.1	2.5
Construction	70.6	66.5	61.2	64.6	74.9
% Change	-12.2	-5.8	-8.0	5.6	16.0
Manufacturing-Durable	366.1	356.8	336.1	346.8	368.7
% Change	-7.0	-2.6	-5.8	3.2	6.3
Manufacturing-Nondurable	194.2	193.8	194.0	197.5	202.3
% Change	-1.7	-0.2	0.1	1.8	2.4
Trans., Comm., Utilities	91.6	90.6	88.4	89.1	91.1
% Change	-0.7	-1.1	-2.5	0.8	2.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	93.5	95.8	97.3	100.0	103.8
% Change	3.5	2.5	1.5	2.8	3.7
Trade	439.4	442.3	446.1	457.2	473.3
% Change	-0.4	0.7	0.9	2.5	3.5
Services	365.9	381.2	393.1	403.0	414.2
% Change	4.0	4.2	3.1	2.5	2.8
All Government (Civilian)	321.5	320.4	319.3	318.5	318.8
% Change	3.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.1
Total Employment (Nonfarm)	1,945.4	1,949.5	1,937.5	1,978.6	2,049.2
% Change	-0.7	0.2	-0.6	2.1	3.6

*Adjusted to exclude inventory valuation in farm income.

TABLE 7
WISCONSIN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT FORECAST: INDUSTRY DETAIL
(Thousands of Workers, SA*)

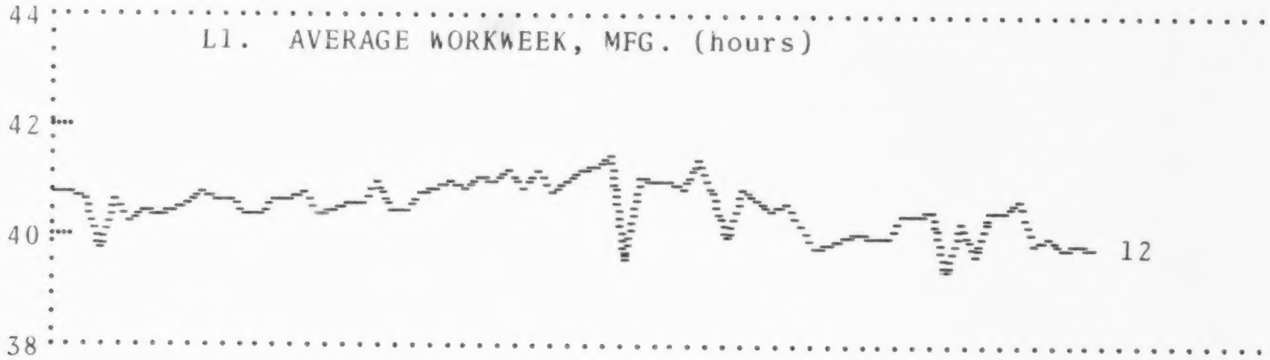
	1981:3	1981:4	1981	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1982	1983	1984
All Manufacturing	555.0	545.6	550.5	535.8	528.7	526.9	528.9	530.1	544.2	571.0
% Change	2.7	-6.6	-1.7	-7.0	-5.2	-1.3	1.5	-3.7	2.7	4.9
Durables	359.9	351.3	356.8	342.2	335.0	331.1	334.2	336.1	346.7	368.7
% Change	1.4	-9.2	-2.6	-9.9	-8.1	-2.3	1.4	-5.8	3.2	6.3
Lumber & Products	20.7	19.3	20.8	18.5	18.9	19.6	20.1	19.3	21.0	22.7
% Change	-11.3	-25.3	-1.0	-14.0	7.3	15.7	11.8	-7.2	9.0	8.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.7	8.3	9.0	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.9	9.2
% Change	-13.6	-16.7	-3.7	-3.0	2.1	8.1	6.3	-6.3	5.7	3.2
Primary Metals	27.2	26.2	26.7	24.9	23.9	23.2	22.9	23.8	23.7	25.8
% Change	6.7	-14.4	1.0	-17.3	-15.9	-10.6	-5.0	-10.8	-0.1	8.7
Fabricated Metals	57.0	57.1	56.7	55.6	53.8	53.9	54.8	54.6	56.8	59.1
% Change	2.0	0.6	-3.0	-10.1	-11.9	0.7	6.7	-3.8	4.1	4.1
Nonelectrical Mach.	120.9	119.1	119.6	115.9	112.7	110.6	110.5	112.5	116.2	126.1
% Change	8.8	-5.7	-5.2	-10.3	-10.7	-7.2	-0.4	-6.0	3.3	8.5
Electrical Mach.	55.4	54.7	55.1	53.3	52.2	51.4	51.0	52.0	53.4	57.0
% Change	1.4	-4.8	-3.0	-10.0	-8.1	-6.1	-2.5	-5.8	2.7	6.8
Trans. Equipment	36.6	34.0	35.9	33.8	34.0	35.8	35.6	34.6	36.3	37.7
% Change	-12.5	-25.4	2.5	-1.8	2.4	11.9	6.2	-3.7	4.9	3.8
Other Durables	33.3	32.5	32.9	31.7	31.1	30.8	30.6	31.0	30.4	31.1
% Change	0.4	-9.0	0.2	-9.4	-7.3	-3.7	-2.9	-5.8	-2.1	2.2
Nondurables	195.2	194.4	193.8	193.6	193.6	193.8	194.7	194.0	197.5	202.3
% Change	5.1	-1.6	-0.2	-1.5	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.1	1.8	2.4
Food & Products	66.6	66.1	65.7	65.8	65.7	65.7	65.8	65.8	66.4	68.2
% Change	11.4	-3.2	0.7	-1.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.1	1.0	2.6
Paper & Products	48.6	47.8	48.0	47.2	47.2	47.0	47.2	47.1	47.8	48.8
% Change	6.2	-6.9	0.0	-4.8	-0.3	-1.4	1.5	-1.9	1.4	2.0
Printing & Publ.	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.7	31.8	32.1	33.2
% Change	-1.8	3.1	-0.8	-1.8	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	1.0	3.3
Chemicals & Prod.	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.4
% Change	1.4	-2.7	-0.4	-3.8	-4.4	-1.4	1.0	-2.3	2.6	6.5
Rubber & Plastics	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.5	18.9	19.3	19.6	19.1	20.2	20.8
% Change	-7.2	4.2	1.6	8.3	8.2	8.0	6.9	5.2	6.1	2.6
Other Nondurables	20.3	20.6	20.2	20.5	20.5	20.7	20.9	20.7	21.1	21.0
% change	7.4	5.1	-4.5	-0.6	-0.2	3.4	4.8	2.6	2.0	-0.4

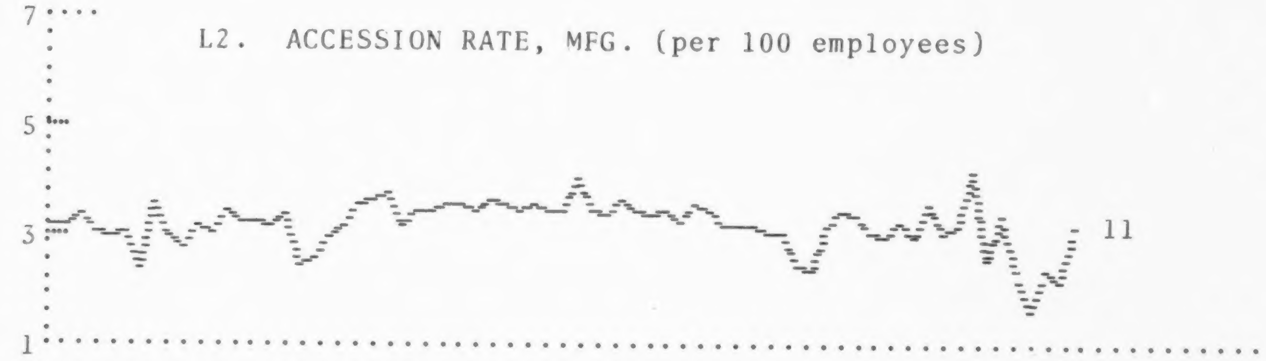
*SA: Seasonally Adjusted

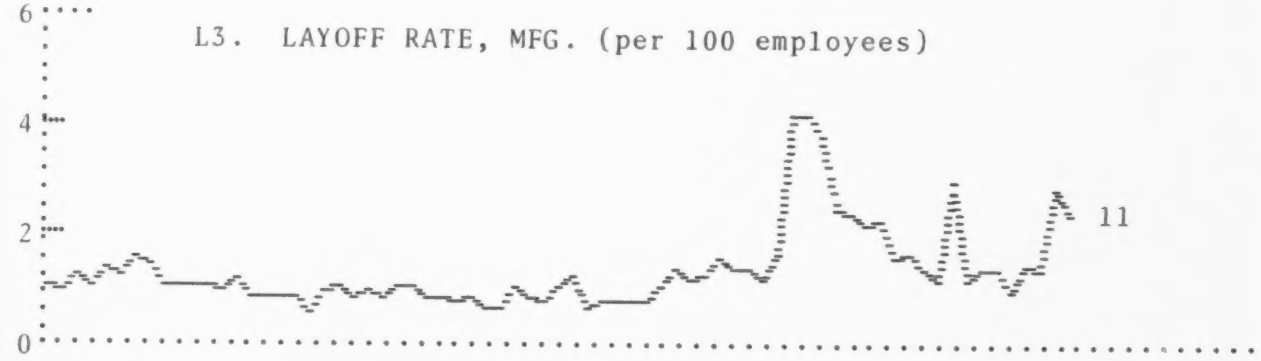
Section

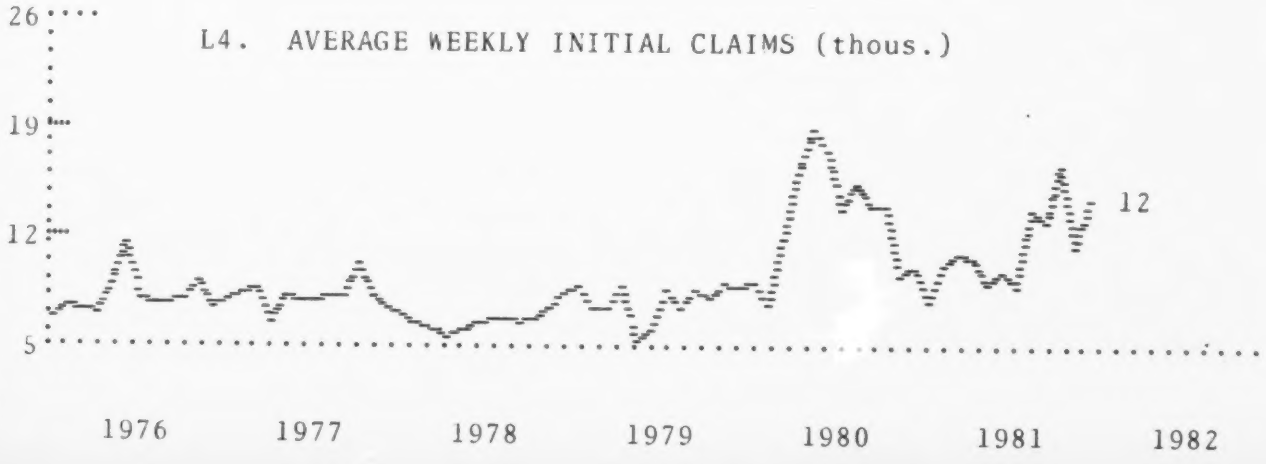
D

CYCLICAL INDICATORS


L1. AVERAGE WORKWEEK, MFG. (hours)

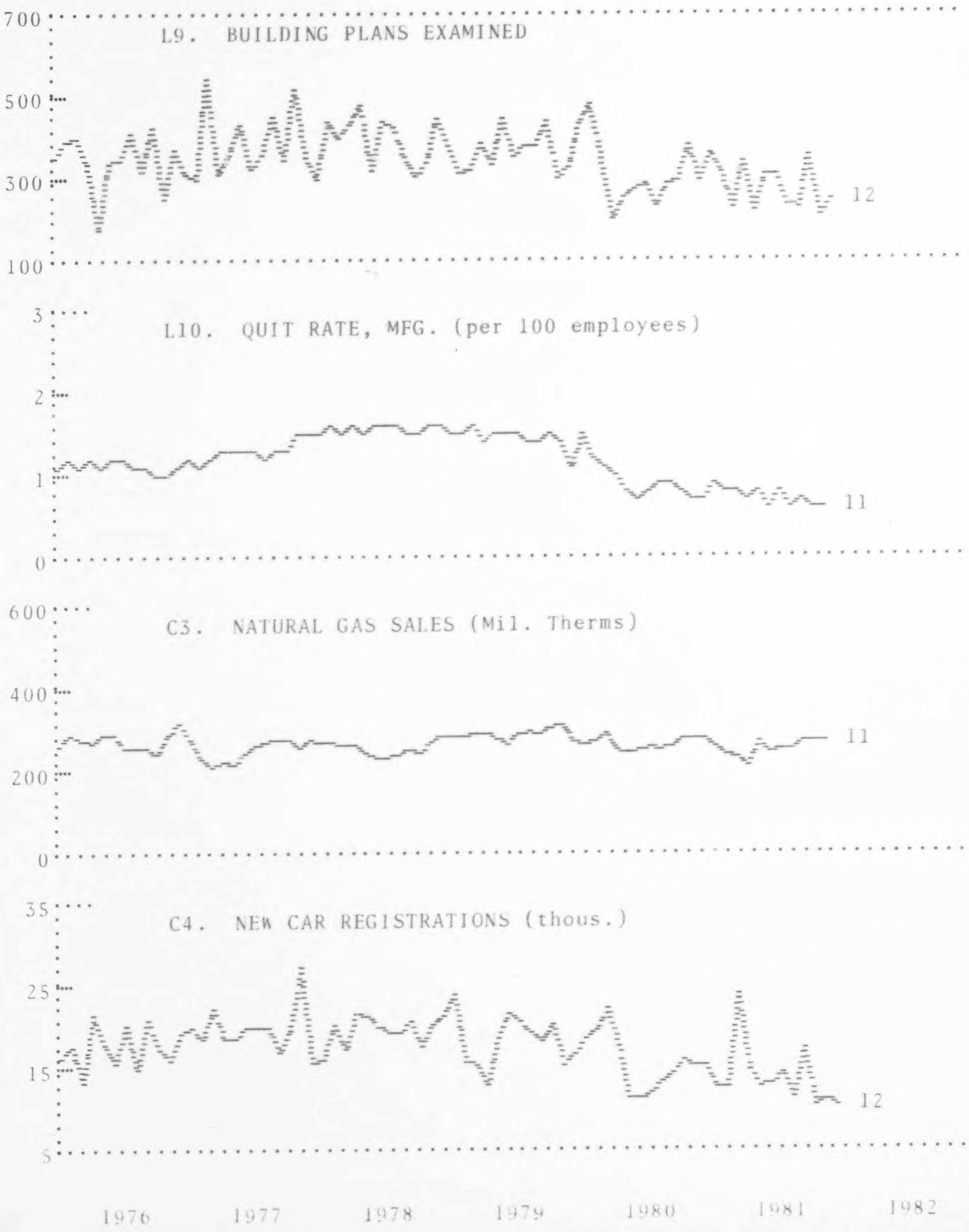

L2. ACCESSION RATE, MFG. (per 100 employees)


L3. LAYOFF RATE, MFG. (per 100 employees)

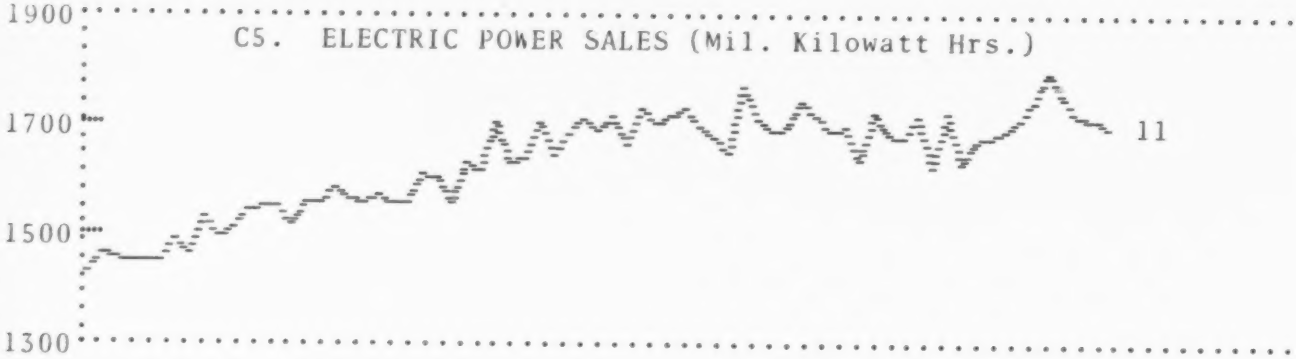

L4. AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS (thous.)

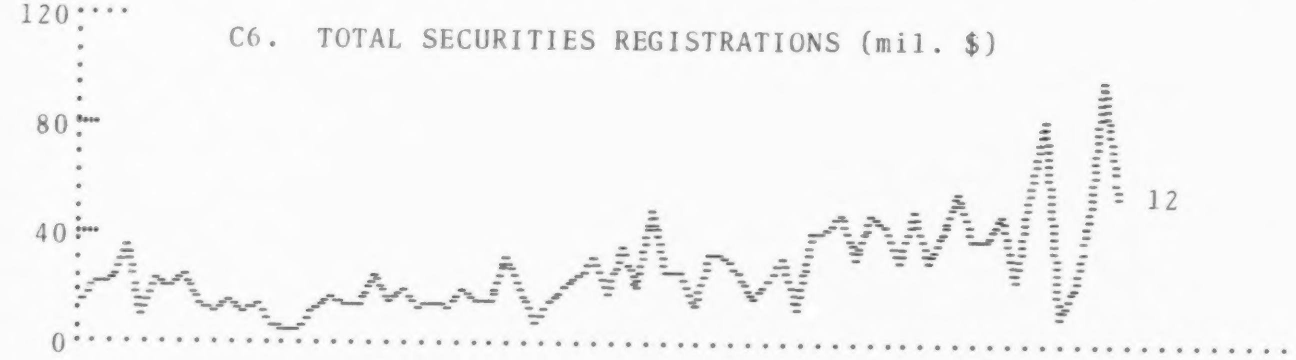
Section

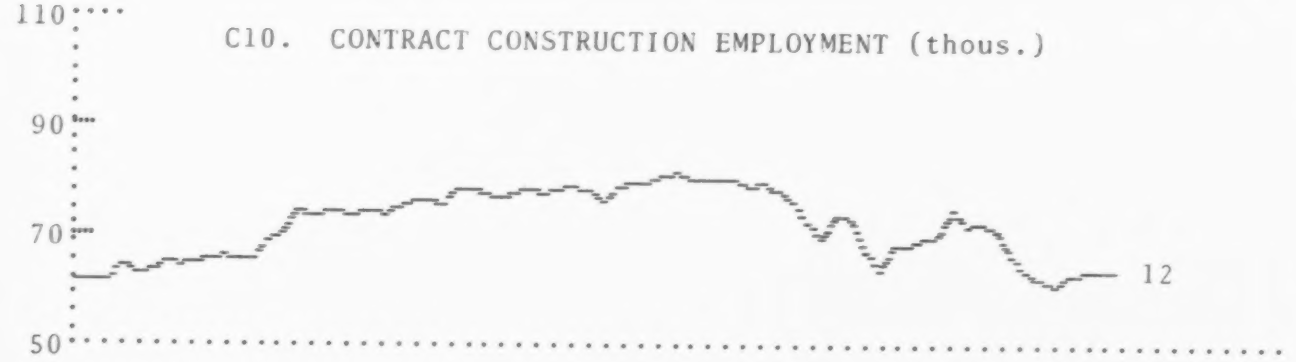
D CYCLICAL INDICATORS

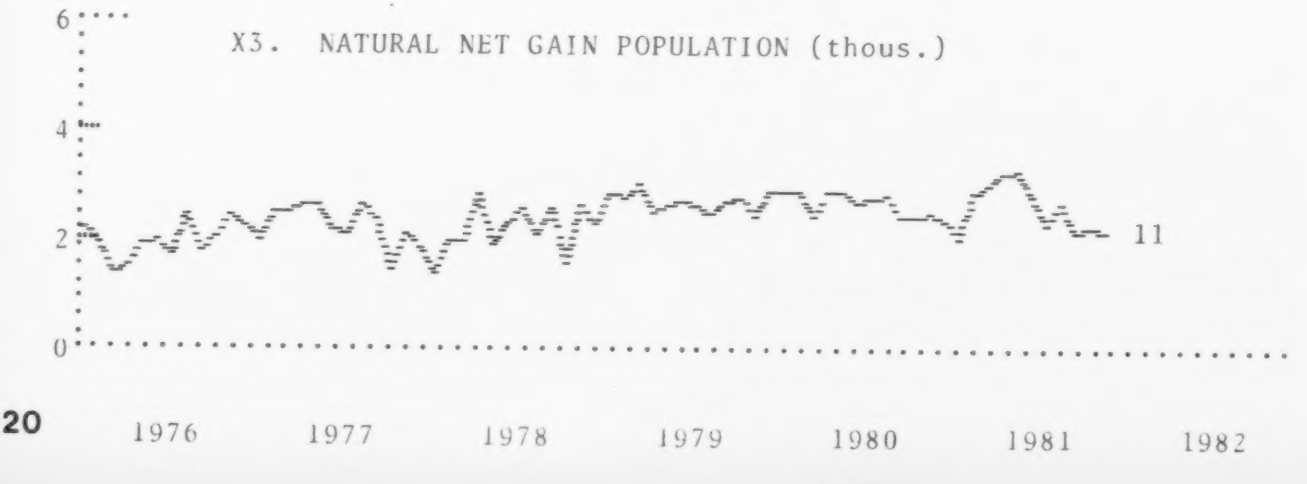


CYCLICAL INDICATORS


C5. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (Mil. Kilowatt Hrs.)


C6. TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS (mil. $)

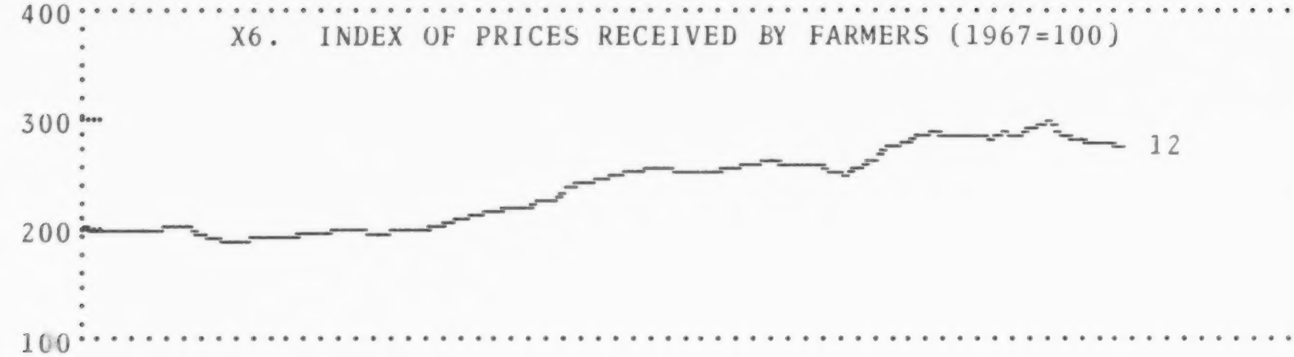

C10. CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (thous.)

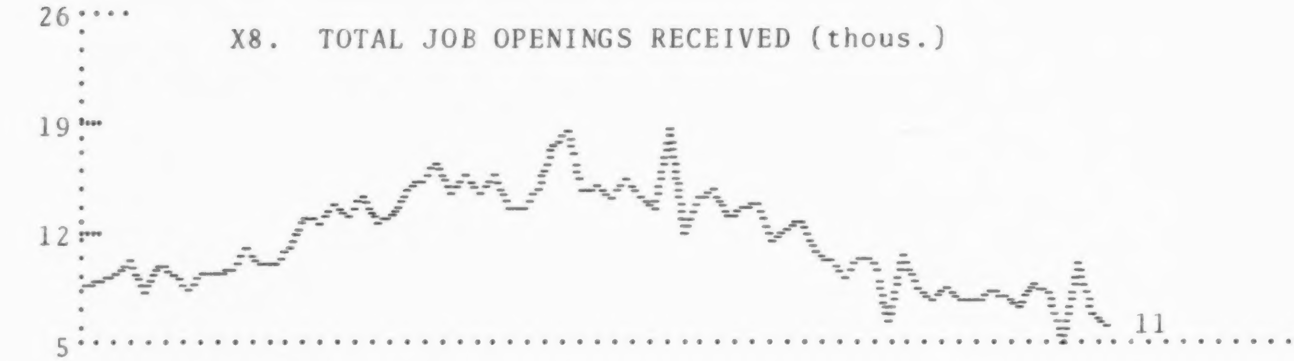

X3. NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION (thous.)

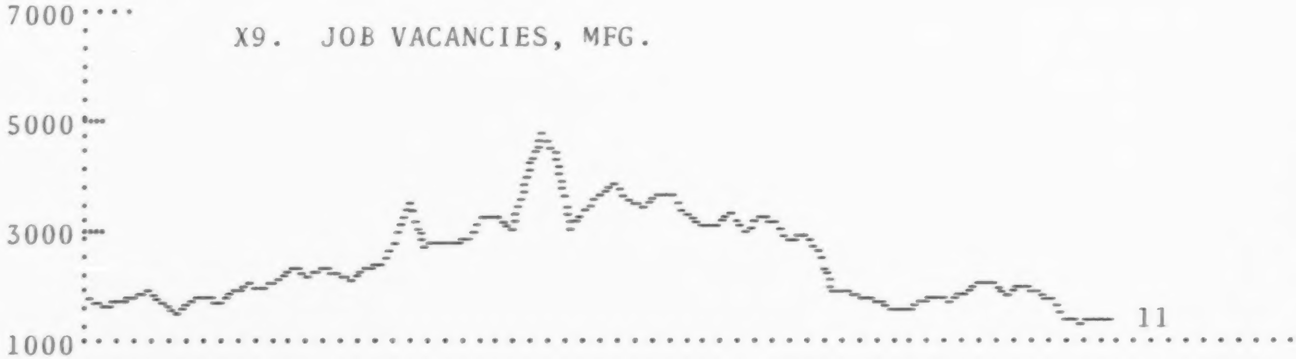
Section

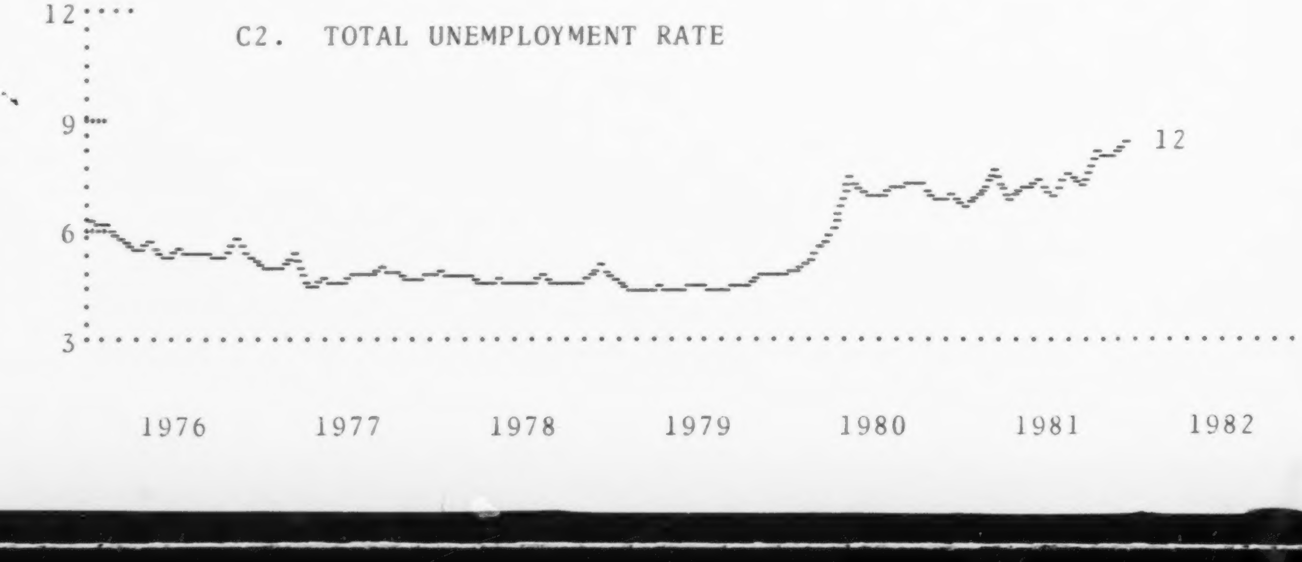
D

CYCLICAL INDICATORS









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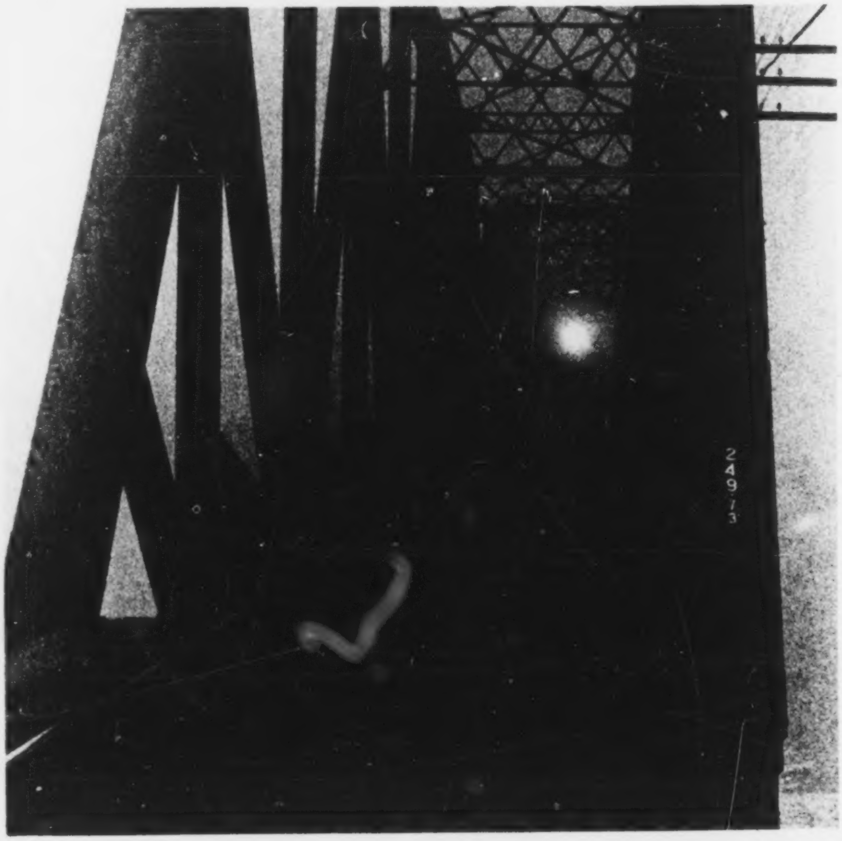


FEBRUARY
1982

WISCONSIN
DILHR
DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Accession Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Layoff Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L5	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
[illegible]	[illegible]iness Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
[illegible]	[illegible]n in Business Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
[illegible]	[illegible] Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
[illegible]	[illegible] Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
[illegible]	[illegible]elp-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
[illegible]	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
[illegible]	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
[illegible]	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Security Registrations	Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Job Vacancies, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X10	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

COVER PHOTO: OUT OF THE FOG, Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Courtesy of Tom Kujawski and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR JANUARY

Estimates in Brief

This represents a preliminary employment and unemployment report for Wisconsin for January. Annual and once-a-decade revisions still are being made by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and by this department in some of the data normally released with this report.

Wisconsin's mid-January employment and unemployment numbers give mixed signals on the health of the state's economy when compared to a month earlier.

The state's preliminary unemployment rates paralleled the performance of the U.S. rates, dropping from mid-December on a seasonally-adjusted basis, but without any real improvement apparent otherwise in the job market.

Thus, the recession's effects continue in Wisconsin, but whether the recession has reached bottom or continued to worsen can not yet be determined from the data we have.

The Unemployment Rate

The Wisconsin seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate declined from mid-December's level of 8.6 per cent, a modern-day-record for any month, to 8.3 per cent in mid-January. The U.S. rate changed in the same direction and by the same amount from a slightly-higher level; it dropped from 8.8 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

Before adjustment, both rates rose substantially and, again, by the same amount. Wisconsin's unadjusted rate, normally higher than the U.S. rate in the winter, went from 8.7 per cent to a preliminary 9.8 per cent. The U.S. rate rose from a lower 8.3 per cent to a lower 9.4 per cent.

The 9.8 per cent rate was a record for Wisconsin for any month since at least 1954, when current record-keeping began, and probably since before World War II.

Comparing the large increase in the unadjusted rate with the smaller decline in the adjusted rate suggests there was not really any job-market improvement. The adjusted rate decline may have been more the result of other, non-economic factors associated with seasonal adjustments.

The number of jobless workers represented by the unemployment rate reached a modern-day record of 227,100. Large seasonal increases in unemployment are common at this time of year because Wisconsin winters are severe, causing the layoffs of workers employed in outdoor occupations. Then, too, many workers hired for the December holiday period are laid off. Because of the "unseasonal" recession, it is therefore difficult to determine who is jobless because of the weather and who is jobless because of the recession. Some people (i.e., construction workers) are not working now for both reasons. The seasonal adjustment method assumes they are not working for seasonal reasons only.

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES				% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1980
LEADING INDICATORS								
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	39.0	Jan	40.4	40.3	-3.5	-3.2	40.2
Seasonally Adjusted		39.2		39.8	40.5	-1.5	-3.2	
L2 ACCESSION RATE, MFG.								
Unadjusted	RATE PER 100 EMPL.	1.4	Dec	2.2	1.7	–	–	3.1
Seasonally Adjusted		2.5		3.2	3.0	–	–	
L3 LAYOFF RATE, MFG.								
Unadjusted	RATE PER 100 EMPL.	2.8	Dec	2.8	1.9	–	–	2.3
Seasonally Adjusted		2.5		2.4	1.7	–	–	
L4 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	17,495	Jan	20,046	12,515	-12.7	39.8	12,627
Seasonally Adjusted		11,525		13,346	8,244	-13.6	39.8	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	THOUS. DOL.	3,456	Jun	18,195	9,020	-81.0	-61.7	4,119
Seasonally Adjusted		2,084		18,953	5,441	-89.0	-61.7	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	437	Jan	543	493	-19.5	-11.4	548
Seasonally Adjusted		424		525	478	-19.2	-11.3	
L7 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	29	Jun	31	29	-6.5	0.0	16
Seasonally Adjusted		22		36	22	-38.9	0.0	
L8 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES (PRIMARY)								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-729	Jan	-951	173	23.3	-521.4	157
Seasonally Adjusted		-569		-272	333	-109.2	-270.9	
L9 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	146	Jan	246	216	-40.7	-32.4	303
Seasonally Adjusted		247		249	366	-0.8	-32.5	
L10 QUIT RATE, MANUFACTURING								
Unadjusted	RATE PER EMPL.	0.3	Dec	0.4	0.4	–	–	0.9
Seasonally Adjusted		0.5		0.6	0.7	–	–	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS								
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)								
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	43	Jan	46	60	-6.5	-28.3	73
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL								
Unadjusted	PERCENT	9.8	Jan	8.7	8.6	–	–	7.0
Seasonally Adjusted		8.3		8.6	6.6	–	–	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL. THERMS	370.5	Dec	288.8	428.1	28.3	-13.5	273.5
Seasonally Adjusted		246.2		273.2	284.5	-9.9	-13.5	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	6,987	Jan	9,037	10,414	-22.7	-32.9	15,429
Seasonally Adjusted		8,467		10,540	12,785	-19.7	-33.8	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1662.6	Dec	1684.6	1729.3	-1.3	-3.9	1699.0
Seasonally Adjusted		1660.9		1705.1	1727.4	-2.3	-3.8	

P = Preliminary

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES				% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1980
C6 TOTAL SECURITY REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	22.4	Jan	51.9	67.8	-56.8	-67.0	39.2
Seasonally Adjusted		18.9		55.2	57.2	-65.8	-67.0	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	4,166	Oct	4,167	3,831	-0.0	8.7	3,712
Seasonally Adjusted		4,100		4,138	3,771	-0.9	8.7	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	360.11	Jan	372.90	345.51	-3.4	4.2	323.21
Seasonally Adjusted		360.11		362.39	345.51	-0.6	4.2	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	447.8	Nov	423.1	436.0	5.8	2.7	377.6
Seasonally Adjusted		408.9		425.7	398.2	-3.9	2.7	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS	48.8	Jan	57.1	57.0	-14.5	-14.4	71.2
Seasonally Adjusted		59.2		58.8	69.1	0.7	-14.3	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS								
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,805	Dec	5,390	4,661	-10.9	3.1	6,123
Seasonally Adjusted		5,939		5,557	5,761	6.9	3.1	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,591	Dec	3,362	2,865	-22.9	-9.6	3,395
Seasonally Adjusted		2,924		3,379	3,235	-13.5	-9.6	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,214	Dec	2,028	1,796	9.2	23.3	2,728
Seasonally Adjusted		3,016		2,216	2,447	36.1	23.3	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	1,685	Dec	2,669	1,747	-36.9	-3.5	3,403
Seasonally Adjusted		2,951		3,516	3,061	-16.1	-3.6	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)				(Nov)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	291.3	Jan	287.5	266.2	1.3	9.4	251.5
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS								
Unadjusted	INDEX							
Seasonally Adjusted		278	Jan	278	289	0.0	-3.8	270
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES (PRIMARY)		277		277	288	0.0	-3.8	
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-2,094	Jan	-3,054	1,606	31.4	-230.4	1,880
Seasonally Adjusted		-2,264		-2,825	1,436	19.9	-257.7	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	5,346	Jan	4,777	6,428	11.9	-16.8	9,760
Seasonally Adjusted		6,592		7,025	7,926	-6.2	-16.8	
X9 JOB VACANCIES, MFG.								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	1,272	Dec	1,259	1,554	1.0	-18.1	2,057
Seasonally Adjusted		1,464		1,457	1,789	0.5	-18.2	
X10 MANUFACTURING EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS	516.0	Jan	526.4	537.9	-2.0	-4.1	561.9
Seasonally Adjusted		526.0		528.0	548.3	-0.4	-4.1	

P = Preliminary

Section

B

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
JANUARY	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2322.3	2367.7	2314.8	-1.9	0.3
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2095.3	2162.1	2115.0	-3.1	-0.9
Unemployment	227.1	205.6	199.8	10.5	13.7
Unemployment Rate	9.8	8.7	8.6	–	–
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2381.2	2366.4	2378.6	0.6	0.1
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2183.3	2163.9	2221.1	0.9	-1.7
Unemployment	197.9	202.5	157.5	-2.3	25.7
Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.6	6.6	–	–

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
JANUARY	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1860.0	1912.8	1888.7	-2.8	-1.5
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	515.4	525.7	537.7	-2.0	-4.1
Mining	1.6	1.8	1.8	-11.1	-11.1
Contract Construction	48.8	57.1	57.0	-14.5	-14.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	87.4	90.4	90.3	-3.3	-3.2
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.8	16.7	0.6	1.2
Wholesale Trade	98.3	99.4	96.6	-1.1	1.8
Retail Trade	320.9	341.4	324.9	-6.0	-1.2
General Merchandise	47.6	50.4	47.8	-5.6	-0.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	95.9	96.4	93.9	-0.5	2.1
Banking	26.9	26.9	26.5	0.0	1.5
Insurance	31.3	31.3	31.1	0.0	0.6
Service and Miscellaneous	375.1	378.9	365.6	-1.0	2.6
Hospitals	75.3	75.0	73.6	0.4	2.3
Private Education	24.0	24.5	21.8	-2.0	10.1
Government	316.6	321.7	321.0	-1.6	-1.4
State Government	78.3	79.9	80.3	-2.0	-2.5
Local Government	211.1	214.5	213.0	-1.6	-0.9

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES	(in Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
JANUARY	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	108,879	109,184	107,923	-0.3	0.9
Employment	99,581	99,613	99,901	0.0	-0.3
Unemployment	9,298	9,571	8,822	-2.9	5.4
Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.8	7.4	–	–

Section

C

SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN JOB OPENINGS

JOB OPENINGS *(Unadjusted)*	Number of Job Openings			Job Openings Rates (Openings Per 100 Jobs)		
DECEMBER	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	9,758	10,441	11,897	0.5	0.5	0.6
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	1,269	1,259	1,553	0.2	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	1,272	1,259	1,554	0.2	0.2	0.3
Durable Goods	1,036	1,012	1,191	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	0	3	2	*	*	*
Furniture and Fixtures	1	4	9	*	*	0.1
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	0	0	7	*	*	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8	7	62	*	*	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	171	165	218	0.3	0.3	0.4
Machinery (Excluding Electrical)	324	313	376	0.3	0.3	0.3
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	213	216	153	0.4	0.4	0.3
Transportation Equipment	144	114	190	0.4	0.3	0.5
Instruments and Related Products	139	121	114	1.2	1.0	1.0
Nondurable Goods	236	247	363	0.1	0.1	0.2
Food and Kindred Products	99	75	148	0.2	0.1	0.2
Textile Mill Products	4	12	10	0.1	0.3	0.2
Apparel and Other Finished Products	22	54	37	0.4	0.9	0.7
Paper and Allied Products	38	47	48	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	15	8	10	*	*	*
Chemicals and Allied Products	57	48	84	0.6	0.5	0.8
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1	2	2	*	*	*
Leather and Leather Products	0	1	3	*	*	*
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	8,486	8,942	10,343	0.6	0.6	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	143	199	288	0.2	0.2	0.3
Trade	708	733	927	0.2	0.2	0.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	485	526	685	0.5	0.5	0.7
Service (Including Hospitals)	2,248	2,379	2,999	0.6	0.6	0.8
Hospitals	839	848	984	1.1	1.1	1.3
Government	4,864	5,050	5,410	1.5	1.6	1.7

* Rate Less Than 0.05.

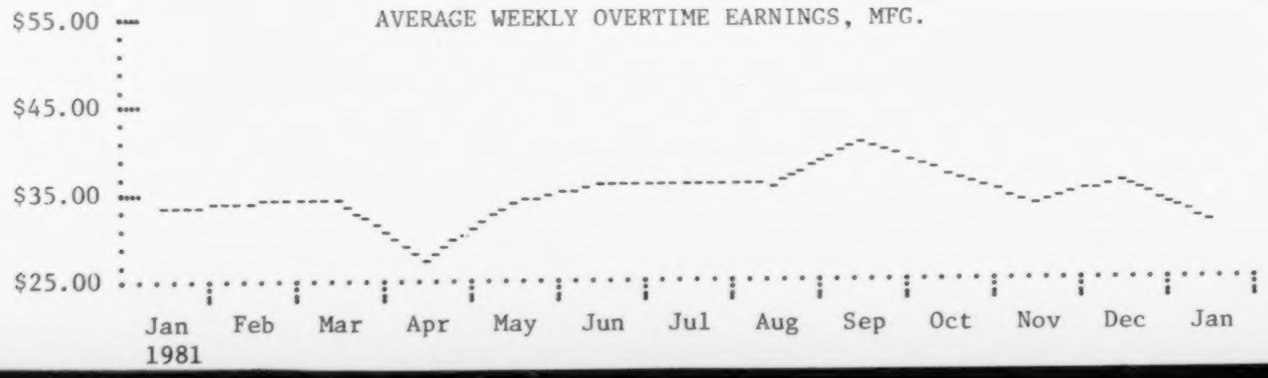
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* JANUARY	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	515.4	525.7	537.7
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	508.6	518.4	531.2
Durable Goods	333.1	340.0	352.1
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	18.1	18.5	20.1
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.6	2.6	2.9
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.3	8.4	9.3
Furniture and Fixtures	9.1	9.2	9.1
Household Furniture	4.0	4.1	4.0
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	6.7	7.5	7.9
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	2.6	3.3	3.5
Primary Metal Industries	24.0	24.0	25.1
Iron and Steel Foundries	14.3	14.2	14.9
Fabricated Metal Products	54.1	55.1	55.9
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.4	5.4	5.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	12.9	13.5	13.5
Metal Stampings	14.9	15.2	15.9
Machinery (Except Electrical)	115.2	118.0	120.0
Engines and Turbines	24.0	23.8	22.5
Farm Machinery and Equipment	13.9	16.0	16.4
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	17.1	17.8	19.5
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	12.6	12.6	12.7
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	11.6	11.6	12.9
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	16.8	16.9	17.5
Service Industry Machines	8.1	8.1	8.0
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	53.7	53.7	55.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	21.0	21.2	21.6
Household Appliances	6.5	6.2	7.1
Transportation Equipment	30.4	31.6	36.2
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	22.4	23.4	27.9
Instruments and Related Products	11.0	11.7	12.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.7	10.7	10.3
Nondurable Goods	182.3	185.6	185.6
Food and Kindred Products	58.6	59.8	59.8
Meat Products	13.1	13.6	12.9
Dairy Products	16.3	16.3	16.5
Canning and Preserving	6.9	7.3	6.5
Bakery Products	4.5	4.5	4.8
Beverage Industries	10.9	11.2	12.1
Textile Mill Products	3.7	3.9	3.8
Knitting Mills	2.8	3.1	3.0
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.8	6.0	6.1
Paper and Allied Products	46.5	47.5	47.0
Pulp and Paper Mills	29.6	30.0	29.5
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	8.9	9.2	9.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	6.8	7.1	7.2
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	31.9	32.2	32.1
Newspapers	10.7	10.8	10.8
Commercial Printing	12.6	12.7	12.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.8	9.8	9.7
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	16.7	16.8	17.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.8	12.7	12.8
Leather and Leather Products	9.1	9.2	9.4
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.7	2.6	2.8
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.6	4.8	4.7
Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.3	0.3

Section

C

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* JANUARY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings				
							Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$360	$373	$346	39.0	40.4	40.3	9.24	9.23	8.57	8.97	8.92
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	361	375	347	39.0	40.5	40.4	9.27	9.26	8.59	9.00	8.95
Durable Goods	361	379	352	38.5	40.2	40.4	9.38	9.42	8.72	9.19	9.17
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	241	253	240	36.4	38.0	38.9	6.62	6.66	6.18	6.48	6.54
Furniture and Fixtures	255	269	250	37.6	39.9	39.8	6.78	6.74	6.27	6.68	6.70
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	306	340	316	37.3	40.6	41.3	8.20	8.38	7.65	8.10	8.22
Primary Metal Industries	361	377	357	38.8	40.4	40.7	9.31	9.32	8.76	9.10	9.06
Iron and Steel Foundries	357	377	349	39.4	41.2	40.5	9.06	9.16	8.61	8.89	8.93
Fabricated Metal Products	353	362	337	38.3	39.3	39.8	9.24	9.21	8.46	8.95	8.90
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	347	361	325	39.2	40.8	40.7	8.87	8.87	8.00	8.65	8.63
Metal Stampings	366	377	347	37.7	38.5	39.1	9.72	9.78	8.86	9.57	9.56
Machinery (Except Electrical)	410	430	396	39.4	41.0	41.0	10.40	10.49	9.67	10.21	10.24
Engines and Turbines	438	471	411	39.2	41.6	40.5	11.18	11.33	10.13	10.93	10.97
Farm Machinery and Equip.	412	455	418	38.5	40.9	40.8	10.68	11.12	10.26	10.59	11.03
Const. and Related Mach.	439	437	425	40.0	40.2	41.9	10.97	10.85	10.13	10.73	10.64
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	412	433	397	38.8	41.0	40.8	10.62	10.57	9.71	10.51	10.23
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal) .	404	424	390	41.2	43.1	43.1	9.82	9.86	9.05	9.56	9.50
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	428	434	428	39.6	40.1	41.7	10.80	10.82	10.28	10.65	10.65
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	338	345	318	38.5	40.2	40.3	8.78	8.58	7.90	8.69	8.42
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	366	373	325	39.8	40.8	41.4	9.22	9.15	7.86	9.03	8.97
Transportation Equipment	435	478	446	37.9	40.8	41.3	11.47	11.71	10.80	11.21	11.35
Instruments and Related Prod.	294	310	276	38.4	41.2	39.0	7.66	7.53	7.09	7.58	7.45
Nondurable Goods	358	361	332	39.9	40.7	40.2	8.99	8.88	8.27	8.56	8.44
Food and Kindred Products	367	371	340	39.2	39.9	39.0	9.37	9.31	8.72	8.89	8.79
Meat Products	399	412	387	37.5	39.2	37.3	10.65	10.51	10.36	10.24	9.93
Dairy Products	333	335	301	39.9	40.5	39.4	8.35	8.28	7.65	8.02	7.93
Textile Mill Products	249	244	233	36.5	38.0	37.7	6.81	6.41	6.18	6.56	6.19
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	182	191	189	34.6	36.5	36.7	5.25	5.22	5.16	5.19	5.11
Paper and Allied Products	423	423	390	44.0	44.3	44.2	9.61	9.54	8.83	9.11	9.06
Pulp and Paper Mills	448	450	417	45.0	45.3	45.2	9.95	9.92	9.22	9.39	9.40
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	391	396	338	39.2	40.0	36.8	9.96	9.88	9.19	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	379	382	378	38.2	39.7	41.6	9.93	9.61	9.10	9.82	9.45
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	282	282	275	38.4	38.9	40.2	7.36	7.26	6.84	7.15	7.03
Leather and Leather Products	216	234	225	35.3	39.0	39.4	6.13	5.99	5.70	6.07	5.88



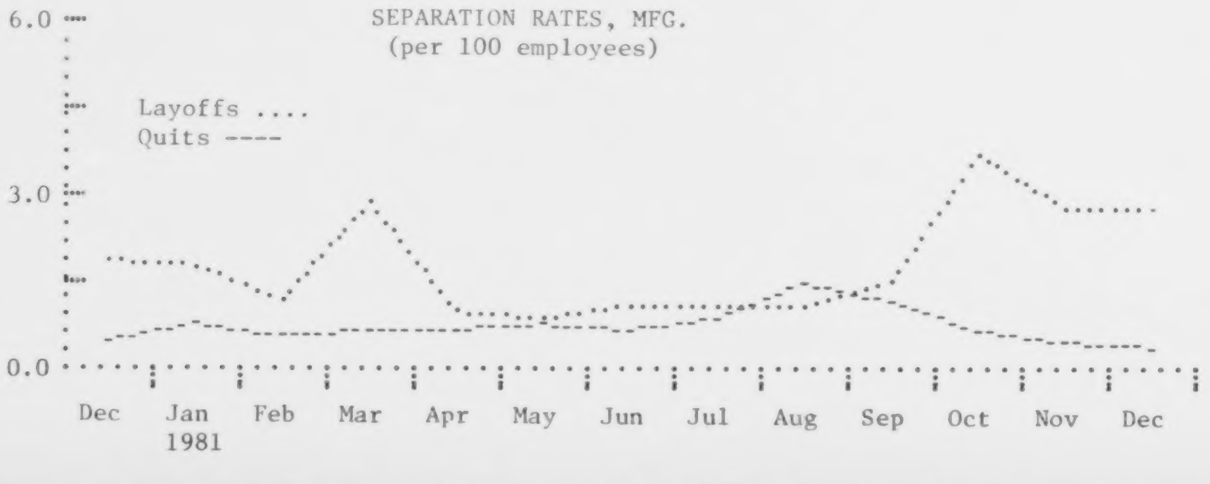
Section

C

WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER RATES

LABOR TURNOVER RATES *(Rates Per 100 Employees)* DECEMBER	SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	3.8	3.4	3.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.8
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	3.5	3.6	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.7	2.5	1.8
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	3.6	3.8	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.8	2.8	1.9
Durable Goods	3.6	3.8	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.9	2.8	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	8.6	6.5	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.2	6.2	3.8
Furniture and Fixtures	2.7	2.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.8	2.2	0.9
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	5.8	4.0	4.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	5.3	3.2	3.3
Primary Metal Industries	4.9	3.5	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.3	2.8	1.4
Fabricated Metal Products	3.1	3.4	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.4	1.0
Machinery (Except Electrical)	2.2	3.4	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.6	2.1	1.0
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	3.3	3.4	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.4	2.6	0.4
Transportation Equipment	6.0	6.3	7.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	4.7	4.3	6.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.5	4.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.0	3.2	0.5
Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.8	3.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.6	2.8	2.3
Food and Kindred Products	4.3	5.7	3.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	3.4	4.7	2.7
Textile Mill Products	11.7	13.9	37.9	1.4	1.0	2.3	10.1	12.8	35.2
Apparel and Other Finished Products	4.8	7.3	3.6	0.6	1.5	1.1	2.1	4.3	2.0
Paper and Allied Products	2.9	2.2	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.4	1.7	1.0
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.0	3.0	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.4	1.3
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	2.2	2.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.4	0.4
Leather and Leather Products	7.0	3.5	2.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	5.5	1.8	1.3
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	3.8	3.2	3.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.8
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	4.6	4.0	2.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.6	3.0	1.8
Trade	5.6	3.3	5.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	3.4	0.9	2.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.6	1.3	2.3	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.1	*	0.6
Service (Including Hospitals)	2.5	3.3	3.0	1.6	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.5
Government	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4

* Rate Less Than 0.05.



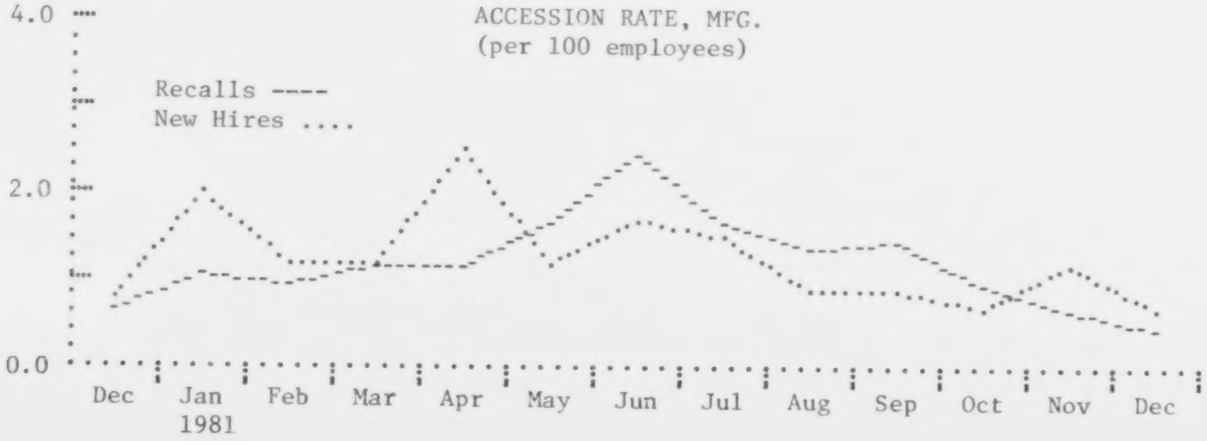
Section

C

WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER RATES

LABOR TURNOVER RATES *(Rates Per 100 Employees)* DECEMBER	ACCESSION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	1.6	2.5	2.2	1.0	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.8
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	1.4	2.2	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.8
Durable Goods	1.3	2.4	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.8
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.3	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.2
Furniture and Fixtures	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.9
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	0.7	3.8	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	3.2	2.1
Fabricated Metal Products	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7
Machinery (Except Electrical)	1.0	2.0	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	1.7	2.8	1.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.5
Transportation Equipment	2.7	5.3	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	3.1	0.9
Instruments and Related Products	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	1.5	2.0	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7
Food and Kindred Products	1.7	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.0
Textile Mill Products	5.2	10.6	2.3	0.4	1.5	0.8	4.8	8.9	1.4
Apparel and Other Finished Products	0.8	2.1	2.9	0.5	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.0
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.8
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.3
Leather and Leather Products	2.1	2.5	2.7	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.6
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	1.7	2.6	2.4	1.2	2.1	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6
Trade	1.9	3.2	2.7	1.3	2.8	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.4	*	0.1	0.1
Service (Including Hospitals)	2.0	3.1	3.3	1.7	2.6	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.6
Government	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2

* Rate Less Than 0.05.



SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. **Production Workers** *(Unadjusted)* JANUARY	Average Weekly						Average Hourly Earnings				
	Earnings			Hours			Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$308	$329	$308	36.8	39.9	39.9	8.38	8.25	7.73	–	–
Wisconsin	360	373	346	39.0	40.4	40.3	9.24	9.23	8.57	8.97	8.92
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	366	368	342	41.3	42.1	41.6	8.86	8.75	8.21	8.45	8.40
Beloit (City)	354	355	357	41.4	41.5	45.0	8.56	8.55	7.92	–	–
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	351	347	334	40.5	40.8	40.8	8.66	8.50	8.19	8.60	8.49
Fond du Lac (City)	368	369	329	42.5	43.2	41.4	8.65	8.53	7.95	8.40	8.19
Green Bay (Brown County)	397	398	350	42.1	42.0	40.8	9.41	9.48	8.59	8.84	8.86
Janesville (City)	367	437	404	36.9	38.9	37.8	9.95	11.22	10.70	9.88	10.84
Kenosha (County)	376	435	387	35.1	39.6	39.9	10.73	10.99	9.69	10.46	10.55
La Crosse (County)	324	329	298	39.0	39.3	40.0	8.32	8.37	7.47	7.99	8.03
Madison (Dane County)	358	347	332	38.2	38.6	39.5	9.38	9.00	8.42	9.13	8.74
Manitowoc (City)	298	309	290	38.1	40.1	40.2	7.81	7.71	7.21	7.66	7.55
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	401	413	382	39.2	40.7	40.6	10.22	10.16	9.41	9.95	9.86
Racine (County)	363	388	363	38.3	39.6	40.2	9.47	9.81	9.02	9.24	9.55
Sheboygan (County)	310	333	306	34.8	37.3	38.4	8.93	8.95	7.97	8.77	8.74
Wausau (Marathon County)	365	374	350	41.4	42.4	42.1	8.80	8.83	8.31	8.52	8.53

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. *(Unadjusted)* JANUARY	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,449.0	19,818.0	20,075.0	-1.9	-3.1
Wisconsin	515.4	525.7	537.7	-2.0	-4.1
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	45.1	46.1	45.4	-2.2	-0.9
Beloit (City)	7.1	7.3	7.2	-2.7	-1.4
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.7	9.0	8.9	-3.3	-2.2
Fond du Lac (City)	13.2	10.6	9.7	24.5	36.1
Green Bay (Brown County)	20.9	21.4	21.0	-2.3	-0.5
Janesville (City)	6.1	7.3	11.2	-16.4	-45.5
Kenosha (County)	15.8	16.0	16.5	-1.2	-4.2
La Crosse (County)	10.0	10.2	10.4	-2.0	-4.8
Madison (Dane County)	20.0	20.2	19.5	-1.0	2.6
Manitowoc (City)	13.0	13.3	14.4	-2.3	-9.7
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	190.1	191.1	198.9	-0.5	-4.4
Racine (County)	24.4	26.5	28.3	-7.9	-13.8
Sheboygan (County)	17.6	17.5	18.5	0.6	-4.9
Wausau (Marathon County)	10.7	11.2	11.7	-4.5	-8.5

BENCHMARKING IMPROVES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

by Joseph Tumpach, Jr.

Compare the employment and unemployment figures reported this month with those reported a month ago. You will notice December's employment level as reported last month was 2,206,600 workers. This month, December's employment is stated as 2,162,100 on-the-job. December's unemployment number also varies, by 15,000, depending on which month's report you read. Have the government agencies producing labor force data reached into a bag of statistical tricks? No and yes. No, it is not a little-publicized bureaucratic machination to make the employment situation seem rosier. And, yes it is a statistical effort which to many seems like trickery.

What has happened is that the labor force estimates of the past two years have been rebenchmarked. The employment and unemployment figures produced each month by Wisconsin and by the national government are estimates only. A complete monthly count of the employed and unemployed would supply an accurate picture of the labor situation, but such complete coverage would involve 4 to 5 million employer reports nationally and nearly 100,000 employer reports in Wisconsin. It is prohibitively expensive and time consuming. Survey methods which rely on a sample are used instead. Wisconsin's labor force data depend on a combination of survey data and a method that depends heavily on unemployment compensation claims. As with all statistical methods, there are margins of error, and factors which introduce errors into the estimates, thus a way of determining the error in sample-derived estimates is needed. Benchmarking corrects the limitation of an employment sample in representing the entire employment level. An employment benchmark is defined as a reasonably complete count of employment. The rebenchmarking of employment and unemployment figures is done once a year. Each monthly figure for the past two years is adjusted so that the final month estimate agrees with the complete count benchmarks. Rebenchmarking is applied to total employment, unemployment and to employment within the various industries. Information on which to build Wisconsin industry employment and unemployment bench marks came from employers. Each employer, except non-profit and inter-state railroads, must file quarterly reports on their employment level. These are used in determining the unemployment compensation tax obligation of the employer. About ninety percent of the data needed for benchmarking is derived from the reports. The remaining number of workers not covered by the state's unemployment compensation system are accounted for. The largest group of non-covered workers are working for various churches throughout the state. Wisconsin relies on information supplied by the churches in a past survey to determine their employment level. Another survey will soon be needed to renew the older survey figures. Students working under work-study programs are also non-covered employes. The bulk of those are university students; the state collects employment data on them from the universities. Railroad employment is supplied to state analysts by the Federal government. One group which has not been included in the benchmark data is employes of sheltered work shops. Such employment probably does not amount to a lot compared to the total labor force, and sheltered workshop employes usually work only part-time, with cut backs in Federal social programs, their number may decrease. Wisconsin, urged by the Federal government, will survey the number of sheltered workshop employes this year.

Given the limitations of estimating employment from samples, even other factors can introduce errors in the monthly employment and unemployment figures. New firms entering business can pose a problem during surveys. National employment estimates for a month are projected from the levels estimated for the previous month based on the change in the employment indicated by firms responding to the survey. It is difficult to include reports from newly formed businesses in a timely manner. Adjustment factors for new-business entry are recalculated as part of the benchmarking process. Estimates for various industries, particularly within manufacturing, can go awry because of changes of industry classification of employers. An establishment is classified into an industry according to its product or service produced. If, in a multi-product company, what was once a secondary product becomes a primary one, the establishment is reclassified to the industry of its new major activity. Employment may shift around among industries causing a need for rebenchmarking.

Benchmarking can focus attention on estimating procedures. The 1980 benchmark revealed overestimation in some of the original employment statistics. This overestimation occurred in those industries depending on unemployment compensation trends for estimates - trade and service industries. The estimates are based on three preceding years′ employment trends. During non-recessionary periods, the unemployment compensation trended estimating technique yields very reliable results. However, during a recession, the trended estimates continue to display the previous year′s employment growth while, in fact, a downturn is occurring. Manufacturing industries, which are surveyed each month, had little difference between the estimates and benchmark figures. Thus, benchmarking has shown that estimates of employment prepared using unemployment compensation trends can be improved by sampling. Other improvements for employment estimating are being studied, including: comparing current U.S. data with comparable Wisconsin trended industries, and immediate use of employer records (the source of the benchmark) as they become available for an ongoing, quarterly bench mark. This up-to-date benchmarking would require automation, and so, considerably more resources. Even with the limitations, the current employment statistics are the most accurate data available using the present methods.

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NOTICE: Because of budget reductions in federal and state labor market statistics programs, the previously published labor turnover data, accession and separation rates, will no longer be available.

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WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

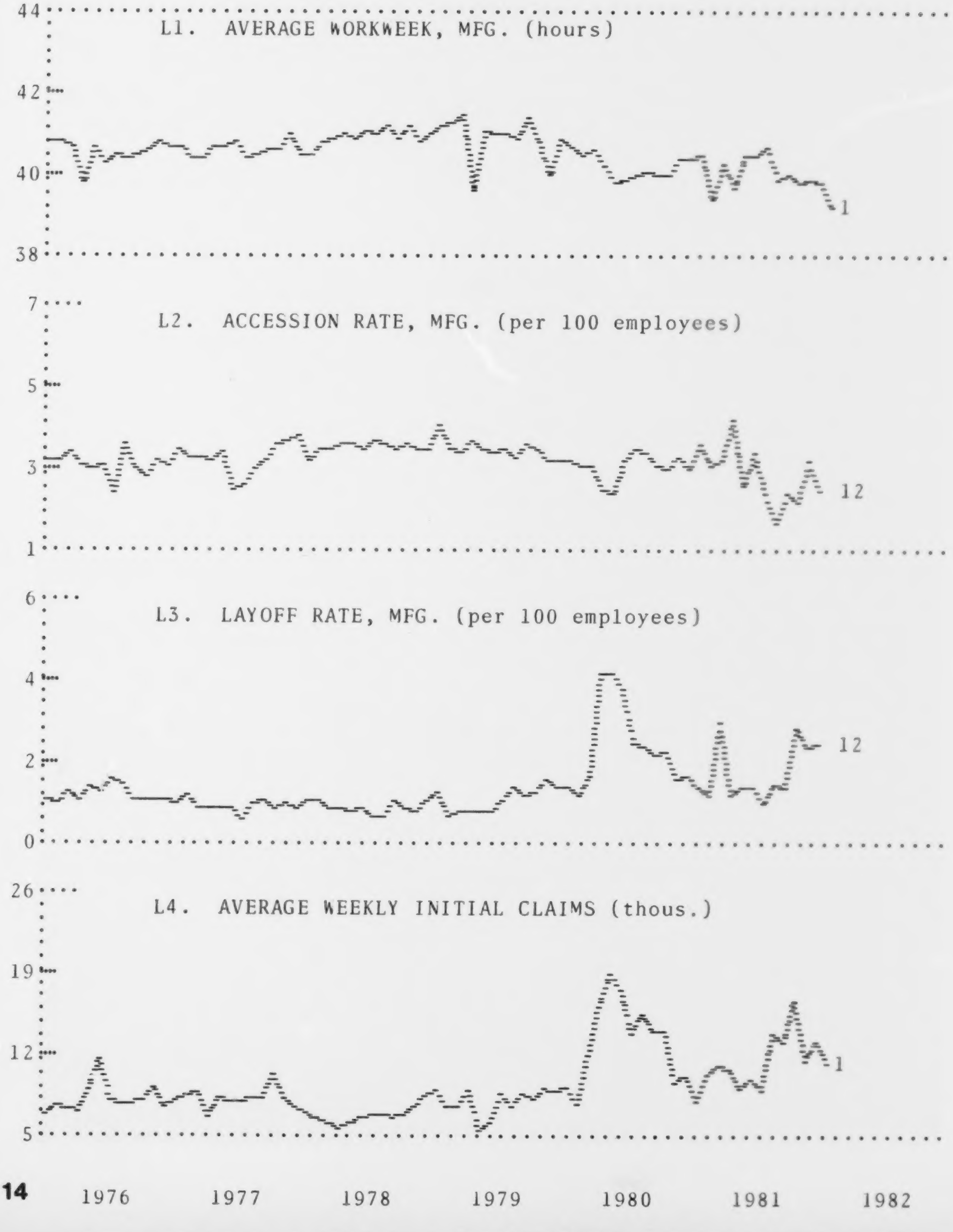
WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE
1981 Benchmark
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	Employment (thous.)	Unemployment (thous.)	Unemployment Rate (thous.)
1980	January	2285.3	2142.3	143.0	6.3
	February	2306.6	2153.5	153.1	6.6
	March	2320.4	2158.5	161.9	7.0
	April	2326.6	2164.2	162.5	7.0
	May	2351.8	2172.5	179.3	7.6
	June	2379.1	2190.5	188.6	7.9
	July	2369.0	2181.4	187.7	7.9
	August	2358.6	2187.9	170.7	7.2
	September	2344.9	2188.0	156.9	6.7
	October	2334.4	2180.4	153.9	6.6
	November	2339.4	2177.9	161.5	6.9
	December	2351.7	2166.7	185.0	7.9
1981	January	2314.8	2115.0	199.8	8.6
	February	2335.6	2122.2	213.4	9.1
	March	2357.0	2134.0	223.0	9.5
	April	2364.9	2177.3	187.6	7.9
	May	2377.2	2204.0	173.2	7.3
	June	2408.8	2223.7	185.1	7.7
	July	2396.6	2224.7	171.9	7.2
	August	2395.9	2228.0	168.0	7.0
	September	2389.0	2239.6	149.4	6.3
	October	2376.6	2210.7	165.9	7.0
	November	2367.8	2190.7	177.1	7.5
	December	2367.7	2162.1	205.6	8.7

Section

D

CYCLICAL INDICATORS



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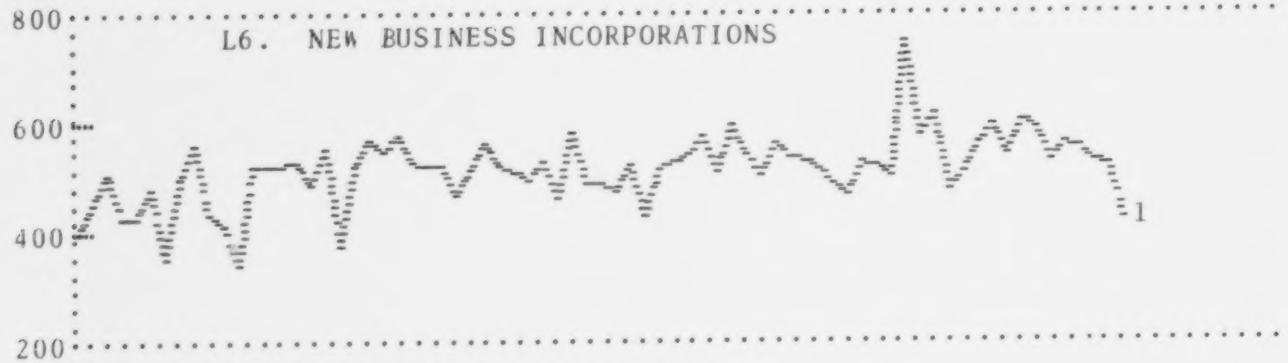

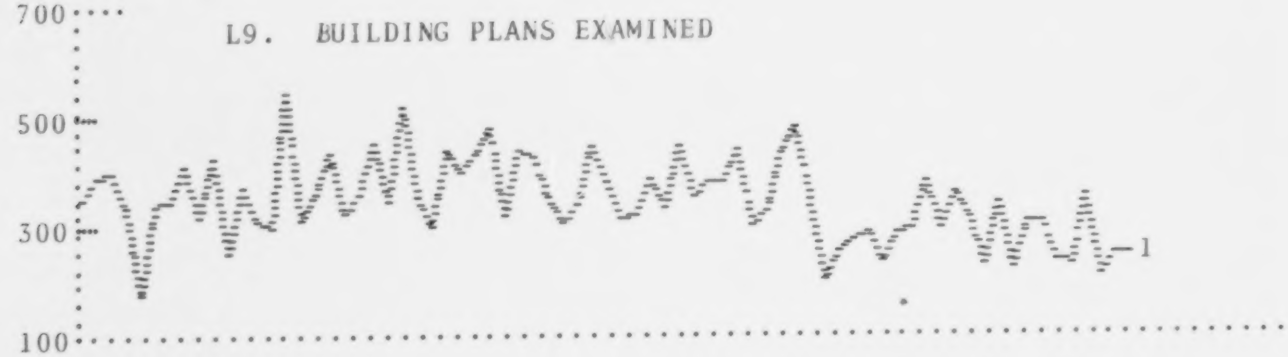

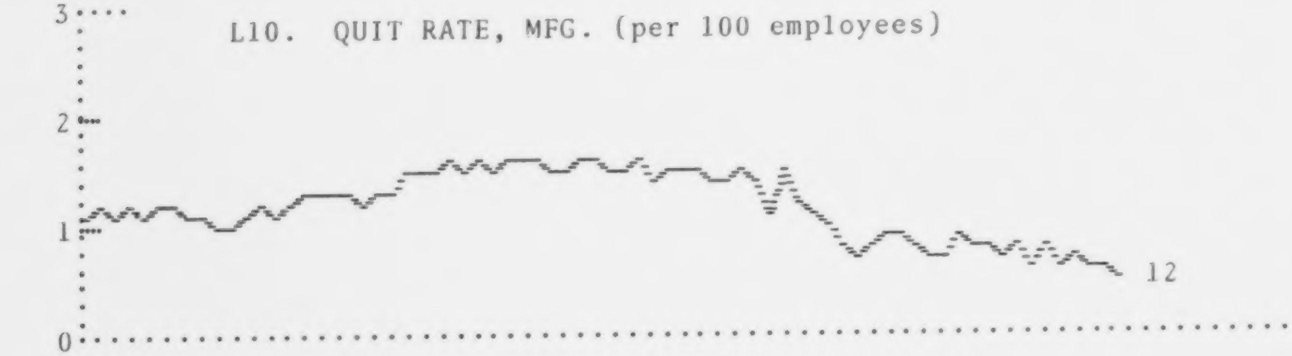

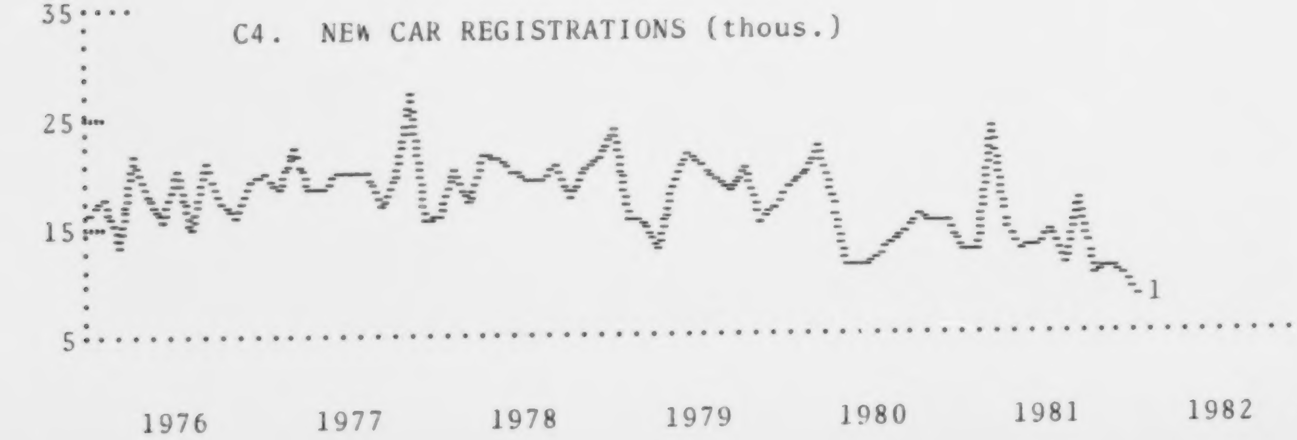

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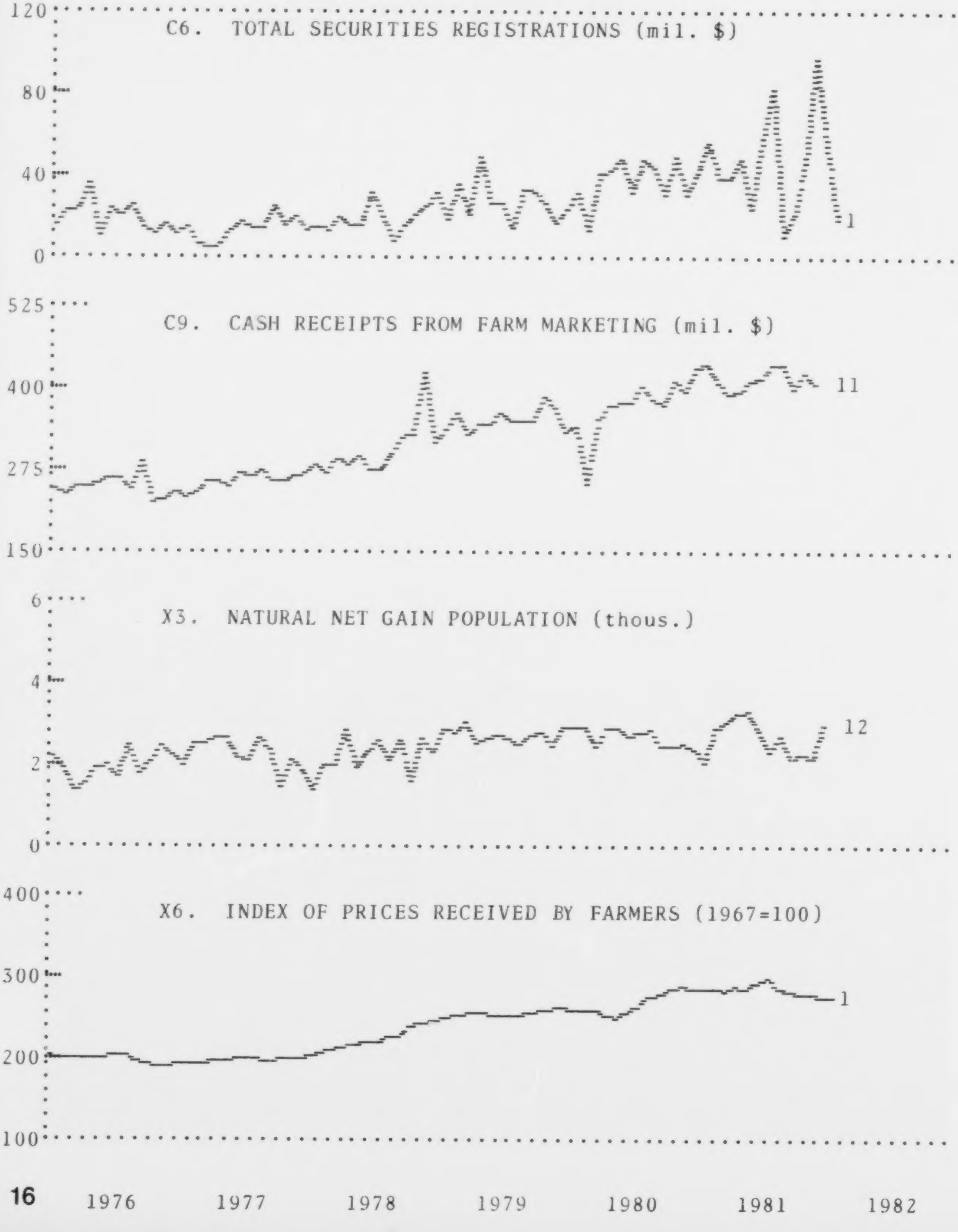
CYCLICAL INDICATORS



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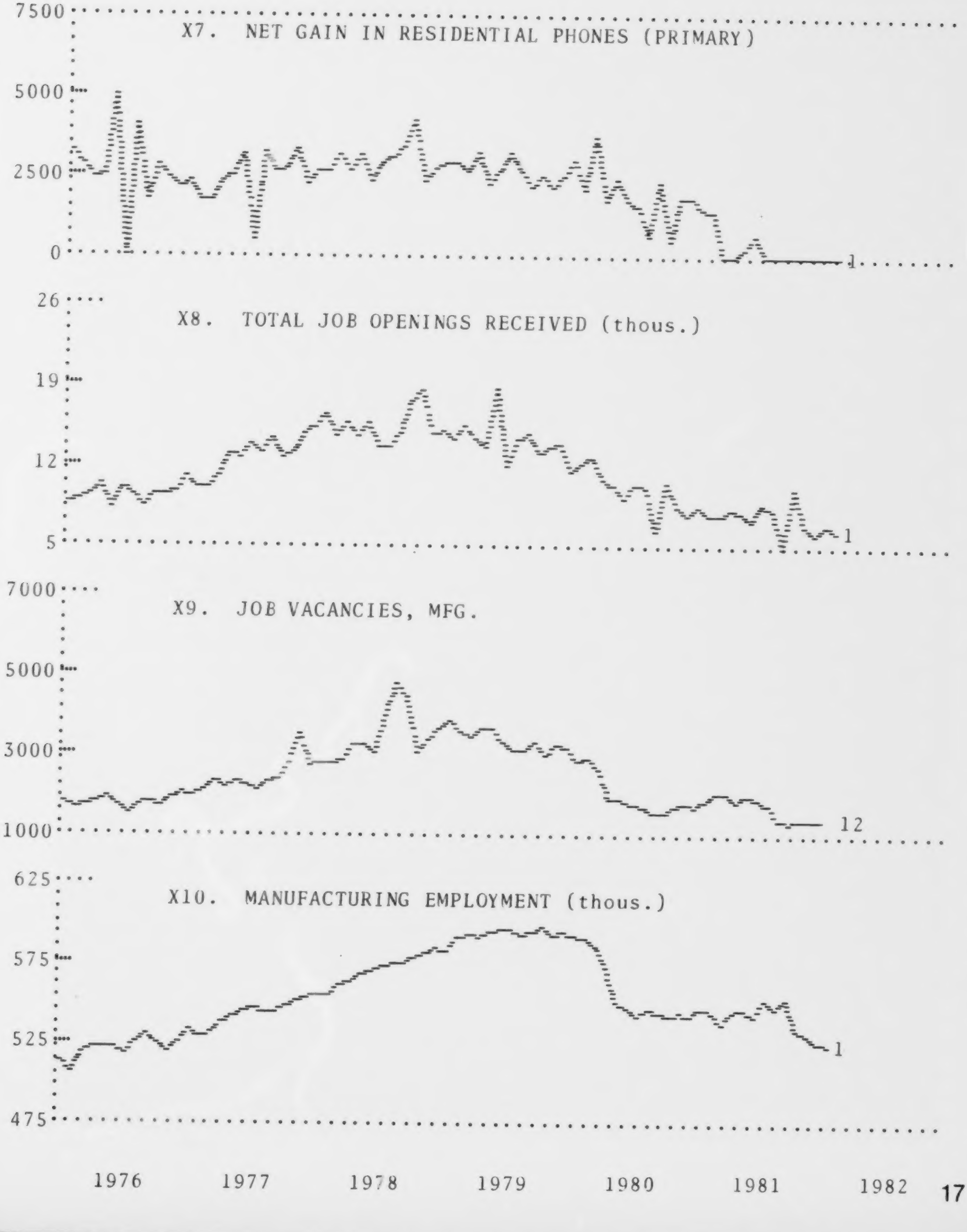
CYCLICAL INDICATORS



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from Webster's New World Dictionary

Recession - 4. ECON. A temporary falling off of business activity during a period when such activity has been generally increasing.

Depression - 6. ECON. A period marked by slackening of business activity, widespread unemployment, falling prices and wages, etc.

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WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

WISCONSIN
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DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Accession Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Layoff Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L5	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L8	Net Gain in Business Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L9	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L10	Quit Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Security Registrations	Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Job Vacancies, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X10	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

COVER PHOTO: STEPPING STONES, Sauk County. Courtesy of Dean O'Brien and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY

Estimates in Brief

Based on preliminary data, Wisconsin unemployment rates declined in mid-February from month-earlier levels on both an unadjusted and seasonally-adjusted basis. Total employment increased slightly.

However, the unemployment rates remained well above year-ago levels. Employment also continued to decline in total nonfarm wage and salary employment, which accounted for 88% of all jobs in February. Construction and manufacturing employment reached their lowest levels since the last recession in the mid-1970's.

The civilian labor force, composed of both the employed and unemployed, declined from a year-ago level. That likely reflects a decision by more people to either drop out of, or not enter, the labor force.

Unemployment Picture Improves

The number of unemployed workers declined from January, and that was partially the result of fewer unemployment compensation payments. Payments are a major factor used in estimating total state unemployment.

Employment Gains and Losses

The Employment Rate, which estimates the percent of Wisconsin's working-age population earning wages and salaries, is now estimated to be above comparable U.S. rates because of recent changes in the U.S. and state population estimates. The state Employment Rate of 53.5 percent in mid-February was down, however, from both January of 1982 and February of 1981.

The decline in total nonfarm wage and salary employment of 4,800 jobs from January was a substantially smaller decline than the December-to-January drop of 52,800.

Manufacturing employment, the largest component of that category, was down to 511,300 in February. It has not been that low since March, 1976, when it stood at 506,100.

The February employment level is construction - 48,300 -- matched the rate recorded in February, 1975. The last time construction employment was below that level was in March, 1965, with 48,000. Construction employment peaked since the last recession at 92,500 in August, 1979.

Hours of Production Workers Up

The average weekly hours worked by production workers in Wisconsin increased by 1.0 hour from January to February, thus recovering a substantial portion of the 1.4-hour drop between December and January. That was the largest one-month drop since February, 1960.

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES				% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1980
LEADING INDICATORS								
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	39.9	Feb	38.9	39.4	2.6	1.3	40.2
Seasonally Adjusted		39.9		39.1	39.4	2.0	1.3	
L2 ACCESSION RATE, MFG.								
Unadjusted	RATE PER	1.4	Dec	2.2	1.7	–	–	3.1
Seasonally Adjusted	100 EMPL.	2.5		3.2	3.0	–	–	
L3 LAYOFF RATE, MFG.								
Unadjusted	RATE PER	2.8	Dec	2.8	1.9	–	–	2.3
Seasonally Adjusted	100 EMPL.	2.5		2.4	1.7	–	–	
L4 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	13,187	Feb	17,804	9,653	-25.9	36.6	12,627
Seasonally Adjusted		11,729		10,953	8,021	7.1	46.2	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	THOUS.	3,456	Jun	18,195	9,020	-81.0	-61.7	4,119
Seasonally Adjusted	DOL.	2,084		18,953	5,441	-89.0	-61.7	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	441	Feb	437	454	0.9	-2.9	548
Seasonally Adjusted		496		424	510	17.0	-2.7	
L7 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	29	Jun	31	29	-6.5	0.0	16
Seasonally Adjusted		22		36	22	-38.9	0.0	
L8 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES (PRIMARY)								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-1,002	Feb	-729	-535	-37.4	-87.3	157
Seasonally Adjusted		-940		-569	-473	-65.2	-98.7	
L9 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	162	Feb	146	156	11.0	3.8	303
Seasonally Adjusted		327		247	315	32.4	3.8	
L10 QUIT RATE, MANUFACTURING								
Unadjusted	RATE PER	0.3	Dec	0.4	0.4	–	–	0.9
Seasonally Adjusted	EMPL.	0.5		0.6	0.7	–	–	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS								
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)								
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	40	Feb	43	59	-7.0	-32.2	73
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL								
Unadjusted	PERCENT	9.5	Feb	10.1	9.1	–	–	7.0
Seasonally Adjusted		8.4		8.5	7.0	–	–	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL.	370.5	Dec	288.8	428.1	28.3	-13.5	273.5
Seasonally Adjusted	THERMS	246.2		273.2	284.5	-9.9	-13.5	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	7,568	Feb	6,987	10,895	8.3	-30.5	15,429
Seasonally Adjusted		8,921		8,467	12,844	5.4	-30.5	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1662.6	Dec	1684.6	1729.3	-1.3	-3.9	1699.0
Seasonally Adjusted		1660.9		1705.1	1727.4	-2.3	-3.8	

P = Preliminary

A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES				% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1980
C6 TOTAL SECURITY REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	89.[illegible]	[illegible]	22.4	31.7	299.6	182.3	39.2
Seasonally Adjusted		110		[illegible].9	39.0	483.1	182.6	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,166	3,900	3.2	10.3	3,712
Seasonally Adjusted		[illegible]		4,100	3,854	3.7	10.3	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	368.[illegible]	[illegible]	359.60	338.68	2.4	8.8	323.21
Seasonally Adjusted		367.5[illegible]		359.60	338.00	2.2	8.8	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	414.6	Dec	447.8	449.4	-7.4	-7.7	377.6
Seasonally Adjusted		400.6		408.9	434.4	-2.0	-7.8	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS	48.0	Feb	49.6	53.4	-3.2	-10.1	71.2
Seasonally Adjusted		59.9		60.1	66.6	-0.3	-10.1	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS								
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	6,987	Jan	4,805	6,245	45.4	11.9	6,123
Seasonally Adjusted		7,043		5,939	6,295	18.6	11.9	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,488	Jan	2,591	4,862	73.2	-7.7	3,395
Seasonally Adjusted		3,517		2,924	3,810	20.3	-7.7	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,499	Jan	2,214	1,383	12.9	80.7	2,728
Seasonally Adjusted		3,821		3,016	2,115	26.7	80.7	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,337	Jan	1,685	2,253	38.7	3.7	3,403
Seasonally Adjusted		4,064		2,951	3,918	37.7	3.7	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)				(Nov)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	291.3	Jan	287.5	266.2	1.3	9.4	251.5
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS								
Unadjusted	INDEX	282	Feb	279	292	1.1	-3.4	270
Seasonally Adjusted		278		278	288	0.0	-3.5	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES (PRIMARY)								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-4,846	Feb	-2,094	-728	-131.4	-565.7	1,880
Seasonally Adjusted		-4,508		-2,264	-390	-99.1	-1055.9	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,688	Feb	5,346	6,216	-31.0	-40.7	9,760
Seasonally Adjusted		4,657		6,592	7,848	-29.4	-40.7	
X9 JOB VACANCIES, MFG.								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	1,272	Dec	1,259	1,554	1.0	-18.1	2,057
Seasonally Adjusted		1,464		1,457	1,789	0.5	-18.2	
X10 MANUFACTURING EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS	511.7	Feb	515.2	533.5	-0.7	-4.1	561.9
Seasonally Adjusted		523.7		525.2	546.1	-0.3	-4.1	

P = Preliminary

Section

B

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
FEBRUARY	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2325.9	2329.1	2335.6	-0.1	-0.4
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2105.4	2094.7	2122.2	-0.5	-0.8
Unemployment	220.6	234.5	213.4	-5.9	3.4
Unemployment Rate	9.5	10.1	9.1	-	-
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2389.2	2386.2	2331.8	0.1	2.5
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2187.5	2182.6	2168.5	0.2	0.9
Unemployment	201.7	203.6	163.3	-0.9	23.5
Unemployment Rate	8.4	8.5	7.0	-	-

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
FEBRUARY	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1854.6	1859.4	1884.1	-0.3	-1.6
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	511.3	514.6	533.3	-0.6	-4.1
Mining	1.4	1.6	1.7	-12.5	-17.6
Contract Construction	48.0	49.6	53.4	-3.2	-10.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	87.0	86.9	90.0	0.1	-3.3
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.9	16.7	0.0	1.2
Wholesale Trade	97.7	98.3	95.8	-0.6	2.0
Retail Trade	317.0	321.0	319.9	-1.2	-0.9
General Merchandise	45.2	47.7	45.7	-5.2	-1.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	95.6	95.8	93.8	-0.2	1.9
Banking	26.9	26.9	26.5	0.0	1.5
Insurance	31.2	31.3	31.1	-0.3	0.3
Service and Miscellaneous	377.1	374.9	368.1	0.6	2.4
Hospitals	75.1	75.2	73.9	-0.1	1.6
Private Education	25.1	23.8	23.5	5.5	6.8
Government	319.4	316.7	328.0	0.9	-2.6
State Government	78.3	78.2	82.0	0.1	-4.5
Local Government	213.9	211.3	218.4	1.2	-2.1

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
FEBRUARY	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	109,165	108,879	108,834	0.3	0.3
Employment	99,590	99,581	100,069	0.0	-0.5
Unemployment	9,575	9,298	7,965	3.0	20.2
Unemployment Rate	8.8	8.5	7.4	-	-

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* FEBRUARY	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	511.3	514.6	533.3
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	504.3	507.6	527.1
Durable Goods	330.5	332.4	348.4
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	18.1	18.1	20.3
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.5	2.6	2.9
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.5	8.4	9.2
Furniture and Fixtures	8.7	9.1	9.2
Household Furniture	3.8	4.0	4.1
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	6.5	6.7	7.7
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	2.5	2.7	3.2
Primary Metal Industries	23.9	23.8	25.3
Iron and Steel Foundries	14.3	14.3	15.1
Fabricated Metal Products	53.2	54.0	56.1
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.3	5.3	5.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	12.8	13.0	13.5
Metal Stampings	14.6	14.9	16.1
Machinery (Except Electrical)	117.4	115.9	119.3
Engines and Turbines	23.6	23.9	22.1
Farm Machinery and Equipment	16.8	14.8	16.5
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	17.7	17.1	19.2
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	12.5	12.5	12.6
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	11.6	11.6	12.8
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	16.1	16.8	17.5
Service Industry Machines	8.2	8.1	8.0
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	52.0	52.5	55.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	20.1	20.2	21.7
Household Appliances	6.4	6.4	7.0
Transportation Equipment	28.9	30.1	32.7
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	20.8	22.0	24.2
Instruments and Related Products	11.0	11.4	12.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.8	10.7	10.5
Nondurable Goods	180.9	182.1	184.9
Food and Kindred Products	58.4	58.4	59.2
Meat Products	12.9	13.1	12.8
Dairy Products	16.1	16.2	16.3
Canning and Preserving	7.1	6.9	6.3
Bakery Products	4.5	4.4	4.8
Beverage Industries	11.1	10.9	12.1
Textile Mill Products	3.7	3.7	3.8
Knitting Mills	2.9	2.8	2.9
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.8	5.7	6.0
Paper and Allied Products	46.1	46.5	46.9
Pulp and Paper Mills	29.4	29.6	29.4
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	8.8	8.9	9.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	6.8	6.8	7.2
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	31.9	32.0	32.2
Newspapers	10.6	10.7	10.8
Commercial Printing	12.6	12.7	12.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.6	9.8	9.8
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	16.6	16.6	17.5
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.6	12.7	12.9
Leather and Leather Products	8.6	9.2	9.3
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.2	2.7	2.8
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.6	4.7	4.6
Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.3	0.3

Section

C

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* FEBRUARY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings				
							Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$368	$360	$339	39.9	38.9	39.4	9.24	9.25	8.59	8.99	8.99
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	370	361	340	39.9	38.9	39.5	9.27	9.28	8.61	9.02	9.01
Durable Goods	373	360	343	39.7	38.4	39.2	9.40	9.37	8.74	9.21	9.19
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	243	239	239	36.8	36.2	38.3	6.61	6.62	6.25	6.44	6.48
Furniture and Fixtures	259	249	245	37.9	36.6	38.3	6.84	6.82	6.40	-	6.73
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	332	305	299	39.6	37.0	39.1	8.38	8.24	7.63	8.25	8.17
Primary Metal Industries	366	356	348	39.3	37.8	39.5	9.32	9.42	8.82	9.11	9.21
Iron and Steel Foundries	365	348	349	39.6	37.8	40.2	9.21	9.20	8.68	9.00	9.02
Fabricated Metal Products	372	355	330	39.9	38.3	38.5	9.32	9.25	8.57	9.03	8.96
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	362	347	329	39.9	38.9	40.1	9.08	8.91	8.22	8.87	8.68
Metal Stampings	381	365	338	39.3	37.6	37.8	9.70	9.71	8.95	9.55	9.58
Machinery (Except Electrical)	419	409	386	40.3	39.5	40.0	10.39	10.36	9.66	10.24	10.17
Engines and Turbines	449	438	393	40.2	39.1	38.5	11.15	11.19	10.22	10.95	10.93
Farm Machinery and Equip.	431	412	403	39.7	38.6	39.3	10.87	10.69	10.23	-	10.59
Const. and Related Mach.	439	433	401	41.6	40.8	40.1	10.56	10.62	9.99	10.27	10.37
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	427	417	390	40.2	39.1	39.9	10.64	10.66	9.77	10.48	10.52
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal) .	407	401	397	41.2	40.8	43.7	9.88	9.82	9.08	9.62	9.56
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	438	427	427	40.4	39.6	41.3	10.84	10.79	10.34	10.68	10.65
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	347	333	318	40.1	38.4	39.3	8.66	8.68	8.09	8.51	8.60
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	372	354	348	40.3	38.9	41.7	9.23	9.12	8.34	9.04	8.97
Transportation Equipment	464	438	425	40.4	38.2	39.1	11.49	11.47	10.87	11.21	11.21
Instruments and Related Prod.	301	291	267	38.6	37.7	37.4	7.79	7.73	7.13	7.74	7.65
Nondurable Goods	360	360	331	40.1	39.9	39.9	8.96	9.03	8.30	8.57	8.61
Food and Kindred Products	368	369	341	39.3	39.3	39.1	9.36	9.40	8.72	8.90	8.91
Meat Products	397	399	383	37.4	37.5	38.0	10.61	10.66	10.07	10.23	10.25
Dairy Products	335	337	305	39.9	40.1	39.5	8.39	8.41	7.71	8.09	8.06
Textile Mill Products	251	249	226	37.6	36.5	36.2	6.68	6.81	6.24	6.38	6.56
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	192	181	182	36.0	34.3	35.4	5.34	5.27	5.14	5.32	-
Paper and Allied Products	420	422	389	43.8	43.8	43.9	9.59	9.64	8.85	9.11	9.13
Pulp and Paper Mills	447	449	415	44.9	44.9	45.0	9.96	10.01	9.21	9.42	9.43
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	383	402	341	38.9	40.1	37.3	9.85	10.04	9.16	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	393	380	381	39.9	38.1	41.5	9.87	9.95	9.18	9.71	9.84
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	289	281	266	39.0	38.2	39.1	7.41	7.36	6.81	7.23	7.17
Leather and Leather Products	237	213	224	37.9	34.7	38.1	6.26	6.14	5.87	6.12	6.13

Section

C

SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers *(Unadjusted)* FEBRUARY	Average			Weekly			Average Hourly			Earnings	
	Earnings			Hours			Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$325	$312	$306	38.9	37.1	39.5	8.35	8.41	7.75	-	-
Wisconsin	368	360	339	39.9	38.9	39.4	9.24	9.25	8.59	8.99	8.99
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	367	362	347	41.3	40.8	42.1	8.89	8.87	8.24	8.53	8.46
Beloit (City)	354	355	365	41.4	41.4	45.7	8.54	8.56	7.99	-	-
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	353	349	329	40.7	40.4	40.2	8.68	8.64	8.19	8.48	8.59
Fond du Lac (City)	367	356	324	42.4	41.2	40.2	8.66	8.62	8.06	8.44	8.36
Green Bay (Brown County)	382	390	351	40.8	41.3	41.2	9.38	9.46	8.52	8.89	8.89
Janesville (City)	388	364	397	38.6	36.8	37.0	10.06	9.89	10.73	9.92	9.84
Kenosha (County)	413	376	360	38.6	35.0	39.1	10.69	10.73	9.19	10.38	10.45
La Crosse (County)	326	323	293	39.1	39.0	40.1	8.34	8.29	7.31	8.02	7.96
Madison (Dane County)	359	358	327	38.5	37.9	38.7	9.32	9.45	8.45	9.07	9.20
Manitowoc (City)	314	295	276	39.8	37.4	38.4	7.89	7.87	7.19	7.69	7.71
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	408	401	371	40.1	39.3	39.2	10.20	10.22	9.46	9.96	9.94
Racine (County)	397	370	358	40.5	39.1	39.3	9.80	9.47	9.10	9.53	9.28
Sheboygan (County)	347	308	299	38.2	34.5	36.5	9.07	8.94	8.18	8.86	8.79
Wausau (Marathon County)	354	354	350	40.0	40.2	42.0	8.84	8.80	8.33	8.45	8.53

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. *(Unadjusted)* FEBRUARY	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,385.0	19,440.0	20,065.0	-0.3	-3.4
Wisconsin	511.3	514.6	533.3	-0.6	-4.1
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	44.6	45.1	45.6	-1.1	-2.2
Beloit (City)	7.0	7.1	7.3	-1.4	-4.1
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.6	8.7	8.9	-1.1	-3.4
Fond du Lac (City)	13.0	13.1	9.8	-0.8	32.7
Green Bay (Brown County)	20.6	20.9	21.1	-1.4	-2.4
Janesville (City)	6.3	6.1	11.3	3.3	-44.2
Kenosha (County)	14.8	15.8	12.6	-6.3	17.5
La Crosse (County)	10.0	10.0	10.3	0.0	-2.9
Madison (Dane County)	19.5	19.7	19.5	-1.0	0.0
Manitowoc (City)	12.9	13.1	14.6	-1.5	-11.6
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	185.5	187.3	198.3	-1.0	-6.5
Racine (County)	25.5	24.4	28.4	4.5	-10.2
Sheboygan (County)	17.2	17.6	18.4	-2.3	-6.5
Wausau (Marathon County)	11.0	10.8	11.5	1.9	-4.3

ECONOMIC RECOVERY: AS ELUSIVE AS SPRING

by August Cibarich

Economic focus is on the issue of "Recovery:"

Do we have it?

Will we have it?

When will we have it?

Current business and economic news seems to fall into two types. A debate over federal budget deficits with one group of economists, business leaders and politicians saying federal budget deficits are important as they will keep interest rates high and money tight and will abort the recovery while another group, admittedly small in number, is saying deficits don't matter now but they will later as recovery occurs.

The other type of news I would call the daily tally sheet. The daily account of sales figures, profit statements, expansions, contractions, numerous economic indicators and the daily, weekly and monthly market activities.

So where do we stand on recovery? Has the recession bottomed out? Could it get much worse?

Currently, financial section columnists are featuring someone running an advisory service who has an unbelievable track record in forecasting the market and who feels we are in the more lengthy and severe recession than the predominant scenario, which is a slight recovery starting no later than the second half of the year.

In the recovery group's corner is, of course, the projections made by the national administration.

Which group is right? Those who forecast a longer more severe recession or those who believe the recession has, or soon will, bottom out?

What do the economic indicators and the daily business announcements in the press tell us?

The most recently available economic indicators, both national and state, hint at a recovery. Some recovery seems evident in the February preliminary numbers. Those who analyze them hedge. January weather was bad, seasonal adjustment problems obscure the results and preliminary numbers are often revised in either direction.

Mid-January weather was bad, but so was mid-February weather in some parts of the country including Wisconsin, and from my experience when trying to analyze the effect of seasonal adjustment on unemployment numbers that include a very large recession-induced segment, it is difficult to separate out the implications. Large revisions to preliminary numbers are occurring. Perhaps, they are larger than normal as layoffs in government agencies that collect and distribute the data result in a bumping process that displaces experienced workers and slows the work process. In addition, private firms that are laying off employees have similar problems when reporting the data.

That leaves the daily business happenings, the economic indicators that financial advisors often focus on to give us an early indication of what is happening and what is about to happen to the economy.

Such diverse items as scrap prices, employment want ads, insider buying of stocks, consumer confidence and interest rates, to name a few, are among those used by the financial advisory services as the vital clues to the future.

Scrap prices give no indication that they have firmed, consumer confidence remains low with the most currently available results showing a drop, employment want ads also dropped recently. The Milwaukee Area Index is now less than half the nation's. Interest rates are down from earlier peaks, but the bankers report they remain too high to sustain a recovery. Recently, they have been fluctuating in a narrow band. One positive sign is the reported increase of company stock buying by the company's managers.

Thus, one of these items on the leading edge of a recovery suggest recovery is here. Yet, since they are on the leading edge, they can change quickly.

Another quickly available indicator on the downside leading edge is the number of initial claims for unemployment compensation. While in Wisconsin they are slightly below the extremely high early-January level, they remained at very high levels for the third February and March in a row. Also noticed is the large numbers of nationwide and worldwide layoff announcements recently appearing in the business press.

If my sample of observations made at the end of March is adequate and my perception is right, they reveal a new weakness is occurring worldwide. Their geographic location indicates a worsening recession worldwide and nationwide that is not quite as severe in our state and perhaps not as additionally severe in the already depressed midwest as a whole. The formerly immune energy producing and "high tech" areas appear to be belatedly feeling the recession's effect.

The popular expectation of a second half recovery is not yet substantiated by much evidence. One troublesome observation on that scenario comes from Standard and Poors, the financial rating firm which felt a second half recovery would have been apparent by increasing orders by now. They feel a reassessment is currently being made by the nation's business establishments.

Another overlooked leading economic indicator is the arrival of spring in the south. This event will certainly move northward day by day. There is some indication that the springtime recovery in the south is a bit less than normal this year. A possible indication of what is in store for the north, or a regional difference? It is not clear.

Yet, there is spring. Who cannot feel optimistic when the sun indicates that sub-zero weather is behind us, the baseball season is about to begin and outdoor activity, in general, is about to pick up?

THE ONLY BOOK REQUIRED IS A FLOPPY DISK

by Hartley J. Jackson

COMPUTER ASSISTED LEARNING

Prof. James J. McNeary in the University of Wisconsin College of Engineering has a small grant to develop a computer assisted course to teach modern descriptive geometry to beginning engineering students.

Descriptive geometry is used to draw 3 dimensional objects in two dimensions. It has been taught to designers, engineers and draftsmen using perspective lines, careful measurements and drafting tools. These old methods are rapidly being displaced by computer assisted design.

Computer assisted design uses special computer programs based upon mathematics, particularly solid geometry. Engineers use these programs on minicomputers, or larger ones, to develop and draw their designs. The problem is to teach beginning engineers how these computers work.

FLOPPY DISK REPLACES TEXTBOOK

Currently, engineering students take the traditional 2-credit course in descriptive geometry. Then, they take a new 1-credit course that is taught in a computer laboratory. Instead of a text, they buy a floppy disk. This floppy disk contains a few programs and will be used to save programs that the students write.

TEACHES COMPUTER ASSISTED DESIGN

In half a semester, the students are taught how to apply solid geometry to descriptive geometry problems. They are given an introduction to computer concepts and how computers derive graphics. They are taught to program descriptive geometry assignments in BASIC. They develop their own computer assisted design programs for geometric shapes.

The classroom is a laboratory developed by Bob Perras. Twenty-four students in the course use twelve microcomputers, Apples. Each of these Apples operates independently, but the professor can switch their video display to his monitor, and vise versa. One of the programs on the students' disk enables them to "dump," or print, their video display. Every four Apples share one printer.

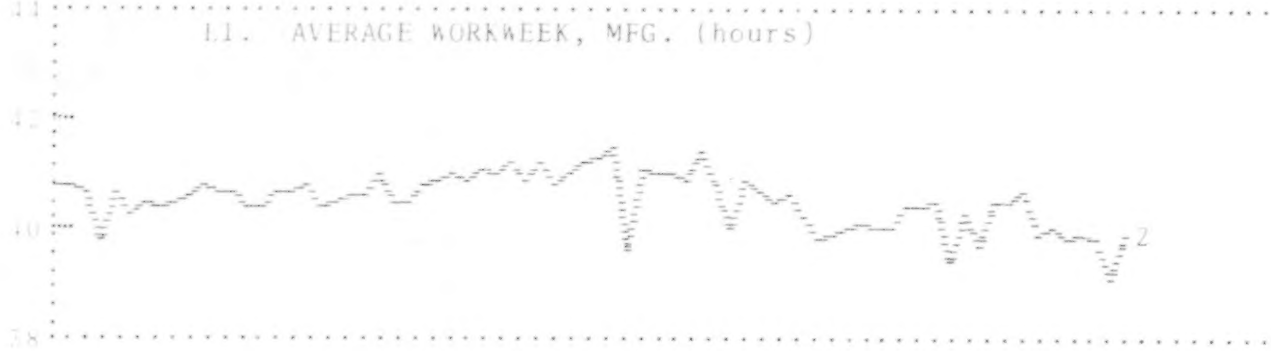
The course that the College of Engineering is developing may be exported to other schools. Eventually, it will probably be merged with descriptive geometry in a one 3-credit course.

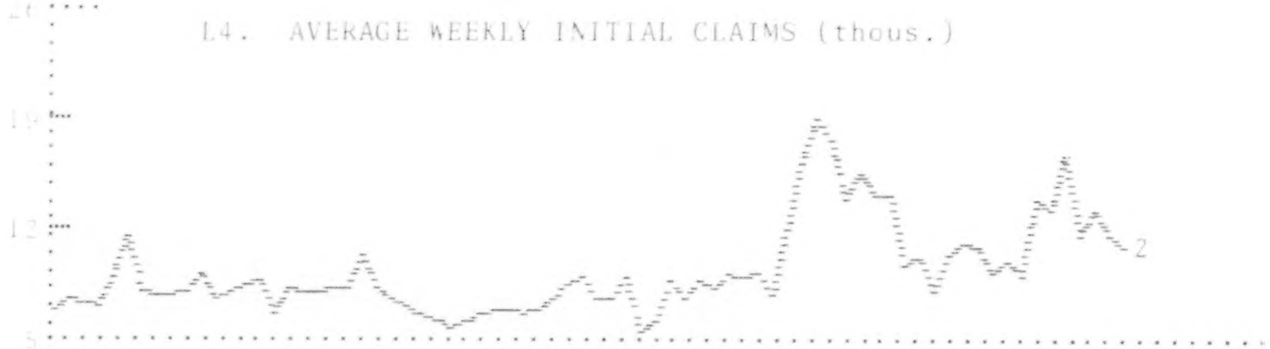
With a floppy disk and video tape, it may not be necessary to write a text book. They will be using the microcomputer for word processing and could use this to develop lesson plans, instructor's aides and hand-out material. Text books are written using word processors, but it may still be too costly to keep text books up to date in rapidly changing fields. In this case, the only textbook required is a floppy disk.

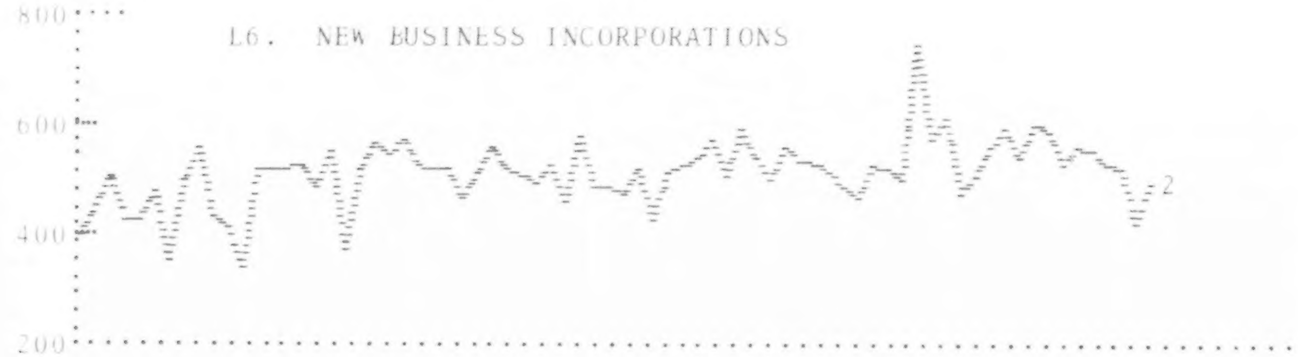
Section

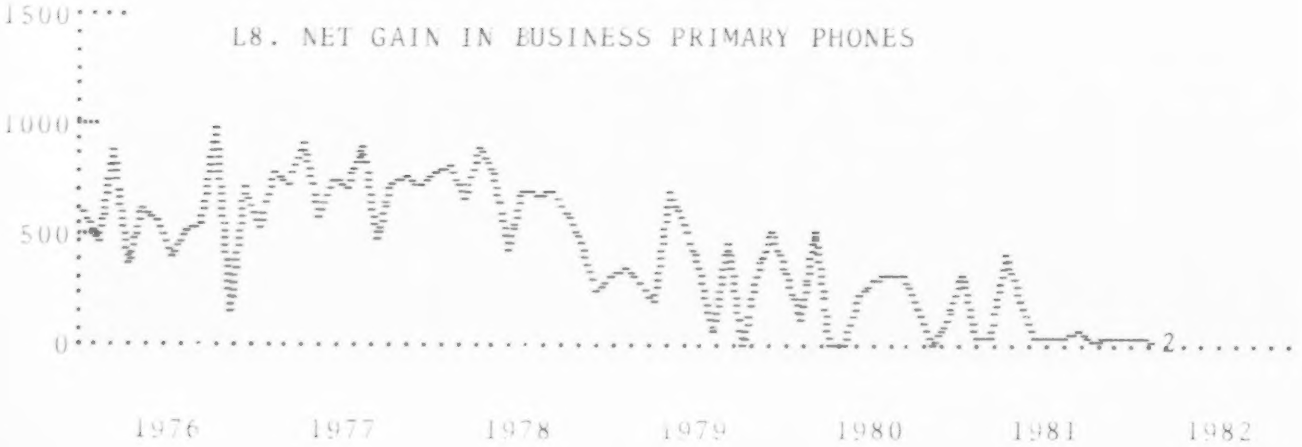
D

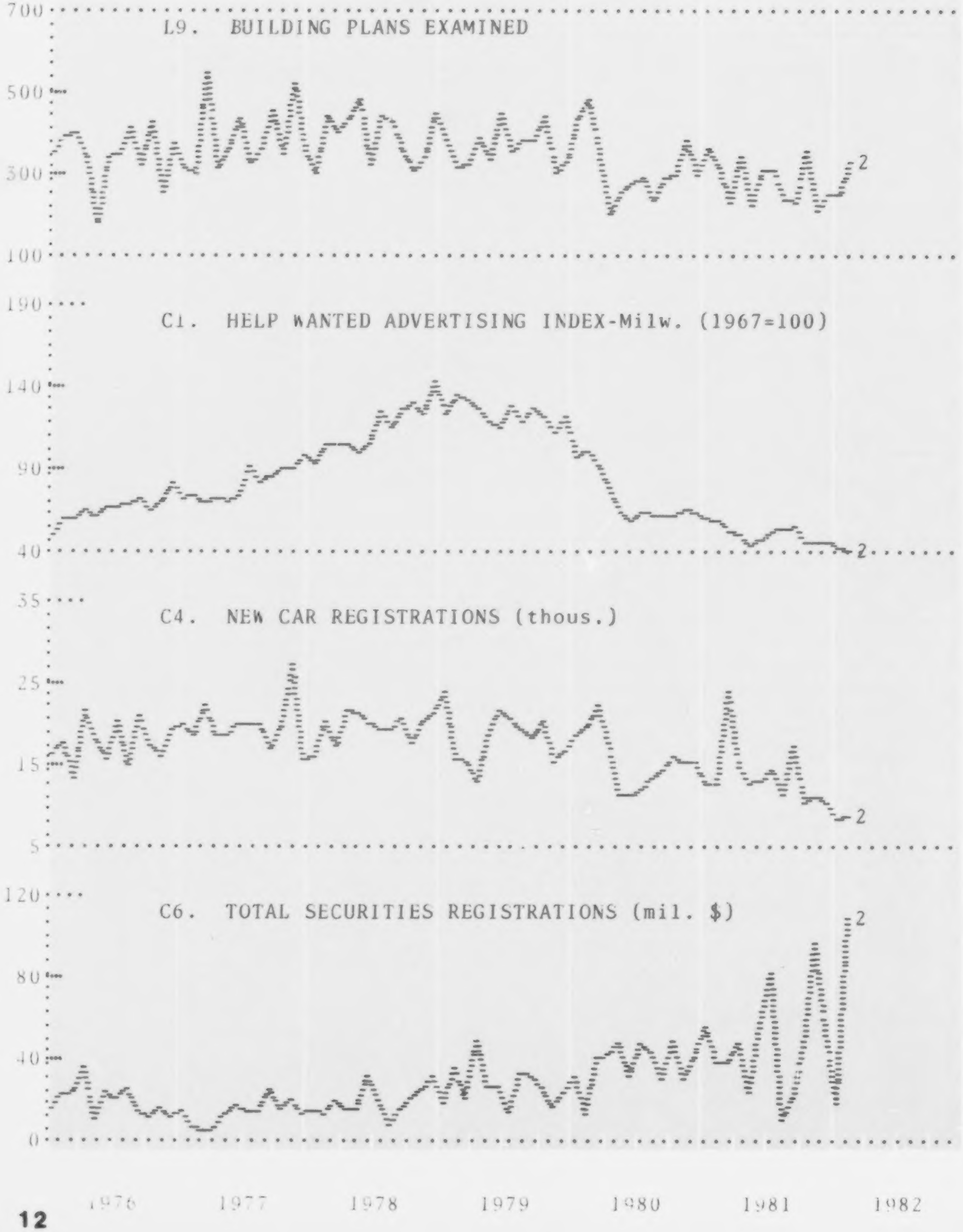
CYCLICAL INDICATORS



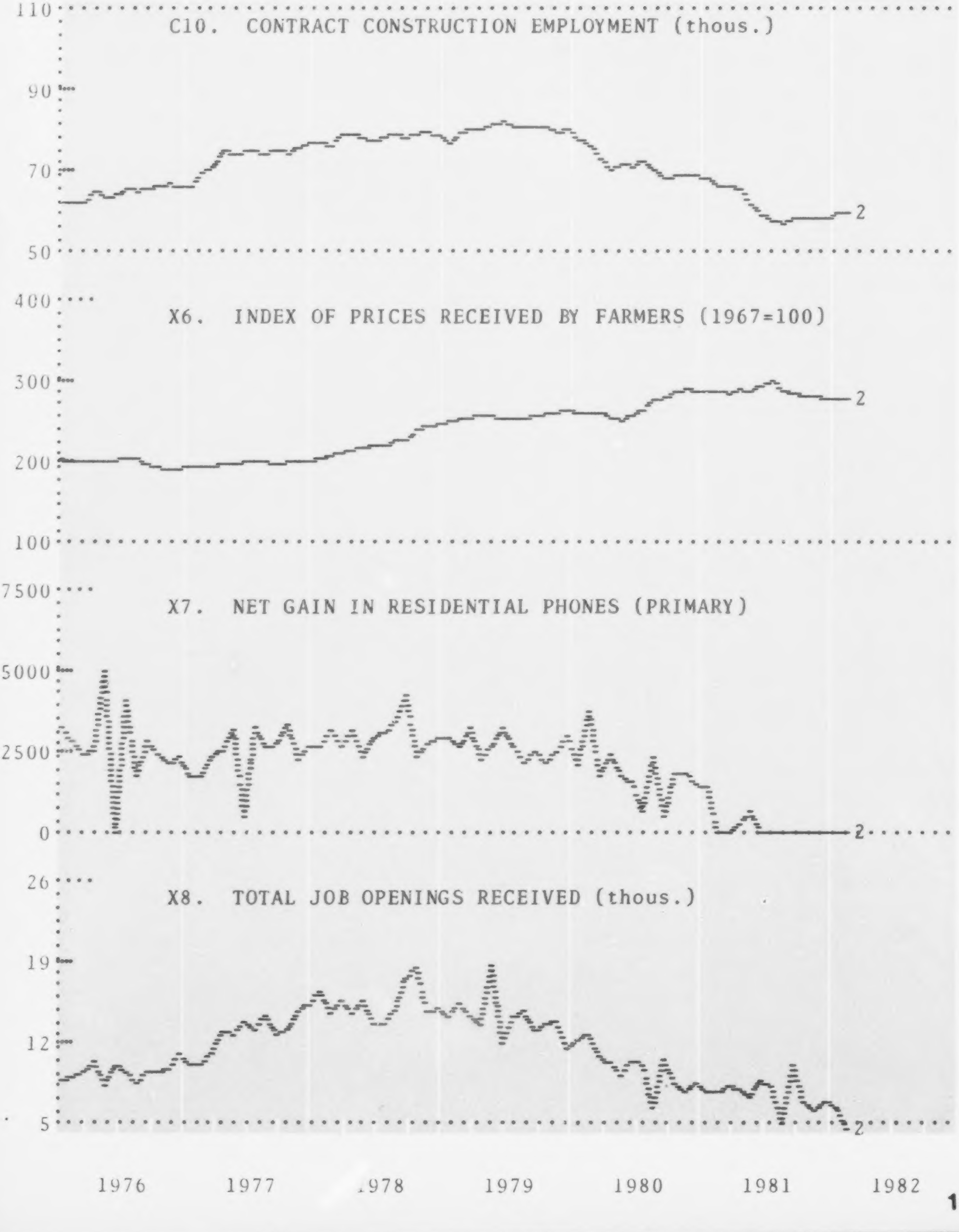







700
500
300
100
L9. BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED
2
190
140
90
40
C1. HELP WANTED ADVERTISING INDEX-Milw. (1967=100)
2
35
25
15
5
C4. NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS (thous.)
2
120
80
40
0
C6. TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS (mil. $)
2
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982

CYCLICAL INDICATORS



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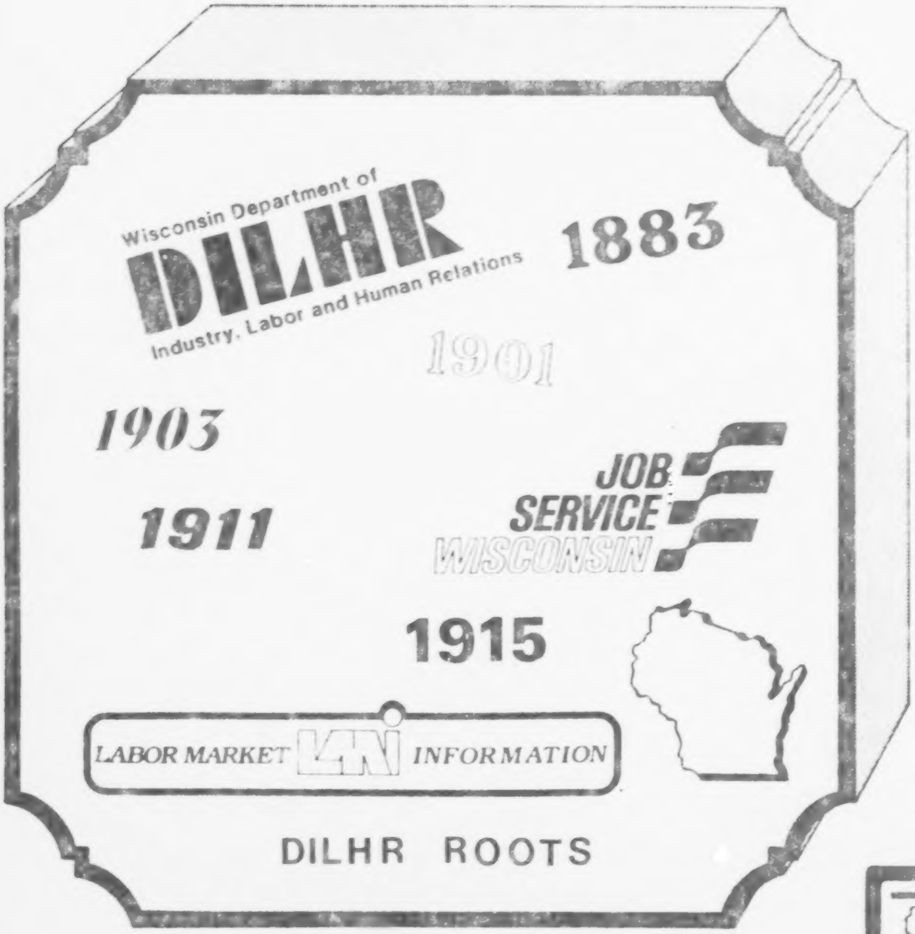
WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS


Wisconsin Department of
DILHR
Industry, Labor and Human Relations
1883
1901
1903
1911
JOB SERVICE WISCONSIN
1915
LABOR MARKET LMI INFORMATION
DILHR ROOTS

APRIL 1982

Wisconsin
DILHR
DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRY LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Average Overtime Hours, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L5	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Net Gain in Business Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L8	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Securities Registrations	Wisconsin Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR MARCH
BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

HIGHLIGHTS

Wisconsin's seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate rose to a post-World War II record high of 9.6 percent.

A nearly 12,000 gain in total employment from a month earlier still was discouraging because it was less than the normal growth for this time of year. The gain also came mainly in lower-paying, agricultural employment.

Two employment sectors, however, did show gains in jobs from a month earlier as overall nonfarm wage and salary employment declined. The two sectors were services and trade, both of which include tourism activities.

All of the nine largest urban areas of the state had higher seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates in March than in February. The lowest was 6.1 percent.

Construction jobs continued to decline, to a level about half of that at its pre-recession peak in 1979. The latest level was the lowest since February, 1965.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS AND LOSSES STATEWIDE

Total employment increased from February to March by 11,900. Increases in agricultural employment of about 4,700 jobholders and other-than-nonfarm wage and salary employment, about 3,000 job holders, were responsible. However, nonfarm wage And salary employment decreased by 1,800. More importantly, manufacturing continued to decrease, losing 5,000 jobholders in the month. Durable goods manufacturing, especially the non-electrical machinery portion, was totally responsible for the decline.

Some improvements was shown in the nonmanufacturing sector as seasonal recreational activities began to hire for the season. Contract construction continued to deteriorate, losing another 500 jobholders, and local government lost 200.

Unemployment increased by 8,600, reflecting layoffs in some of the state's larger, better-paying durable goods industries. Additional layoffs in surrounding areas -- Minneapolis-St. Paul, Dubuque, and various areas of Illinois -- also are adding state residents to the list of unemployed.

The unadjusted unemployment rate for mid-March was 10.0 percent. Wisconsin's unadjusted unemployment rate now has been above 6.0 percent -- the U.S. Labor Dept.'s beginning mark for classifying areas as having "moderate labor surpluses" -- since January, 1980.

March was the fourth time since seasonally-adjusted record-keeping began in 1960 that the state unemployment rate exceeded the U.S. rate. The previous times all took place in 1981.

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES				% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1981
LEADING INDICATORS								
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	39.5	M[illegible]	39.8	40.3	-0.8	-2.0	40.1
Seasonally Adjusted		39.4		[illegible]7	40.2	-0.8	-2.0	
L2 AVG. OVERTIME HOURS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	2.3		[illegible]	2.8	-4.2	-17.9	2.7
Seasonally Adjusted		[illegible]4		[illegible].3	2.8	0.0	-17.9	
L3 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	13,323		[illegible],187	10,697	1.0	24.5	11,275
Seasonally Adjusted		13,595		[illegible],017	10,913	23.4	24.6	
L4 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	THOUS DOL	3,456	Jun	18,195	9,020	-81.0	-61.7	-
Seasonally Adjusted		2,084		18,953	5,441	-89.0	-61.7	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	29	Jun	31	29	-6.5	0.0	-
Seasonally Adjusted		22		36	22	-38.9	0.0	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	582	Mar	441	618	32.0	-5.8	550
Seasonally Adjusted		532		515	564	3.3	-5.7	
L7 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES (PRIMARY)								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-155	Mar	-1,002	128	84.5	-221.1	-
Seasonally Adjusted		-299		-882	-16	66.1	-1768.8	
L8 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	151	Mar	162	168	-6.8	-10.1	.276
Seasonally Adjusted		220		318	245	-30.8	-10.2	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS								
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)								
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	41	Mar	40	53	2.5	-22.6	51
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL								
Unadjusted	PERCENT	10.0	Mar	9.7	9.5	-	-	7.8
Seasonally Adjusted		9.6		8.8	7.8	-	-	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL THERMS	370.5	Dec	288.8	428.1	28.3	-13.5	258.3
Seasonally Adjusted		246.2		273.2	284.5	-9.9	-13.5	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	17,019	Mar	7,568	20,105	124.9	-15.3	13,764
Seasonally Adjusted		21,155		9,081	23,800	133.0	-11.1	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL KWH	1662.6	Dec	1684.6	1729.3	-1.3	-3.9	1712.7
Seasonally Adjusted		1660.9		1705.1	1727.4	-2.3	-3.8	

P = Preliminary

Section

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1981
C6 TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	MIL DOL	36.2 Mar	89.5	30.0	-59.6	20.7	46.
Seasonally Adjusted		46.4	115.5	38.4	-59.2	20.8	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME							
Unadjusted	MIL DOL	4,278 Dec	4,301	3,934	-0.5	8.7	4,06
Seasonally Adjusted		4,190	4,250	3,874	-1.4	8.2	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.							
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	367.28 Mar	368.68	345.68	-0.4	6.2	352.5
Seasonally Adjusted		365.45	367.58	343.88	-0.8	6.3	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.							
Unadjusted	MIL DOL	411.7 Jan	414.6	422.7	-0.7	-2.6	414.
Seasonally Adjusted		409.7	400.6	420.6	2.3	-2.6	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS	47.5 Mar	48.0	55.0	-1.0	-13.6	60.
Seasonally Adjusted		57.2	59.6	66.2	-4.0	-13.6	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS							
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	6,927 Feb	6,987	6,290	-0.9	10.1	6,04
Seasonally Adjusted		6,906	6,857	6,271	0.7	10.1	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,719 Feb	4,488	3,431	-17.1	8.4	3,35
Seasonally Adjusted		3,757	3,426	3,465	9.7	8.4	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,208 Feb	2,499	2,859	28.4	12.2	2,69
Seasonally Adjusted		3,195	3,986	2,847	-19.8	12.2	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,082 Feb	2,337	1,886	-10.9	10.4	3,42
Seasonally Adjusted		3,806	4,022	3,450	-5.4	10.3	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)			(Jan)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	292.5 Mar	295.3	269.9	-0.9	8.4	280.
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS							
Unadjusted	INDEX	284 Apr	284	291	0.0	-2.4	28
Seasonally Adjusted		284	281	291	1.1	-2.4	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES (PRIMARY)							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-2,678 Mar	-4,846	-592	44.7	-352.4	
Seasonally Adjusted		-2,536	-4,294	-450	40.9	-463.6	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,259 Mar	3,688	7,440	15.5	-42.8	7,68
Seasonally Adjusted		7,823	4,616	8,423	4.5	-42.7	
X9 MANUFACTURING EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS	507.2 Mar	512.2	528.5	-1.0	-4.0	543.
Seasonally Adjusted		517.0	521.1	538.5	-0.8	-4.0	

P = Preliminary

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES MARCH	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2356.3	2335.9	2357.0	0.9	0.0
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2120.9	2109.0	2134.0	0.6	-0.6
Unemployment	235.5	226.9	223.0	3.8	5.6
Unemployment Rate	10.0	9.7	9.5	–	–
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2402.9	2386.6	2330.5	0.7	3.1
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2172.0	2175.8	2149.7	-0.2	1.0
Unemployment	230.9	210.8	180.8	9.5	27.7
Unemployment Rate	9.6	8.8	7.8	–	–

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES MARCH	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1857.3	1859.1	1884.0	-0.1	-1.4
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	506.8	511.8	528.1	-1.0	-4.0
Mining	1.5	1.4	1.8	7.1	-16.7
Contract Construction	47.5	48.0	55.0	-1.0	-13.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	87.0	86.5	90.2	0.6	-3.5
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	16.8	16.9	16.6	-0.6	1.2
Wholesale Trade	98.1	97.7	96.2	0.4	2.0
Retail Trade	318.8	317.0	322.1	0.6	-1.0
General Merchandise	44.7	45.2	45.5	-1.1	-1.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	95.6	95.5	94.2	0.1	1.5
Banking	26.7	26.8	26.5	-0.4	0.8
Insurance	31.3	31.3	31.1	0.0	0.6
Service and Miscellaneous	378.5	377.4	368.6	0.3	2.7
Hospitals	75.1	75.1	74.1	0.0	1.3
Private Education	25.1	25.0	23.9	0.4	5.0
Government	323.5	323.7	327.8	-0.1	-1.3
State Government	80.3	80.3	81.6	0.0	-1.6
Local Government	215.8	216.0	218.5	-0.1	-1.2

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES MARCH	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	109,346	109,165	108,364	0.2	0.9
Employment	99,492	99,590	100,406	-0.1	-0.9
Unemployment	9,854	9,575	7,958	2.9	23.8
Unemployment Rate	9.0	8.8	7.3	–	–

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* MARCH	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	506.8	511.8	528.1
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	499.7	504.8	521.7
Durable Goods	325.6	330.7	342.3
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	18.2	18.1	20.1
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.5	2.5	2.9
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.6	8.5	9.2
Furniture and Fixtures	8.5	8.7	9.3
Household Furniture	3.7	3.8	4.3
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	6.8	6.5	8.0
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	2.7	2.6	3.5
Primary Metal Industries	23.3	23.9	25.4
Iron and Steel Foundries	14.0	14.3	15.3
Fabricated Metal Products	52.4	53.0	56.4
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.5	5.4	5.9
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	12.1	12.6	13.4
Metal Stampings	14.3	14.5	16.1
Machinery (Except Electrical)	114.7	117.2	118.2
Engines and Turbines	22.6	23.6	20.9
Farm Machinery and Equipment	16.3	16.9	16.5
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	17.3	17.6	19.2
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	12.4	12.5	12.7
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	11.3	11.5	12.9
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	16.0	16.1	17.4
Service Industry Machines	8.2	8.2	8.8
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	50.8	52.0	55.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	19.8	20.1	21.7
Household Appliances	6.3	6.4	7.0
Transportation Equipment	29.0	29.2	26.9
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	21.1	21.1	18.3
Instruments and Related Products	11.1	11.1	12.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.9	10.9	10.6
Nondurable Goods	181.2	181.1	185.8
Food and Kindred Products	58.2	58.4	59.5
Meat Products	12.7	12.9	12.8
Dairy Products	16.1	16.2	16.5
Canning and Preserving	7.2	7.0	6.4
Bakery Products	4.4	4.4	4.8
Beverage Industries	11.1	11.1	12.1
Textile Mill Products	3.8	3.7	3.9
Knitting Mills	3.1	2.9	3.1
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.8	5.8	6.1
Paper and Allied Products	46.6	46.2	47.0
Pulp and Paper Mills	29.5	29.4	29.5
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	8.9	8.9	9.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	6.9	6.8	7.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	31.9	31.9	32.2
Newspapers	10.5	10.6	10.8
Commercial Printing	12.7	12.6	12.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.6	9.6	9.9
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	16.6	16.6	17.6
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.7	12.7	12.9
Leather and Leather Products	8.4	8.6	9.3
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.1	2.2	2.8
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.6	4.6	4.7
Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.3	0.3

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* MARCH	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours		
	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$367	$369	$346	39.5	39.8	40.3
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	369	370	347	39.5	39.8	40.3
Durable Goods	373	375	351	39.3	39.7	40.2
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	248	246	239	37.2	37.1	38.5
Furniture and Fixtures	266	261	261	38.6	38.1	40.3
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	331	332	319	39.5	39.2	41.2
Primary Metal Industries	351	366	354	38.4	39.5	40.3
Iron and Steel Foundries	358	370	351	39.0	40.1	40.5
Fabricated Metal Products	365	370	347	39.1	39.6	39.8
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	367	363	340	39.9	40.0	40.9
Metal Stampings	366	378	360	38.0	38.9	39.2
Machinery (Except Electrical)	423	424	397	40.1	40.3	40.7
Engines and Turbines	443	448	411	39.9	40.1	40.6
Farm Machinery and Equip.	471	460	422	40.9	40.3	40.4
Const. and Related Mach.	456	445	411	40.5	41.1	40.0
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	415	421	404	39.4	39.9	41.2
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal) .	415	419	390	41.8	42.4	42.4
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	435	434	427	39.9	40.0	41.3
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	346	347	328	39.2	40.0	40.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	369	375	348	39.2	40.4	41.0
Transportation Equipment	472	466	437	40.5	40.4	40.8
Instruments and Related Prod.	298	302	274	38.4	38.7	38.5
Nondurable Goods	357	357	336	39.7	40.0	40.4
Food and Kindred Products	362	366	346	39.0	39.1	39.6
Meat Products	389	397	382	38.0	37.4	37.5
Dairy Products	327	327	315	39.2	39.2	40.5
Textile Mill Products	255	251	232	38.4	37.6	37.3
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	188	192	185	34.3	35.5	35.8
Paper and Allied Products	418	419	390	43.6	43.7	44.0
Pulp and Paper Mills	445	447	416	44.7	44.9	45.1
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	387	374	349	38.1	38.4	38.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	389	393	378	39.4	39.8	41.3
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	284	287	279	38.4	38.9	40.1
Leather and Leather Products	232	238	234	37.1	38.1	39.0

Section

C

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* MARCH	Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.		
	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	9.30	9.27	8.59	9.06	9.01	8.31
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	9.33	9.29	8.61	9.09	9.04	8.33
Durable Goods	9.48	9.44	8.73	9.30	9.25	8.49
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	6.68	6.63	6.21	6.52	6.45	6.09
Furniture and Fixtures	6.88	6.84	6.48	-	6.81	6:41
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.38	8.47	7.73	8.21	8.32	7.55
Primary Metal Industries	9.15	9.27	8.80	8.98	9.07	8.52
Iron and Steel Foundries	9.17	9.23	8.67	8.99	9.01	8.38
Fabricated Metal Products	9.33	9.34	8.71	9.04	9.05	8.41
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	9.21	9.06	8.31	9.01	8.88	7.99
Metal Stampings	9.62	9.74	9.19	9.49	9.59	8.94
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.55	10.50	9.74	10.42	10.33	9.49
Engines and Turbines	11.11	11.16	10.12	10.96	10.97	9.90
Farm Machinery and Equip.	11.51	11.41	10.45	-	-	10.29
Const. and Related Mach.	11.02	10.82	10.26	10.86	10.53	10.10
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	10.55	10.56	9.81	10.47	10.43	9.46
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal).	9.93	9.89	9.19	9.71	9.62	8.81
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	10.91	10.86	10.35	10.75	10.66	10.00
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	8.82	8.68	8.15	8.70	8.54	7.93
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	9.41	9.28	8.49	9.25	9.11	8.19
Transportation Equipment	11.67	11.54	10.69	11.35	11.24	10.38
Instruments and Related Prod.	7.78	7.79	7.10	7.68	7.74	6.98
Nondurable Goods	8.99	8.94	8.32	8.61	8.55	7.96
Food and Kindred Products	9.29	9.35	8.74	8.86	8.88	8.35
Meat Products	10.24	10.62	10.18	9.97	10.25	9.86
Dairy Products	8.33	8.34	7.79	8.06	8.04	7.46
Textile Mill Products	6.64	6.68	6.22	6.33	6.38	5.99
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	5.48	5.41	5.18	5.47	5.39	5.12
Paper and Allied Products	9.58	9.60	8.86	9.09	9.12	8.38
Pulp and Paper Mills	9.94	9.96	9.22	9.39	9.42	8.69
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	10.17	9.76	9.16	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.88	9.87	9.15	9.73	9.72	8.90
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	7.40	7.39	6.94	7.25	7.23	6.73
Leather and Leather Products.	6.26	6.24	5.99	6.17	6.11	5.80

SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers (Unadjusted) MARCH	Average Weekly						Average Hourly Earnings				
	Earnings			Hours			Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$327	$327	$311	39.1	39.2	39.9	8.37	8.33	7.80	–	–
Wisconsin	367	369	346	39.5	39.8	40.3	9.30	9.27	8.59	9.06	9.01
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	363	367	346	40.8	41.3	41.9	8.89	8.89	8.27	8.54	8.54
Beloit (City)	345	357	348	40.8	42.0	43.5	8.45	8.49	8.00	–	–
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	350	354	348	40.3	40.6	42.1	8.69	8.72	8.28	8.46	8.30
Fond du Lac (County)	365	367	338	42.1	42.5	41.4	8.68	8.64	8.15	8.43	8.42
Green Bay (Brown County)	382	385	365	40.7	41.0	41.9	9.39	9.39	8.70	8.96	8.89
Janesville (City)	428	388	346	39.6	38.6	39.3	10.81	10.05	8.81	10.49	9.91
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	360	351	325	39.9	40.3	41.1	9.03	8.73	7.91	8.79	8.55
Kenosha (County)	422	420	369	39.5	39.5	40.0	10.69	10.64	9.23	10.36	10.33
La Crosse (County)	330	326	301	39.3	39.1	40.9	8.39	8.34	7.35	8.08	8.02
Madison (Dane County)	360	360	327	38.7	38.7	38.8	9.30	9.30	8.43	9.02	9.06
Manitowoc (County)	306	316	278	38.8	39.9	38.5	7.88	7.91	7.23	7.74	7.70
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	407	408	381	39.4	39.9	40.1	10.33	10.24	9.49	10.09	10.00
Racine (County)	394	393	368	39.9	40.1	40.0	9.88	9.79	9.20	9.66	9.62
Sheboygan (County)	336	346	327	37.3	38.1	39.6	9.02	9.10	8.24	8.85	8.89
Wausau (Marathon County)	367	356	351	41.6	40.3	42.4	8.81	8.84	8.28	8.57	8.52

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. (Unadjusted) MARCH	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,352.0	19,410.0	20,160.0	-0.3	-4.0
Wisconsin	506.8	511.8	528.1	-1.0	-4.0
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	44.4	44.7	45.3	-0.7	-2.0
Beloit (City)	6.9	6.9	7.3	0.0	-5.5
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.7	8.6	9.1	1.2	-4.4
Fond du Lac (County)	13.1	13.0	10.0	0.8	31.0
Green Bay (Brown County)	20.7	20.7	21.2	0.0	-2.4
Janesville (City)	6.5	6.3	5.7	3.2	14.0
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	15.6	15.5	14.8	0.6	5.4
Kenosha (County)	14.7	14.8	12.6	-0.7	16.7
La Crosse (County)	10.0	10.0	10.2	0.0	-2.0
Madison (Dane County)	19.1	19.6	19.8	-2.6	-3.5
Manitowoc (County)	13.0	12.9	14.5	0.8	-10.3
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	182.5	185.8	197.4	-1.8	-7.3
Racine (County)	25.1	25.6	28.3	-2.0	-11.3
Sheboygan (County)	17.2	17.1	18.3	0.6	-6.0
Wausau (Marathon County)	11.0	11.0	11.6	0.0	-5.2

DILHR ROOTS: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

A Condensed Reprint of Earlier Economic Indicator Articles

1883 saw the formation of an important new bureau in Wisconsin. That year Wisconsin became the twelfth state to create a government agency to collect non-agricultural statistics.

Following the governor's recommendation, on the third day of April 1883 the legislature passed chapter 319 entitled "An act to provide for a bureau of labor statistics." It is important to realize that the act did not deal with agricultural statistics at all, as Governor Rusk had wished, but later both data were collected for a brief period of time.

These acts established the forerunner of today's Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The Bureau of Labor Statistics and its successor the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics would remain intact until 1911 when the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin replaced it by combining a number of agencies under a new name.

After the formation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the governor chose a commissioner to carry out the duties assigned by the legislature. The governor appointed the first commissioner, Frank A. Flowers, a resident of Milwaukee who served from 1883 until 1886.

By 1885 the Bureau had become a successful inspection agency as well as a collector of industrial statistics. With its staff members as well as the legal provisions passed to protect the sanitary and health conditions of the state, the Bureau now became a major part of the industrial scene in Wisconsin.

The first commissioner (Flowers) used the Bureau's biennial reports to call for more progressive laws to be enacted, such as: collecting taxes on a semi-annual basis (thus reducing the heavy load on working people), paying workers' wages on a weekly basis (in cash), offering legal protection for children who were supposed to sign contracts to work (he hoped to provide them with legal assistance before they signed).

A new commissioner, Harry M. Stark, who was also from Wisconsin's largest industrial center, Milwaukee, succeeded Frank Flowers in 1889. During the Stark administration, many new labor laws were passed and put into effect.

The early 90's witnessed the third commissioner in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Jeremiah Dobbs.

Statistical studies at this time revealed that a large sum of money was being spent in the state for new machinery and buildings. The research done by the commissioner's assistants disclosed numerous facts about wages in the building trades as well as in manufacturing. An example of the data collected was the per capita wages paid in Wisconsin manufacturing industries. The highest paying industry (based on a per capita figure in 1893) was that of coffee and spice mills where the annual average wage per person was $922.65, whereas in contrast the match-making industry per capita wage was only $162.36. A wide discrepancy existed between the highest and lowest paying industry.

A new commissioner, Halford Erickson (of West Superior) served from 1895-1905, the longest term of any commissioner in the original Bureau of Labor Statistics. Besides collecting farm statistics, he found himself enforcing a number of new laws. These included restrictions on the employment of children, regulation of the "sweat shops," guards for emery wheels, regulation of cigar shops and requirements for seats to be furnished for female employes while at work.

Clearly, one of the major actions taken by the legislature during Erickson's term was the formation of free employment offices in Wisconsin. The first two cities to have state funded employment offices were Milwaukee and Superior. Superior had had a municipal employment office previously. These two employment centers were opened in 1901. In 1903, the La Crosse and Oshkosh areas also received state funds enabling them to open employment offices.

Following Erickson, the next commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was appointed in 1905. Joseph Beck became commissioner after legislation changed the name of the agency to the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.

From 1889 until the end of the Bureau's existence, a number of investigations were performed which were directly related to the industrial scene and the future health and safety of its participants. In 1889-1900 and again in 1909-1910, extensive research was performed which led to examination of child labor laws and their relationship to compulsory education.

In 1905-1906 and 1909-1910, studies were made about housing problems in Wisconsin. The earlier investigation led to the passage of a law concerning the housing in the state in 1907 (later to be declared unconstitutional).

Probably the most important investigations performed by the Bureau in the beginning of this century were done in 1907-1908 and 1909-1910. These were reports on industrial accidents which became the information used in 1911 when the legislature drafted and passed Wisconsin's first Workmen's Compensation Law (this law will be examined further in the article).

Besides industrial research, the early Bureau carried out a number of investigations indirectly related to the production of Wisconsin's goods. In 1906 and 1910, extensive research was done to present an indication of Wisconsin's resources, to reveal the potential for industrial expansion. In 1903, after completing a study about the state's governmental agencies, the Bureau was assigned the task of preparing the Wisconsin Blue Book.

Without these investigations it is unlikely Wisconsin would have been a pioneer in progressive legislation. The Bureau laid the basis for the Workmen's Compensation Act in 1911, as well as numerous other laws regarding safety in the workplace which were passed in hopes of avoiding industrial accidents.

1911 was one of the most important dates in the history of our modern agency, the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The legislature combined all activities related to the daily working lives of our citizens under one new agency called the Industrial Commission. The function of the new commission was to administer and enforce "laws protecting the life, health, safety and welfare of employes in employments and places of employment."[1]

The Governor appointed three men to serve as the commissioners, one being the chairman. Among these three men was John R. Commons, a professor at the University of Wisconsin in the Department of Economics, who was to be responsible for the basic ideas underlying the industrial commission act.

After the Commission was established, one of its first functions was to assume the administration of the Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation Law. Prior to this law, workmen went to civil courts to get remedies. Over 85 percent of all cases taken to court this way were lost by the workers.

The purpose of the new law was to guarantee, at the expense of industry, necessary medical treatment to employes injured on the job and a certain amount of money to help the dependents of the injured employe (or the survivors of an employe who was killed at work).

By its tenth year, the Commission was organized into seven basic functional areas.

Wisconsin was so successful in meeting their manpower requirements that Ward Bonsall, the field representative for the United States Employment Service, made the following appraisal of the situation. "Let me congratulate the Wisconsin Employment Service. The weekly graphical report that came to Mr. Hall's desk yesterday for last week showed that Wisconsin had moved into first place of all states in employment service work."[2] By the end of the war, along with the employment offices established in 1903 in Milwaukee, Superior, La Crosse and Oshkosh, there were also offices in Green Bay, Sheboygan, Racine, Madison, Wausau, Rhinelander and Ashland. With 11 post-war offices instead of four pre-World War I.

After the war, when federal support for our employment service ended, the Industrial Commission carried this program forward on state funds alone. Our state was able to enjoy the services of public employment offices through its own resources until the depression when a large amount of federal money was put back into the system.

Besides playing an active role in public employment offices, the Employment Service also managed to regulate private employment agencies through implementation of a number of statutes.

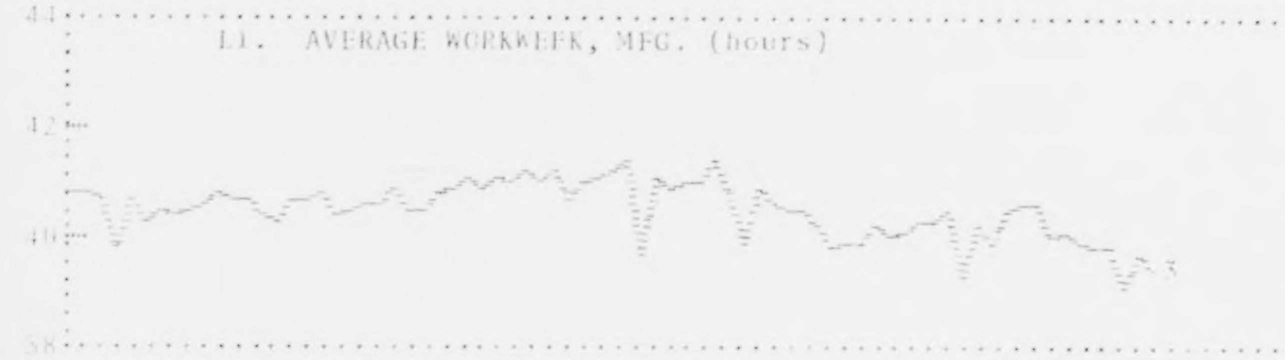
While part of the Industrial Commission's employes were placing people into jobs, others continued the work started by the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics in protection for women and child laborers. By 1921, children who had not completed eight years of schooling could only be employed under special circumstances.

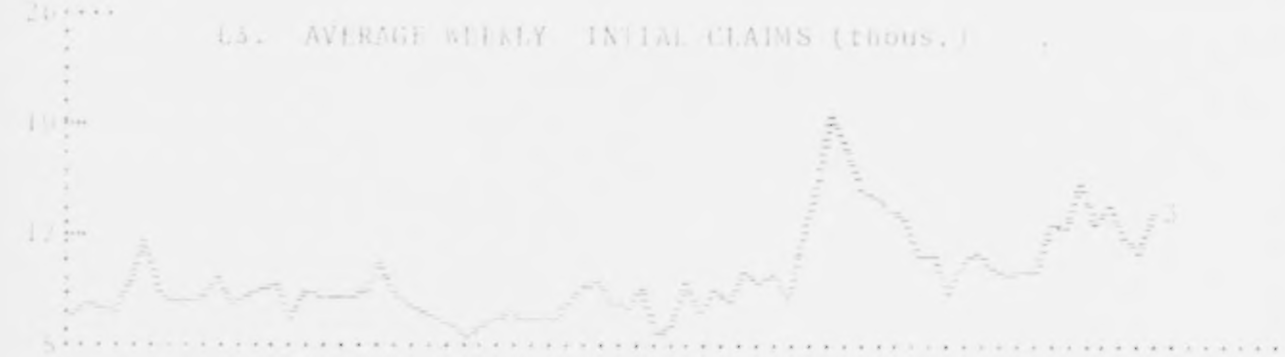
Besides protecting children, the Industrial Commission strictly enforced the statutes protecting the rights of female workers.

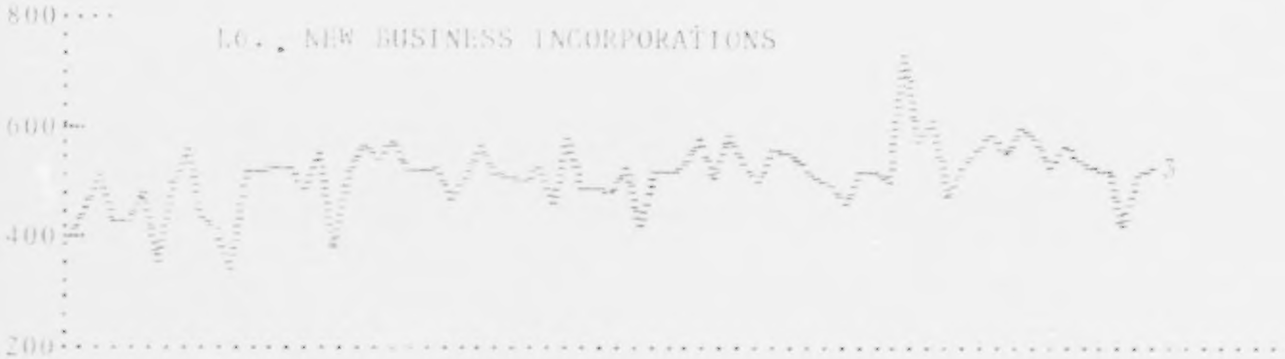
Another accomplishment of the early Commission was the establishment of a state apprenticeship system in 1915. This system provided a way to guarantee that certain obligations

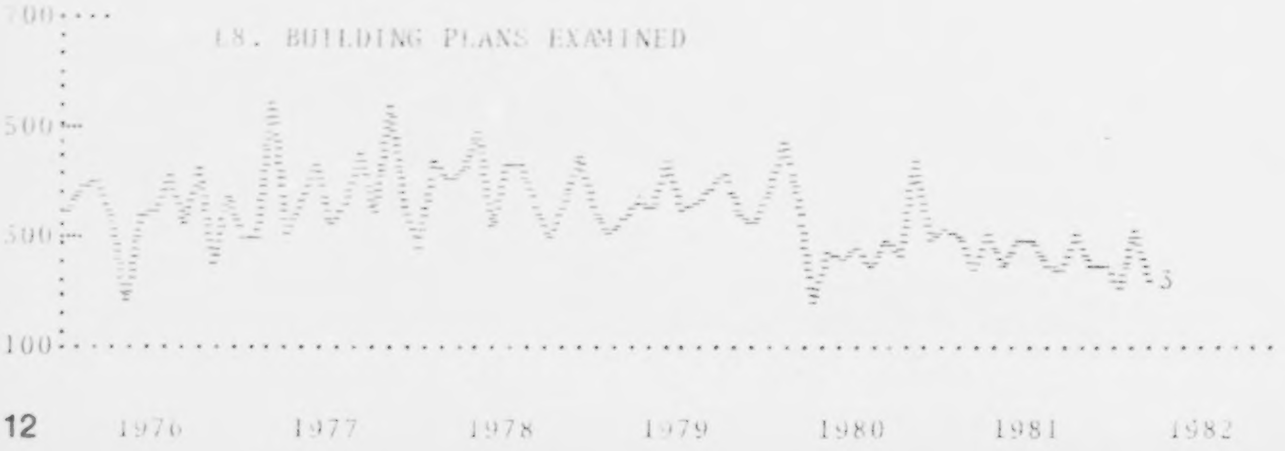
(Continued on back cover)

CYCLICAL INDICATORS





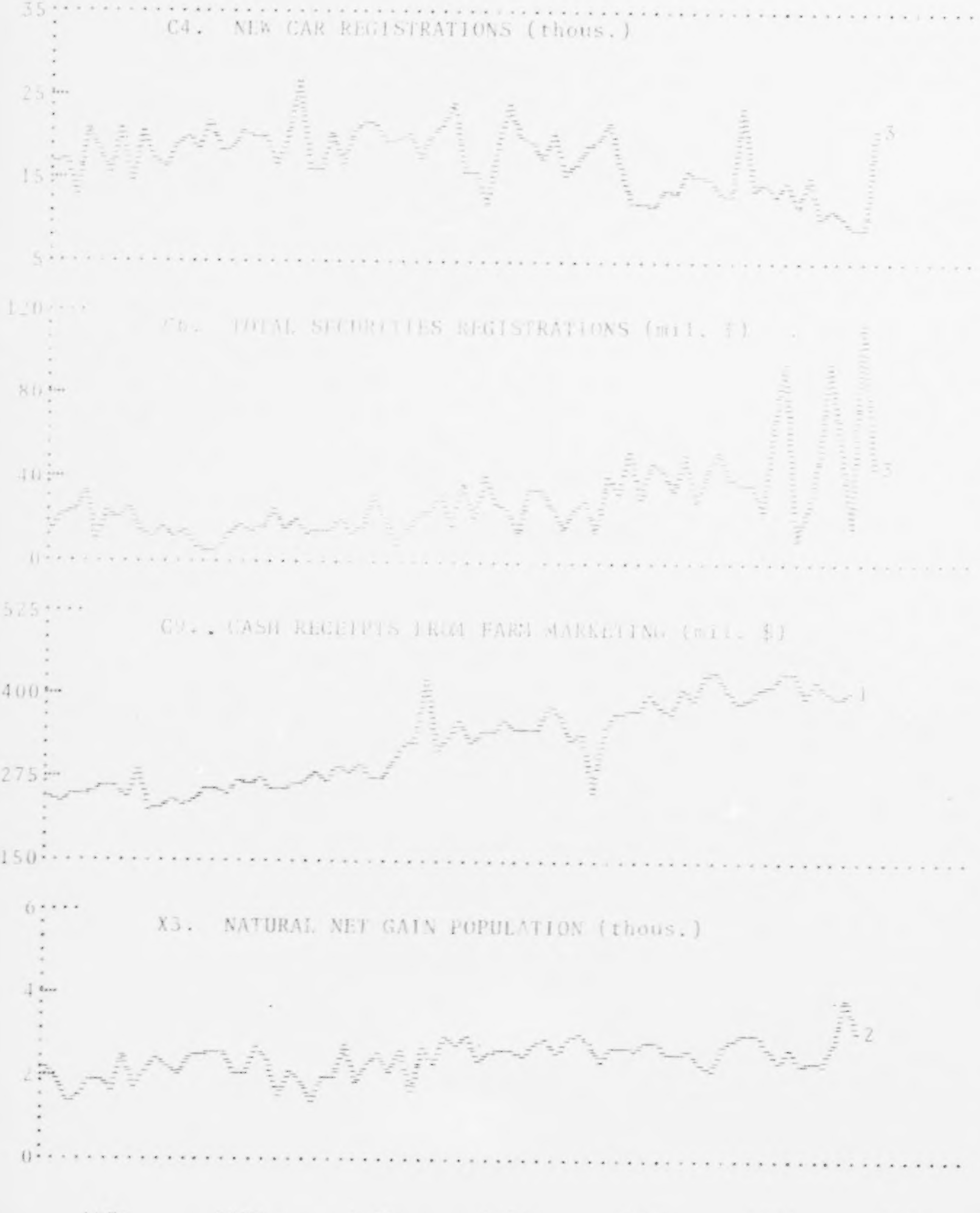




Section

D

CYCLICAL INDICATORS



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND
HUMAN RELATIONS
P.O. Box 7944
MADISON, WISCONSIN 537
JOB SERVICE

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY MAIL LAB 449

CONGRESSIONAL INFO. SERV. 0890 E
SRI
4520 E. WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MD 20814

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FIRST CLASS MAIL

(Continued from Page 11)

between the wage earner and the employer were observed. The Industrial Commission kept a copy of the contract in order to insure that these obligations were carried out.

One of the smaller departments in the Industrial Commission handled mediation and arbitration. Since it was small and was hardly ever used in industrial disputes, there has been very little written about it.

Today there is a separate agency, the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission, which now carries on similar duties.

The remaining department to be discussed in the Industrial Commission's make-up was the Statistical Department. This department served as a hub for the whole Commission since it served all departments at various times. The Statistics Department not only provided a way to correlate the data from all the departments, but also it was an essential link between the administration and the various departments.

The Statistics Department, according to a report in 1932, collects, analyzes and publishes statistics relating to industrial conditions, including statistics of employment, industrial accidents and child labor. Some of the more noted publications based on the data were the "Wisconsin Labor Market" and the "Wisconsin Labor Statistics." Also there were publications of prevailing wage rates paid on state work, the union scales of wages and hours for labor performed by union members, as well as numerous publications related to industrial safety and workmen's compensation. Part of the information for these journals came from the Industrial Commission's employer payroll survey which was collected in the 1920's and 1930's to provide the most accurate employment data available at that time. Without the efficient operation of the Statistics Department, it is doubtful the Industrial Commission could have followed the initiative of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics by also being a respected, knowledgeable agency dealing with Wisconsin's industrial activities.

By the 1930's Wisconsin was to not only lead the country in the establishment of a Workmen's Compensation Law and in efficient labor law administration, but was also the first state to provide a successful unemployment compensation system to protect workers who were hurt by economic downturns in their own industries. Instead of turning its back on the challenges of the Great Depression in the 1930's, the Commission again led in helping us out of the darkest period in modern economic history.

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[1] Arthur Altmeyer, "Industrial Commission," 1929 State of Wisconsin Blue Book, Madison, Wis., 1929, p. 205.

[2] Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Biennial Report 1918-1920, Madison, Wis., 1920, p. 37.

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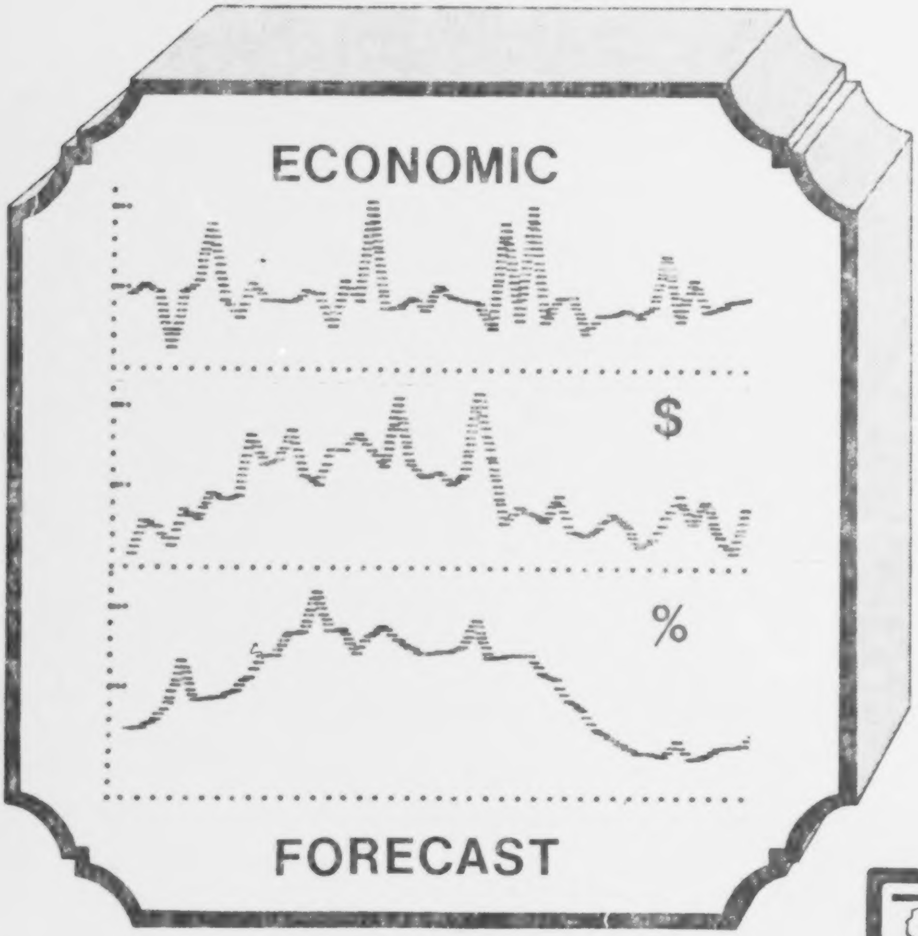
WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS


ECONOMIC
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FORECAST

MAY 1982

WISCONSIN
DILHR
DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Average Overtime Hours, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L5	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Net Gain in Business Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L8	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Securities Registrations	Wisconsin Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR APRIL

WISCONSIN'S TOTAL EMPLOYMENT DECREASED AFTER ACCOUNTING FOR THE NORMAL SEASONAL GAINS; AND UNEMPLOYMENT FAILED TO SHOW THE NORMAL SEASONAL DECLINE. THE RESULT WAS AN INCREASE IN THE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FROM 9.5 PERCENT IN MARCH TO 10.4 PERCENT IN APRIL.

AN INCREASE IN THE AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND A DECREASE IN THE HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING INDEX INDICATE THAT WISCONSIN IS STILL WAITING FOR AN ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE

Total Employment in Wisconsin grew by 21,500 jobholders from mid-March to mid-April. That employment growth, however, was two-thirds of the normal increase for this time of year. Seasonally adjusted employment, thus, decreased by 17,600 workers. April's seasonally adjusted level follows the trend of lower than usual employment growth so far this year.

The number of unemployed workers increased slightly in the same March-to-April period, by about 1,500 persons. Unemployment usually declines in the April figures. So, seasonally adjusted unemployment rose by 20,700 job-loosers and job-seekers. April's seasonally adjusted unemployment represents a trend of increasing unemployment from the normal April pattern.

The resulting Civilian Labor Force growth from March to April was 23,100 in actual estimate, but a modest 3,100 in the trend when seasonally adjusted. Real employment gain was the larger factor in the labor force gain, but that employment growth resulted mainly from usual April hirings rather than economic improvement.

The Unemployment Rate, unadjusted remained the same in April, but seasonally adjusted rose from 9.5 to 10.4 percent. In conjunction, these two series indicate that the unemployment rate, though remaining the same, should have decreased in April.

Several employment sectors had gains in on-the-job workers. Contract construction was one, with improvement in other-than-building construction work. The 1,990 employment gain, was, however, less than the seasonal usual, so the adjusted amount decreased from 57,200 in March to 54,500 in April. Manufacturing employment fell in both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series. March's seasonally adjusted 516,100 manufacturing employment level fell to 498,200 in April.

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Average Weekly Initial Claims for unemployment compensation increased to 14,316 in April, on a seasonally adjusted basis. March's average weekly figure was 13,595, and, while the increase is small, the claims figure has been increasing since February.

The Help-Wanted Advertising Index fell to 35 in April. The index has a 1967 base equal to one-hundred and is a measure of employers placing help-wanted ads, thus, indicator of labor demand. April's 35 is the lowest number on record.

Total Job Openings Received by Job Service offices throughout the state increased in April, both in actual number in seasonally adjusted figures. The openings received however are still well below year ago levels.

Section

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1981
LEADING INDICATORS							
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.							
Unadjusted	HOURS	39.1 Apr	39.5	39.5	-1.0	-1.0	40.1
Seasonally Adjusted		39.5	39.4	39.9	0.2	-1.0	
L2 AVG. OVERTIME HOURS, MFG.							
Unadjusted	HOURS	2.0 Apr	2.1	2.1	-4.8	-4.8	2.7
Seasonally Adjusted		2.7	2.1	2.9	28.6	-6.9	
L3 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	13,099 Apr	13,323	9,184	-1.7	42.6	11,275
Seasonally Adjusted		14,316	13,595	10,039	5.3	42.6	
L4 BUSINESS FAILURES							
Unadjusted	THOUS. DOL.	2,614 Jul	3,456	2,049	-24.4	27.6	-
Seasonally Adjusted		3,799	2,084	2,980	82.3	27.5	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	14 Jul	29	14	-51.7	0.0	-
Seasonally Adjusted		22	22	22	0.0	0.0	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	587 Apr	582	638	0.9	-8.0	550
Seasonally Adjusted		541	532	588	1.7	-8.0	
L7 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES (PRIMARY)							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-556 Apr	-155	451	-258.7	-223.3	-
Seasonally Adjusted		-463	-299	544	-54.8	-185.1	
L8 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	164 Apr	151	277	8.6	-40.8	276
Seasonally Adjusted		183	220	310	-16.8	-41.0	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS							
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)							
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	35 Apr	41	50	-14.6	-30.0	51
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL							
Unadjusted	PERCENT	10.0 Apr	10.0	7.9	-	-	7.8
Seasonally Adjusted		10.4	9.5	6.9	-	-	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES							
Unadjusted	MIL. THERMS	370.5 Dec	288.8	428.1	28.3	-13.5	258.3
Seasonally Adjusted		246.2	273.2	284.5	-9.9	-13.5	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	10,086 Apr	17,019	16,930	-40.7	-40.4	13,764
Seasonally Adjusted		8,272	21,155	13,885	-60.9	-40.4	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES							
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1662.6 Dec	1684.6	1729.3	-1.3	-3.9	1712.7
Seasonally Adjusted		1660.9	1705.1	1727.4	-2.3	-3.8	

P = Preliminary

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1981
C6 TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	66.5 Apr	36.2	39.2	83.7	69.6	46.3
Seasonally Adjusted		63.6	46.4	37.5	37.1	69.6	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	4,158 Feb	4,100	3,833	1.4	8.5	4,060
Seasonally Adjusted		4,200	4,133	3,871	1.6	8.5	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.							
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	363.01 Apr	367.59	341.92	-1.2	6.2	352.54
Seasonally Adjusted		367.42	365.76	346.18	0.4	6.1	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	347.7 Feb	388.9	357.7	-10.6	-2.8	414.4
Seasonally Adjusted		399.2	386.6	410.6	3.3	-2.8	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS.	49.4 Apr	47.5	59.4	4.0	-16.8	60.9
Seasonally Adjusted		54.5	57.2	65.6	-4.7	-16.9	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS							
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	6,078 Mar	6,927	6,423	-12.3	-5.4	6,047
Seasonally Adjusted		5,988	6,906	6,326	-13.3	-5.3	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,528 Mar	3,719	3,306	-5.1	6.7	3,351
Seasonally Adjusted		3,560	3,757	3,336	-5.2	6.7	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,550 Mar	3,208	3,117	-20.5	-18.2	2,696
Seasonally Adjusted		2,443	3,195	2,984	-23.5	-18.1	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,311 Mar	2,082	2,325	11.0	-0.6	3,422
Seasonally Adjusted		3,539	3,806	3,560	-7.0	-0.6	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)			(Jan)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	289.3 Mar	291.3	269.9	-0.7	7.2	280.1
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS							
Unadjusted	INDEX	284 Apr	284	291	0.0	-2.4	288
Seasonally Adjusted		284	281	291	1.1	-2.4	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES (PRIMARY)							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-2,007 Apr	-2,678	131	25.1	-1632.1	-
Seasonally Adjusted		-1,860	-2,536	278	26.7	-769.1	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,932 Apr	4,259	7,650	15.8	-35.5	7,686
Seasonally Adjusted		5,384	4,823	8,353	11.6	-35.5	
X9 MANUFACTURING EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS.	493.2 Apr	506.3	539.9	-2.6	-8.6	543.8
Seasonally Adjusted		498.2	516.1	545.2	-3.5	-8.6	

P = Preliminary

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES APRIL	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2379.9	2356.8	2364.9	1.0	0.6
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2142.0	2120.5	2177.3	1.0	-1.6
Unemployment	237.8	236.3	187.6	0.6	26.8
Unemployment Rate	10.0	10.0	7.9	-	-
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2403.1	2400.0	2327.9	0.1	3.2
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2153.9	2171.5	2167.5	-0.8	-0.6
Unemployment	249.2	228.5	160.4	9.1	55.4
Unemployment Rate	10.4	9.5	6.9	-	-

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES APRIL	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1856.2	1857.0	1908.8	-0.0	-2.8
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	493.1	505.9	539.7	-2.5	-8.6
Mining	1.3	1.5	2.1	-13.3	-38.1
Contract Construction	49.1	47.5	59.4	3.4	-17.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	87.9	87.1	91.9	0.9	-4.4
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.9	16.6	0.0	1.8
Wholesale Trade	99.2	98.1	96.9	1.1	2.4
Retail Trade	323.9	318.7	326.6	1.6	-0.8
General Merchandise	44.0	44.6	44.6	-1.3	-1.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	96.4	95.7	94.7	0.7	1.8
Banking	26.7	26.7	26.5	0.0	0.8
Insurance	31.3	31.3	31.0	0.0	1.0
Service and Miscellaneous	380.2	378.2	369.9	0.5	2.8
Hospitals	74.9	75.2	74.1	-0.4	1.1
Private Education	25.2	24.8	24.2	1.6	4.1
Government	325.0	324.3	327.7	0.2	-0.8
State Government	79.9	79.9	82.3	0.0	-2.9
Local Government	217.4	217.1	217.7	0.1	-0.1

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES APRIL	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	109,648	109,346	108,777	0.3	0.8
Employment	99,340	99,492	100,878	-0.2	-1.5
Unemployment	10,307	9,854	7,899	4.6	30.5
Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.0	7.3	-	-

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* APRIL	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	493.1	505.9	539.7
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	486.0	498.7	533.1
Durable Goods	312.2	324.5	352.4
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	18.2	18.5	20.0
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.4	2.5	2.8
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.3	8.5	9.3
Furniture and Fixtures	8.6	8.6	9.4
Household Furniture	3.9	3.8	4.4
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	7.3	6.9	8.1
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	3.1	2.7	3.7
Primary Metal Industries	21.7	23.0	25.8
Iron and Steel Foundries	12.6	13.7	15.3
Fabricated Metal Products	51.2	52.2	56.8
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.4	5.5	5.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	11.8	12.1	13.7
Metal Stampings	13.6	14.2	16.1
Machinery (Except Electrical)	107.4	114.9	117.8
Engines and Turbines	20.6	22.7	20.7
Farm Machinery and Equipment	13.9	16.5	16.3
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	16.1	17.2	19.1
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	12.0	12.4	12.7
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	11.1	11.3	12.6
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	15.1	15.9	17.5
Service Industry Machines	8.1	8.2	8.1
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	48.4	50.7	55.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	17.2	19.8	21.8
Household Appliances	6.2	6.3	7.0
Transportation Equipment	27.8	27.8	35.8
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	20.3	19.9	27.1
Instruments and Related Products	10.9	11.1	12.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.6	10.8	10.8
Nondurable Goods	181.0	181.4	187.3
Food and Kindred Products	58.2	58.0	59.6
Meat Products	12.7	12.7	12.9
Dairy Products	16.3	15.9	16.5
Canning and Preserving	7.2	7.2	6.6
Bakery Products	4.5	4.4	4.6
Beverage Industries	10.9	11.1	12.2
Textile Mill Products	4.1	3.8	4.1
Knitting Mills	3.3	3.1	3.3
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.8	5.8	6.3
Paper and Allied Products	46.2	46.6	47.5
Pulp and Paper Mills	29.4	29.5	29.9
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	8.8	8.9	9.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	6.8	6.9	7.2
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	31.7	31.9	32.1
Newspapers	10.5	10.5	10.6
Commercial Printing	12.6	12.7	12.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.6	9.6	10.1
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	16.4	16.6	17.8
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.6	12.6	13.2
Leather and Leather Products	8.6	8.8	9.4
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.4	2.5	2.8
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.6	4.6	4.7
Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.3	0.3

Section

C

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* APRIL	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$363	$368	$342	39.1	39.5	39.5
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	364	369	343	39.1	39.5	39.6
Durable Goods	367	373	346	38.7	39.4	39.3
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	250	248	238	36.9	37.0	38.1
Furniture and Fixtures	269	270	256	39.1	39.7	39.7
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	336	331	328	39.2	39.6	41.4
Primary Metal Industries	346	354	337	37.5	39.4	38.2
Iron and Steel Foundries	348	358	337	38.0	39.0	38.9
Fabricated Metal Products	355	366	336	38.0	39.1	38.6
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	349	368	332	37.5	39.8	39.7
Metal Stampings	364	368	339	37.6	38.2	37.2
Machinery (Except Electrical)	414	423	388	39.3	40.1	39.9
Engines and Turbines	435	443	405	39.4	39.8	40.0
Farm Machinery and Equip.	447	469	416	39.3	40.7	39.4
Const. and Related Mach.	434	446	400	38.9	40.4	39.2
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	421	423	389	39.0	39.7	40.1
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal) .	416	415	382	41.6	41.8	41.4
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	429	431	416	39.3	39.6	40.3
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	347	345	318	39.1	39.1	39.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	374	368	335	38.8	39.2	39.7
Transportation Equipment	477	483	435	40.2	40.9	39.8
Instruments and Related Prod.	286	299	269	37.6	38.4	38.2
Nondurable Goods	357	357	335	39.7	39.7	40.0
Food and Kindred Products	366	362	346	39.5	38.9	39.2
Meat Products	399	388	381	39.1	38.0	37.1
Dairy Products	336	328	307	40.1	39.2	39.2
Textile Mill Products	270	255	233	39.8	38.5	37.5
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	186	188	184	33.8	34.2	35.7
Paper and Allied Products	413	418	394	43.2	43.6	44.2
Pulp and Paper Mills	441	445	425	44.5	44.8	45.8
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	377	386	346	37.1	38.1	38.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	380	387	371	39.0	39.3	40.0
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	297	287	269	39.4	38.6	38.6
Leather and Leather Products.	238	235	226	37.6	37.1	38.1

Section

C

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* APRIL	Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	9.29	9.31	8.65	9.06	9.07	8.42
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	9.32	9.34	8.67	9.09	9.10	8.45
Durable Goods	9.47	9.49	8.80	9.31	9.31	8.63
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	6.76	6.70	6.24	6.61	6.54	6.14
Furniture and Fixtures	6.87	6.80	6.44	6.84	6.76	–
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.57	8.37	7.93	8.44	8.21	7.75
Primary Metal Industries	9.23	9.24	8.81	9.07	9.05	8.62
Iron and Steel Foundries	9.17	9.17	8.66	9.01	8.99	8.47
Fabricated Metal Products	9.34	9.35	8.71	9.04	9.06	8.51
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	9.31	9.25	8.37	9.11	9.07	8.19
Metal Stampings	9.68	9.63	9.11	9.55	9.50	8.96
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.53	10.57	9.71	10.43	10.45	9.54
Engines and Turbines	11.06	11.13	10.11	10.91	10.98	9.95
Farm Machinery and Equip.	11.35	11.52	10.54	11.24	–	10.44
Const. and Related Mach.	11.14	11.03	10.21	11.11	10.88	10.07
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	10.78	10.64	9.70	10.77	10.49	9.40
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal) .	10.02	9.92	9.22	9.78	9.70	8.90
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	10.92	10.89	10.34	10.84	10.78	10.14
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	8.87	8.82	8.03	8.78	8.70	7.86
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	9.64	9.40	8.44	9.43	9.25	8.20
Transportation Equipment	11.87	11.81	10.92	11.47	11.46	10.69
Instruments and Related Prod.	7.63	7.79	7.03	7.55	7.68	6.94
Nondurable Goods	8.98	9.00	8.36	8.62	8.62	8.02
Food and Kindred Products	9.27	9.31	8.85	8.84	8.88	8.42
Meat Products	10.19	10.22	10.26	9.86	9.96	10.02
Dairy Products	8.39	8.37	7.76	8.07	8.09	7.45
Textile Mill Products	6.78	6.63	6.20	6.50	6.33	6.01
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	5.51	5.50	5.16	–	5.47	5.15
Paper and Allied Products	9.55	9.58	8.90	9.10	9.10	8.45
Pulp and Paper Mills	9.90	9.94	9.27	9.38	9.39	8.76
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	10.17	10.15	9.12	–	–	–
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.75	9.87	9.26	9.63	9.71	9.10
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	7.53	7.44	6.96	7.33	7.28	6.77
Leather and Leather Products.	6.33	6.35	5.93	6.25	6.27	5.79

Section

C

SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers *(Unadjusted)* APRIL	Average Weekly						Average Hourly Earnings				
	Earnings			Hours			Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$325	$326	$313	38.7	39.1	39.7	8.40	8.35	7.88	–	–
Wisconsin	363	368	342	39.1	39.5	39.5	9.29	9.31	8.65	9.06	9.07
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	358	363	345	40 5	40.8	41.7	8.84	8.89	8.27	8.48	8.55
Beloit (City)	343	345	340	40.5	40.8	43.0	8.47	8.45	7.90	–	–
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	350	352	329	40.3	40.4	40.2	8.68	8.71	8.18	8.41	8.48
Fond du Lac (County)	364	366	340	41.8	42.0	41.4	8.71	8.70	8.22	8.49	8.45
Green Bay (Brown County)	390	383	358	41.4	40.7	41.3	9.42	9.40	8.67	8.95	8.97
Janesville (City)	356	419	420	34.0	38.7	37.9	10.45	10,84	11.06	10.43	10.58
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	333	355	368	37.3	39.4	39.2	8.93	9.02	9.38	8.84	8.79
Kenosha (County)	441	430	385	40.3	40.1	39.1	10.96	10.72	9.87	10.47	10.38
La Crosse (County)	330	323	299	38.4	39.2	39.8	8.58	8.25	7.53	8.27	7.95
Madison (Dane County)	372	359	329	39.7	38.7	38.8	9.37	9.30	8.48	9.05	9.03
Manitowoc (County)	288	306	280	37.1	38.8	38.9	7.77	7.89	7.19	7.72	7.74
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	404	407	373	39.1	39.3	39.4	10.34	10.35	9.47	10.11	10.12
Racine (County)	357	392	356	37.5	39.7	38.4	9.54	9.88	9.27	9.29	9.65
Sheboygan (County)	326	336	315	36.3	37.2	38.1	8.99	9.01	8.27	8.83	8.84
Wausau (Marathon County)	369	368	366	41.8	41.7	44.5	8.81	8.82	8.23	8.60	8.58

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. *(Unadjusted)* APRIL	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,182.0	19,315.0	20,253.0	-0.7	-5.3
Wisconsin	493.1	505.9	539.7	-2.5	-8.6
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	43.1	44.4	45.6	-2.9	-5.5
Beloit (City)	6.8	6.9	7.4	-1.4	-8.1
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.6	8.7	9.2	-1.2	-6.5
Fond du Lac (County)	13.0	13.1	10.4	-0.8	25.0
Green Bay (Brown County)	20.7	20.7	21.5	0.0	-3.7
Janesville (City)	7.2	6.5	11.1	10.8	-35.1
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	16.1	15.6	20.5	3.2	-21.5
Kenosha (County)	14.1	14.0	16.6	0.7	-15.1
La Crosse (County)	10.0	10.0	10.2	0.0	-2.0
Madison (Dane County)	19.0	19.1	19.8	-0.5	-4.0
Manitowoc (County)	12.3	13.0	14.5	-5.4	-15.2
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	176.1	182.2	197.2	-3.4	-10.7
Racine (County)	21.8	25.2	28.3	-13.5	-23.0
Sheboygan (County)	17.7	17.6	18.5	0.6	-4.3
Wausau (Marathon County)	9.8	10.9	11.5	-10.1	-14.8

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

by David H. Peterson
Department of Revenue

After the gloomy economic statistics earlier this year, a turnaround continues to be expected during the second half of 1982. Tax cuts scheduled to take effect July should boost the economy into a recovery phase. Retail sales have posted a slight increase in April, and the rate of inflation has declined dramatically.

Not all the news is so sanguine, however. Industrial production is sliding as the inventory correction continues. Unemployment is continuing to increase to post-war highs. Capital spending plans have been scaled back in many industries. The pall of high interest rates continues to cast a shadow over many industries. With business and the financial markets apparently lacking optimism, the recovery must be led by the consumer.

Consumers possess real increases in purchasing power, which will be boosted by a $45 billion fiscal stimulus beginning July 1 ($33 billion from personal tax cuts and $12 billion from increases in Social Security benefits.) The tax cut and Social Security benefit increases will add 2% to disposable income in the third quarter -- an annual increase of 8%.

Poor auto sales and the weak performance of other household durables during the last two years have reduced installment credit outstanding in relation to disposable income. Thus, as the economic outlook becomes more reassuring, consumers will be in an excellent position to resume more extensive use of credit.

Finally, although the savings rate as measured by the National Income and Products Accounts shows the personal saving rate at only 5.3%, Federal Reserve data, which are built up from the inflows of financial institutions, show that personal saving is substantially higher--in the range of 10%. The Federal Reserve data are probably more reliable than the NIPA data.

In contrast to consumers, businesses are likely to remain pessimistic and in a poor credit position beyond July. The drop in business fixed investment threatens to be substantial. Bankruptcies are also expected to continue during the rest of this year. Profits are likely to hit their low point this quarter.

The largest sources of economic uncertainty continue to be Federal Reserve Board monetary policies and the struggle over the federal budget. So long as the money supply is to be held to its present and projected targets, real interest rates (nominal rates less inflation) will remain substantially above normal.

Three fears underlie the current financial gloom. First, the dramatic reduction in inflation could be temporary. Second, waves of bankruptcies could lead to a panic. Finally, the clash between enormous budget deficits and an expanding economy under a regime of deflationary monetarism could produce a credit crunch in 1983 or 1984.

A future credit crunch is the major concern. Inflation is expected to edge back toward the 7% range but a return to the double-digit range is unlikely. The extent to which private spending is crowded out by government deficits depends on the state of the economy. There is less crowding out in periods of economic slack and relative price stability, both expected next year. Capacity utilization rates are not expected to return to 80% in 1983, and unemployment will remain high. While private capital use will increase in the recovery, a substantial portion of the required funds should come out of cash flow generated by federal tax cuts such as the Accelerated Cost Recovery System for depreciation, thereby reducing the percentage of investment that must be financed by external borrowing until at least the end of 1984.

Consumer borrowing is expected to be moderate because of high interest rates. Households will likely increase spending mainly out of higher real income and tax reductions. Thus, while the projected federal deficit will crowd out both consumption and investment spending there should be enough demand stimulus left in the federal fiscal program to fuel a recovery.

Highlights and Assumptions of the National Forecast

The economy should continue to decline at a 1.5% rate in the second quarter of 1982. Recovery is forecasted to begin in the late spring, spurred by federal tax cuts and increased Social Security benefits. Real growth should average 3.4% in 1983 and 4.1% in 1984.

The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 produces cuts (at annual rates) of $20 billion, $52 billion, $105 billion, and $145 billion in 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1984 respectively. Tax increases of $19 billion in 1983 and $20 billion in 1984 are assumed, consisting of modifications to some leasing provisions, higher gasoline and other excise taxes, and a 4% surtax on taxable income over $35,000. Real defense purchases, down from the administration request, are expected to rise 6.4% in 1982, 6.4% in 1983, and 5.0% in 1984. The nondefense budget cuts are projected to be about half of the Reagan proposals. Real nondefense expenditures should rise 1.5% in 1982, and then fall 3.8% in 1983, and 2.0% in 1984. The unified budget deficit is expected to rise from $52.2 billion in fiscal 1981, to $106.9 billion in 1982, $124.9 billion in fiscal 1983, and to $115.0 billion in fiscal 1984.

Federal Reserve policy is expected to facilitate lower interest rates during the remainder of the recession. If a stronger economy in the second half generates higher monetary growth, the Fed can be expected to be slightly more restrictive, helping to push interest rates somewhat higher through early 1983. Monetary policy is projected to remain restrictive through the second half of 1983 and 1984. Monetary growth should be at the upper limits, keeping real interest rates far above historic levels, but still receding somewhat from current levels. The prime is expected to stand at 14.71% at the end of this year, and to average 14.95% in 1983.

Consumer spending will remain weak through the first half of 1982, reflecting the path of disposable income. Tax cuts and lower inflation will strengthen consumption beginning in mid-1982. Domestic auto sales should begin a recovery in 1982:3. Total auto sales are projected at 8.4 million units in 1982, 9.6 million in 1983, and 10.5 million in 1984. Nonauto durables should be up 3.9% next year, clothing and shoes up 2.9%, and food up 2.1%.

Housing starts are expected to average 1.1 million in 1982, 1.4 million in 1983, and 1.6 million in 1984. Mortgage rates should move down marginally to 16.3% this year, 15.3% in 1983, and to 14.7% in 1984.

Investment will be a major casualty of the current recession, falling 10.9% from its 1981:3 peak to its expected 1982:4 trough. Equipment spending should begin to recover by 1983:1, but construction spending will likely decline into 1983:2. Total nonresidential investment growth will average 1.6% in 1983 and 8.9% in 1984; the investment share should rise to 10.9% of GNP by the end of 1984.

A sluggish economy, high interest rates, and a strong dollar reduced company profits 0.8% in 1981; they will continue to fall 7.0% in 1982. Profit gains are forecasted at 17.1% in 1983 and 15.1% in 1984, due to rising sales, operating rates, and productivity.

A slack economy, falling oil prices, bumper crops, a strong dollar, and wage moderation improve the price outlook. Inflation, measured by the GNP deflator, will moderate from 9.2% in 1981 to an average 6.5% over the next three years. Wage gains should slow from 9.2% last year to an average 7.1% over the forecast horizon.

Due to oversupply, real oil prices are expected to fall in 1982 and 1983. The refiners' acquisition cost of foreign oil decreases 8.8% to $33.83 per barrel this year. Energy demand will likely fall another 0.7% this year, before economic recovery stimulates increases of 1.2% in 1983 and 1.5% in 1984. Oil imports should drop from 6.1 million barrels daily in 1981 to an average of 5.7 mmbd over the next three years.

After no growth in 1980, the combined industrial output in Canada, Japan, and Western Europe will rebound 1.5% this year, 3.6% in 1983, and 3.8% in 1984. With the dollar's appreciation, real exports are forecast to decline 4.2% this year, but to recover 4.1% in 1983 and 5.8% in 1984. Import growth should outpace export growth, gradually shrinking the trade balance. The U.S. current account surplus is expected to narrow from $6.6 billion in 1981 to $3.2 billion in 1982; a $10.8 billion decrease in fuel imports should prevent further deterioration after 1982.

Wisconsin Forecast Summary

Like the national economy, the Wisconsin economy has continued to deteriorate since January. Because Wisconsin has a higher proportion of interest-rate sensitive industries that the national economy (autos and capital goods) it suffered serious economic setbacks during the last two years. Total non-farm employment has declined in the last two years from 1,960,200 in 1979 to 1,920,700 last year, a loss of 39,500 jobs. The loss is expected to continue this year to the level of 1,885,400, a 3.8% decline from 1979.

There is no evidence however, that the Wisconsin economy will suffer permanent damage from the recessions of the last two years. The Wisconsin economy should exhibit growth rates that match or exceed the U.S. averages by 1984. But given the fact that Wisconsin has a disproportionate share of durable goods industries which respond slowly to a recovery when interest rates are expected to remain high, the recovery in Wisconsin could be delayed somewhat. The bottom of the recession for Wisconsin should appear in the third quarter this year. At that time non-farm employment is expected to be at the seasonally adjusted level of 1,878,700. Employment gains are then expected to boost the level of non-farm employment to 1,907,600 in 1983 (1.2%) and to 1,975,100 in 1984 (3.5%).

Real before-tax personal income in Wisconsin is expected to show a small decline this year (-0.4%), compared to a slight increase nationally (1.0%). The income deterioration in Wisconsin can be traced directly to the loss of employment. Total wages and salaries will increase only 2.5% this year, compared to a 5.4% increase in the U.S. Total income in Wisconsin has been bolstered by higher interest earnings and countercyclical income in the form of government transfer payments.

Next year, with the recovery well underway, real personal income in Wisconsin is expected to grow by 2.9%. Farm income next year is also expected to help the Wisconsin economy, growing by 20.8% after a poor performance this year (-35%).

Unemployment rates in Wisconsin, as well as the U.S., have moved to post-war highs. The unemployment rate here will probably continue to edge upward from a first quarter average of 9.0% and peak in the third quarter this year, at 9.4%. Unemployment rates during some months may exceed 9.5%. Unemployment rates through the forecast period are now expected to be about one-half percent higher than the most recent forecast. As the economy slowly improves, the unemployment rate will gradually recede, but will remain high by historical standards during the recovery. The unemployment rate for Wisconsin is expected to average 8.7% next year, and 7.9% in 1984.

Housing permits are showing some minimal signs of improvement. Total permits are expected to be up slightly this quarter to a level of 10,112 from 9,670 the previous quarter. As a result, employment in the construction industries may finally begin to show signs of stabilizing. However, with mortgage rates expected to remain high, a quick turnaround for construction jobs is not anticipated. The bottom of the employment cycle for construction jobs is not expected until next year, when employment in this industry will average 58,000, compared to 80,500 in 1979.

Employment in durable goods in Wisconsin has also not yet seen the bottom. The trough in employment for manufacturing durable goods is expected in the last quarter this year, reaching a level of 315,400. This compares with the 1979 average of 393,700. Durable goods in Wisconsin, represented by industries such as lumber and wood products, primary metals, machinery, and transportation equipment, are expected to increase employment by 0.8% next year and by 6.5% in 1984. Nationally, rates of 1.5% and 4.4% are expected.

Nondurable goods employment in Wisconsin, heavily represented by the food and paper industries, also has suffered setbacks. Average employment in Wisconsin nondurables is expected to be 187,400 this year, down from the peak of 197,600 in 1979. Employment in nondurable goods is expected to recover next year, reaching a level of 189,600 (1.2%) and 193,900 in 1984 (2.3%).

Non-manufacturing employment in Wisconsin has not been spared the hardships of recession, especially construction, transportation and trade. Other industries, such as services, and finance, insurance, and real estate, have been spared employment declines, but their rate of employment growth has been halved from the late seventies. Government employment has also shown some negative growth rates

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WISCONSIN ECONOMIC FORECAST
Components of Personal Income ($ billions)

	1981	1982	1983	1984
Wages and Salaries	28.508	29.214	31.789	35.193
Farm Income (before invnt. adj.)	0.575	0.369	0.446	0.447
Nonwage, Nonfarm Income	18.299	20.389	22.320	24.533
Total Personal Income*	47.382	49.972	54.555	60.203
% Change	10.0	5.5	9.2	10.4
Total Personal Income (1972 dollars)	24.455	24.361	25.073	26.029
% Change	1.5	-0.4	2.9	3.8
Real Income Per Capita	5,113	5,050	5,154	5,299
% Change	0.7	-1.2	2.0	2.9

Employment (Thousands of Workers, Annual Average)

	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mining	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
% Change	-16.5	-5.4	-1.3	0.5
Construction	61.2	60.2	58.0	64.8
% Change	-13.4	-1.5	-3.7	11.6
Manufacturing-Durable	350.0	321.3	323.9	344.9
% Change	-4.0	-8.2	0.8	6.5
Manufacturing-Nondurable	193.1	187.4	189.6	193.9
% Change	-0.3	-2.9	1.2	2.3
Trans., Comm., Utilities	90.5	88.4	89.3	91.5
% Change	-1.2	-2.3	1.0	2.4
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	95.9	96.7	99.3	103.1
% Change	2.7	0.8	2.7	3.9
Trade	432.5	427.3	435.0	453.1
% Change	-1.0	-1.2	1.8	4.2
Services	376.0	384.7	391.7	401.3
% Change	3.2	2.3	1.8	2.4
All Government (Civilian)	319.1	317.4	318.8	320.4
% Change	-0.7	-0.5	0.4	0.5
Total Employment (Nonfarm)	1,920.7	1,885.4	1,907.6	1,975.1
% Change	-0.9	-1.8	1.2	3.5

*Adjusted to exclude inventory valuation in farm income.

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and will likely show additional declines this year and next.

Summary

Continued deterioration of the economy, both for Wisconsin and the nation, was evident during the first quarter this year. The recovery is expected to start at midyear for the national economy, and by the end of this year in Wisconsin. Wisconsin has been seriously affected by the deleterious effects of high interest rates because of its industrial structure. With interest rates expected to remain above normal, the Wisconsin economy will take longer to build up steam for the recovery, but should be back to normal rates of growth by 1984.

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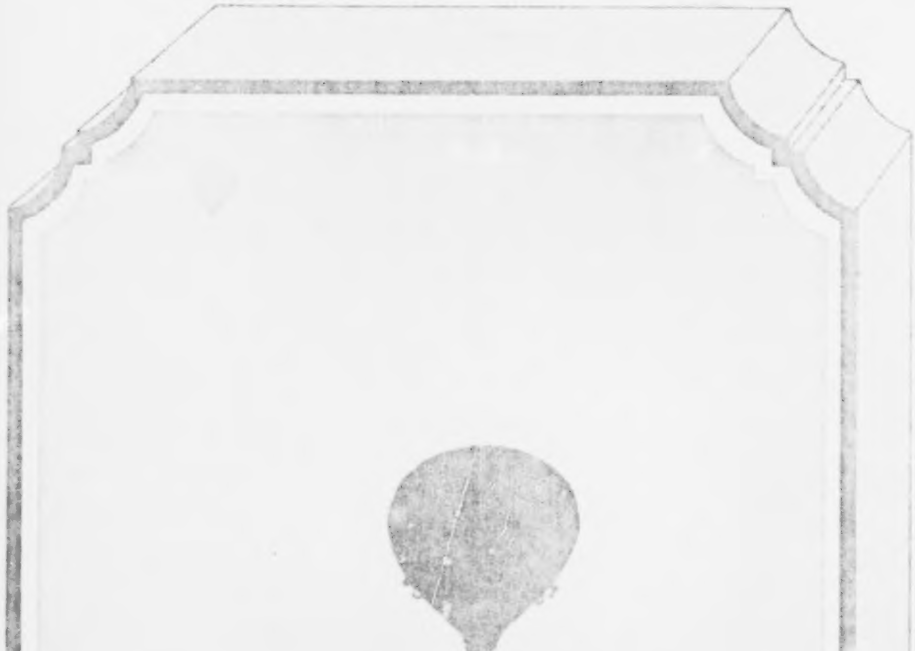
WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS



JUNE 1982

WISCONSIN
DILHR
DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRY LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

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WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Average Overtime Hours, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L5	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Net Gain in Business Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L8	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Securities Registrations	Wisconsin Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

COVER PHOTO: Courtesy of Judde Golliher

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR MAY

WISCONSIN'S TOTAL EMPLOYMENT GREW AT SLIGHTLY HIGHER THAN SEASONAL RATES WHILE TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASED. LARGE NUMBERS OF STUDENTS ENTERING THE LABOR FORCE, HOWEVER, PREVENTED UNEMPLOYMENT FROM DECLINING THE USUAL SEASONAL AMOUNT, THUS THE STATE'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ROSE.

INCREASING AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND DECREASING HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING INDEX AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED INDICATE FURTHER WAIT FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY BY WISCONSIN LABORERS.

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE

Employment in Wisconsin in mid-May grew at a near-normal rate for late spring. On an unadjusted basis, nearly 39,000 jobholders were added to the labor force; but over ninety percent of that gain was due to usual seasonal employment growth. Some employment did grow from improved economic conditions as shown by the 2,500 increase in the seasonally adjusted employment figure.

The second and third largest of Wisconsin's major employment sectors - trade and the service and miscellaneous sectors - reported more people at work in May than in April. Manufacturing - the largest sector - declined again, however. Construction employment increased for the second month in a row, and more strongly than in April. The construction gain was seasonally related.

The unusually large number of people entering the labor force from April to May can be attributed to students seeking employment due to earlier school closings. The state's unadjusted total unemployment figure did decrease in May, but much less than is normal for the April to May period. That forced Wisconsin's seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate up - from 10.5 percent in April to 11.1 percent in May. It is the third month in a row that the state's seasonally adjusted rate set a record for the post-World War II period. It is also the third month in a row that the rate is above the comparable U.S. rate.

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Average Weekly Initial Claims for unemployment compensation decreased from April to May, by about 1,500 claims. The dip, however, was less than is seasonally normal, so, the seasonally adjusted trend is up. The adjusted Initial Claims series is usually a reliable leading indicator of economic trends, and has been increasing since February.

The Help-Wanted Advertising Index, a measure of employers seeking workers, fell to 33 in May. The index has a 1967 base equal to one-hundred. May's figure is the lowest on record for the state.

Total Job Openings Received by Job Service office throughout the state decreased in May, both on an unadjusted and seasonally adjusted basis. Job orders are about two-thirds of the level one year ago.

IN THIS ISSUE: Employment demand throughout the state is forecast to 1985 and 1990. The employer needs projections are segregated by industry. See page nine.

Section

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES				% CHANGE		AVG
		Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1981
LEADING INDICATORS								
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	39.2	May	38.9	40.3	0.8	-2.7	40.
Seasonally Adjusted		39.4		39.3	40.5	0.3	-2.7	
L2 AVG. OVERTIME HOURS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	2.1	May	2.0	2.6	5.0	-19.2	2.
Seasonally Adjusted		2.4		2.7	2.9	-11.0	-17.2	
L3 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	11,595	May	13,099	7,239	-11.5	60.2	11,2
Seasonally Adjusted		15,257		14,316	9,526	6.6	60.2	
L4 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	THOUS	2,614	Jul	3,456	2,049	-24.4	27.6	
Seasonally Adjusted	DOL	3,799		2,084	2,980	82.3	27.5	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	14	Jul	29	14	-51.7	0.0	
Seasonally Adjusted		22		22	22	0.0	0.0	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	494	May	587	570	-15.8	-13.3	5
Seasonally Adjusted		480		541	554	-11.3	-13.4	
L7 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES (PRIMARY)								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	480	May	-556	431	186.3	11.4	
Seasonally Adjusted		117		-463	68	125.3	72.1	
L8 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	237	May	164	271	44.5	-12.5	27
Seasonally Adjusted		219		183	250	19.7	-12.4	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS								
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)								
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	33	May	35	44	-5.7	-25.0	5
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL								
Unadjusted	PERCENT	9.7	May	10.2	7.3	–	–	7.
Seasonally Adjusted		11.1		10.5	7.1	–	–	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL	370.5	Dec	288.8	428.1	28.3	-13.5	258.
Seasonally Adjusted	THERMS	246.2		273.2	284.5	-9.9	-13.5	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	11,630	May	10,086	14,576	15.3	-20.2	13,76
Seasonally Adjusted		11,688		8,272	14,643	41.3	-20.2	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1662.6	Dec	1684.6	1729.3	-1.3	-3.9	1712.
Seasonally Adjusted		1660.9		1705.1	1727.4	-2.6	-3.8	

P = Preliminary

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES				% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1981
C6 TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	96.2	May	66.5	30.5	44.7	215.4	56.3
Seasonally Adjusted		83.5		63.6	26.5	31.3	215.1	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	4,16[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],158	3,895	0.2	6.9	4,060
Seasonally Adjusted		4,178		[illegible]0	3,907	-0.5	6.9	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible].64	352.13	1.7	4.5	352.54
Seasonally Adjusted		3[illegible]		[illegible]6.03	353.77	1.0	4.5	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	351.[illegible]	[illegible]	347.7	410.6	1.0	-14.4	414.4
Seasonally Adjusted		353[illegible]		399.2	413.5	-11.4	-14.4	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS.	54.5	May	49.3	62.5	10.5	-12.8	60.9
Seasonally Adjusted		54.0		54.4	61.9	-0.7	-12.8	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS								
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	5,854	Apr	6,078	6,101	-3.7	-4.0	6,047
Seasonally Adjusted		6,143		5,988	6,402	2.6	-4.0	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,229	Apr	3,528	3,269	-8.5	-1.2	3,351
Seasonally Adjusted		3,248		3,560	3,287	-8.8	-1.2	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,625	Apr	2,550	2,832	2.9	-7.3	2,696
Seasonally Adjusted		2,901		2,443	3,131	18.7	-7.3	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,416	Apr	2,311	3,158	47.8	8.2	3,422
Seasonally Adjusted		3,615		3,539	3,340	2.1	8.2	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)				(Mar)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	292.9	May	289.3	278.5	1.2	14.4	280.1
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS								
Unadjusted	INDEX	284	Apr	284	291	0.0	-2.4	288
Seasonally Adjusted		284		281	291	1.1	-2.4	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES (PRIMARY)								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-5,828	May	-2,007	-3,888	-190.4	-49.9	-
Seasonally Adjusted		-1,353		-1,860	587	27.3	-330.5	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,544	May	4,932	7,386	-7.9	-38.5	7,686
Seasonally Adjusted		4,993		5,384	7,857	-7.3	-36.5	
X9 MANUFACTURING EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS.	492.1	May	493.4	541.3	-0.3	-9.1	543.8
Seasonally Adjusted		497.6		498.4	547.4	-0.2	-9.1	

P = Preliminary

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LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES MAY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2415.4	2385.5	2377.2	1.3	1.
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2181.6	2143.0	2204.0	1.8	-1.
Unemployment	233.8	242.5	173.2	-3.6	35.
Unemployment Rate	9.7	10.2	7.3	–	
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2421.3	2407.8	2324.7	0.6	4.
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2152.5	2155.0	2159.9	-0.1	-0.
Unemployment	268.8	252.8	164.8	6.3	63.
Unemployment Rate	11.1	10.5	7.1	–	

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES MAY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1874.0	1857.3	1923.7	0.9	-2.
Unadjusted					–
Manufacturing	492.1	493.3	540.4	-0.2	-8.
Mining	1.8	1.4	2.4	28.6	-25.
Contract Construction	54.2	49.0	61.9	10.6	-12.
Transportation and Public Utilities	89.2	87.8	91.9	1.6	-2.
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	17.0	16.9	16.7	0.6	1.
Wholesale Trade	100.1	99.2	97.9	0.9	2.
Retail Trade	331.1	324.0	333.8	2.2	-0.
General Merchandise	44.4	44.0	44.5	0.9	-0.
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	97.0	96.4	95.3	0.6	1.
Banking	26.7	26.7	26.6	0.0	0.
Insurance	31.5	31.3	31.0	0.6	1.
Service and Miscellaneous	382.8	380.0	374.0	0.7	2.
Hospitals	74.7	74.9	74.2	-0.3	0.
Private Education	24.2	25.1	23.9	-3.6	1.
Government	325.7	326.2	325.9	-1.2	-0.
State Government	79.9	80.7	81.3	-1.0	-1.
Local Government	218.0	217.9	216.9	0.0	0.

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES MAY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	110,666	109,648	109,293	0.9	1.
Employment	100,117	99,340	101,045	0.8	-0.
Unemployment	10,549	10,307	8,248	2.3	27.
Unemployment Rate	9.5	9.4	7.5	–	

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* MAY	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	492.1	493.3	540.4
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	484.4	486.1	533.4
Durable Goods	309.5	312.3	350.9
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	18.3	18.4	20.4
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.4	2.4	2.9
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.4	8.3	9.6
Furniture and Fixtures	8.4	8.5	9.3
Household Furniture	3.8	3.8	4.3
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	7.5	7.3	8.4
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	3.4	3.1	3.9
Primary Metal Industries	20.0	21.8	25.5
Iron and Steel Foundries	11.1	12.6	15.0
Fabricated Metal Products	50.1	51.3	56.7
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.2	5.3	5.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	11.9	11.8	13.5
Metal Stampings	12.9	13.7	16.1
Machinery (Except Electrical)	106.1	107.0	116.0
Engines and Turbines	20.0	20.6	21.0
Farm Machinery and Equipment	14.8	13.7	15.7
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	15.3	16.1	17.9
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	11.6	12.0	12.6
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	11.0	11.1	12.3
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	15.1	15.1	17.3
Service Industry Machines	8.1	8.1	8.3
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	48.8	48.6	55.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	18.2	17.3	21.7
Household Appliances	5.7	6.2	6.9
Transportation Equipment	28.9	28.0	36.0
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	21.7	20.5	27.5
Instruments and Related Products	10.8	10.9	12.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.5	10.6	10.9
Nondurable Goods	182.6	181.0	189.5
Food and Kindred Products	59.5	58.2	61.1
Meat Products	13.2	12.7	13.4
Dairy Products	16.5	16.3	16.7
Canning and Preserving	7.7	7.2	7.0
Bakery Products	4.5	4.5	4.6
Beverage Industries	11.1	10.9	12.5
Textile Mill Products	4.2	4.1	4.2
Knitting Mills	3.4	3.3	3.4
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.7	5.8	6.2
Paper and Allied Products	46.3	46.3	48.0
Pulp and Paper Mills	29.6	29.6	30.3
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	8.8	8.8	9.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	6.7	6.8	7.4
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	31.7	31.7	32.2
Newspapers	10.5	10.5	10.7
Commercial Printing	12.5	12.6	12.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.7	9.6	10.1
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	16.6	16.4	18.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.7	12.6	13.4
Leather and Leather Products	8.6	8.6	9.4
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.5	2.4	2.9
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.4	4.5	4.7
Other Nondurable Goods	0.4	0.3	0.3

Section

C

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* MAY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours		
	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$368	$362	$352	39.2	38.9	40.3
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	369	363	353	39.2	39.0	40.4
Durable Goods	371	365	357	38.7	38.6	40.2
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	254	249	254	37.4	36.8	40.0
Furniture and Fixtures	256	270	263	38.4	39.3	39.9
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	352	339	331	41.1	39.6	41.3
Primary Metal Industries	341	341	358	37.0	37.1	40.2
Iron and Steel Foundries	341	348	355	37.3	37.9	40.5
Fabricated Metal Products	357	353	350	38.3	37.9	39.8
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	370	346	345	39.9	37.5	41.0
Metal Stampings	349	360	357	36.7	37.1	38.3
Machinery (Except Electrical)	413	414	399	38.8	39.3	40.5
Engines and Turbines	431	436	404	39.2	39.4	39.4
Farm Machinery and Equip.	468	437	432	40.1	38.7	40.8
Const. and Related Mach.	433	433	418	38.5	38.9	39.2
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	420	421	404	39.1	39.0	40.8
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal).	406	416	390	40.6	41.5	42.3
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	434	431	447	39.6	39.2	41.7
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	344	345	332	38.5	38.9	40.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	366	371	354	38.2	38.4	41.6
Transportation Equipment	509	475	435	41.9	40.1	39.6
Instruments and Related Prod.	289	286	282	37.8	37.6	39.9
Nondurable Goods	363	355	342	40.0	39.6	40.5
Food and Kindred Products	375	366	351	39.9	39.4	39.7
Meat Products	414	398	393	39.4	39.1	38.3
Dairy Products	335	338	309	39.9	40.2	39.3
Textile Mill Products	272	270	247	40.2	39.8	39.1
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	200	185	192	36.3	33.7	36.0
Paper and Allied Products	410	408	402	42.6	42.7	43.9
Pulp and Paper Mills	434	433	430	43.4	43.6	45.0
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	398	377	355	38.4	37.1	38.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	391	380	378	39.6	38.9	40.7
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	290	294	276	38.5	39.0	39.8
Leather and Leather Products.	245	240	241	38.2	37.8	40.3

Section

C

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* MAY	Average Hourly Earnings Including O T			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O T		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	9.38	9.29	8.73	9.14	9.07	8.45
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	9.42	9.32	8.76	9.17	9.10	8.48
Durable Goods	9.57	9.47	8.88	9.40	9.32	8.65
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	6.81	6.76	6.36	6.66	6.61	6.20
Furniture and Fixtures	6.68	6.87	6.59	–	–	6.55
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.58	8.57	8.02	8.38	8.44	7.83
Primary Metal Industries	9.20	9.19	8.89	9.09	9.04	8.62
Iron and Steel Foundries	9.12	9.17	8.77	9.03	9.01	8.51
Fabricated Metal Products	9.32	9.33	8.81	9.04	9.05	8.49
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	9.28	9.22	8.43	9.08	9.04	8.20
Metal Stampings	9.52	9.69	9.31	9.46	9.60	9.06
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.66	10.54	9.87	10.54	10.44	9.60
Engines and Turbines	11.00	11.07	10.26	10.87	10.93	10.05
Farm Machinery and Equip.	11.65	11.29	10.59	11.55	11.26	10.42
Const. and Related Mach.	11.24	11.15	10.65	11.16	11.09	10.46
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	10.73	10.78	9.91	10.65	10.77	9.49
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal).	10.00	10.02	9.23	9.74	9.76	8.90
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	10.97	10.97	10.70	10.84	10.86	10.22
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	8.95	8.87	8.14	8.90	8.82	7.91
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	9.58	9.66	8.49	9.53	9.53	8.22
Transportation Equipment	12.14	11.84	11.00	11.72	11.49	10.78
Instruments and Related Prod.	7.66	7.63	7.08	7.59	7.55	6.98
Nondurable Goods	9.08	8.98	8.44	8.69	8.63	8.06
Food and Kindred Products	9.40	9.28	8.83	8.90	8.84	8.39
Meat Products	10.52	10.19	10.26	10.08	9.86	9.85
Dairy Products	8.41	8.39	7.86	8.09	8.07	7.58
Textile Mill Products	6.76	6.78	6.31	6.49	6.50	6.06
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	5.51	5.48	5.33	–	–	5.26
Paper and Allied Products	9.62	9.56	9.14	9.21	9.10	8.64
Pulp and Paper Mills	10.00	9.93	9.54	9.55	9.38	8.98
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	10.37	10.17	9.24	–	–	–
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.86	9.75	9.29	9.77	9.65	9.10
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	7.52	7.54	6.93	7.35	7.37	6.74
Leather and Leather Products.	6.42	6.34	5.99	6.35	6.25	5.76

Section

C

SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers *(Unadjusted)* MAY	Average Weekly						Average Hourly Earnings				
	Earnings			Hours			Including O.T.			Excluding O.T	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Mont Ago
United States	$330	$325	$318	39.0	38.7	40.1	8.45	8.41	7.92	–	–
Wisconsin	368	362	352	39.2	38.9	40.3	9.38	9.29	8.73	9.14	9.0
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	357	358	353	39.9	40.3	42.2	8.95	8.89	8.36	8.62	8.5
Beloit (City)	343	341	335	40.5	40.3	42.5	8.47	8.45	7.90	–	–
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	349	347	340	39.8	40.0	41.0	8.77	8.68	8.29	8.54	8.4
Fond du Lac (County)	367	364	339	42.1	41.8	40.4	8.73	8.71	8.38	8.50	8.4
Green Bay (Brown County)	396	389	374	41.2	41.4	41.3	9.63	9.42	9.05	9.21	8.9
Janesville (City)	515	356	415	42.6	34.0	37.6	12.08	10.46	11.03	11.78	10.4
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	407	332	367	41.0	37.2	39.5	9.93	8.93	9.30	9.63	8.8
Kenosha (County)	432	439	390	39.4	39.9	39.7	10.97	10.99	9.83	10.51	10.51
La Crosse (County)	336	330	317	38.8	38.4	41.2	8.66	8.59	7.69	8.34	8.2
Madison (Dane County)	377	374	335	39.6	40.0	39.2	9.52	9.36	8.57	9.15	9.0
Manitowoc (County)	290	288	268	36.7	37.0	37.8	7.90	7.77	7.09	7.83	7.7
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	407	403	385	39.3	39.0	40.2	10.36	10.34	9.56	10.10	10.1
Racine (County)	393	361	377	39.2	37.6	40.0	10.03	9.60	9.42	9.86	9.4
Sheboygan (County)	332	325	321	37.1	36.2	28.5	8.95	8.99	8.36	8.77	8.8
Wausau (Marathon County)	355	370	368	40.0	41.9	43.5	8.88	8.82	8.45	8.41	8.5

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. *(Unadjusted)* MAY	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,049.0	19,059.0	20,262.0	-0.1	-6.
Wisconsin	492.1	493.3	540.4	-0.2	-8.
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	42.1	41.9	45.9	0.5	-8.
Beloit (City)	6.7	6.8	7.4	-1.5	-9.
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.8	8.6	9.3	2.3	-5.
Fond du Lac (County)	10.2	10.3	10.5	-1.0	-2.
Green Bay (Brown County)	20.9	20.7	21.5	1.0	-2.
Janesville (City)	7.8	7.2	11.1	8.3	-29.
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	16.8	16.1	20.6	4.3	-18.
Kenosha (County)	14.2	14.0	16.5	1.4	-13.
La Crosse (County)	10.0	10.0	10.4	0.0	-3.
Madison (Dane County)	19.3	18.8	20.0	2.7	-3.
Manitowoc (County)	11.8	12.3	13.7	-4.1	-13.
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	174.1	176.5	196.4	-1.4	-11.
Racine (County)	23.8	21.8	28.1	9.2	-15.
Sheboygan (County)	17.4	17.7	18.0	-1.7	-3.
Wausau (Marathon County)	9.5	9.8	11.8	-3.1	-19.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS TO 1990

by Thomas Rondou and Gerald Snow

Wisconsin business and industry will face a severe labor shortage in most skill areas in the last decade of the 20th Century, unless young people are trained today to meet the job needs of the 1990's.

The rapidly declining birth rate from 1960 to 1973 means fewer people of working age will enter the labor force in the 1990's, the main reason for the projected shortage of skilled Wisconsin workers.

At the same time, Wisconsin's economic forecast for the 1990's is one of solid increases in the availability of employment -- with some sectors, such as the service industry, expanding much more than others.

If these facts are not recognized, and if planning and training for the future is not undertaken, economic growth could be stymied. With planning and training, the labor force could be more skillfully employed in the 1990's than it is now. If all assumptions are correct, the unemployment rate could be the lowest ever, but no rate is projected.

These projections do NOT mean that the current recession is over. This study does not project a low unemployment rate in the early 1990's. But if the state does not invest in human capital now, when there is high unemployment, Wisconsin will not have the trained workers for later, when employers need them.

Wisconsin Industry Projections To 1990 published by the State Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR), with the assistance of a panel of public and private economists was prepared to inform public officials, educators, students, employers, and the general public about employment needs of the future. The planning is needed to help state institutions of education and training match job skills of residents with jobs that will be in demand.

"Projections to 1990" was prepared by Gerald Snow and Thomas Rondou of DILHR, along with 16 experts from the private and public sectors. The economists are from the banking, manufacturing and business community, and from state agencies and the University of Wisconsin system.

The track record for these projections of future employment in Wisconsin has been good. In an earlier report completed in 1972, DILHR and a panel of experts -- using a methodology similar to that used for this report -- projected a surplus of people looking for jobs by 1980 in Wisconsin. This projection has been proven accurate, in that the unemployment rates for 1982 are setting new records for the state.

The Methodology

Two separate studies were made to create this report. The first step analyzed the state's population trends and the participation levels of various groups in the population -- such as youth and women -- in the labor market. This resulted in labor force estimates for the 1990's. DILHR staff and economists on the panel projected employment in all segments of the economy to 1985, and then to 1990. More details of this methodology can be found in the last pages of this report.

Key Projections

The key population fact is this:

The number of live births in Wisconsin dropped from an all-time high of 99,483 in 1960 to 62,796 in 1973. Many of the 62,796 babies born in 1973 will be entering the Wisconsin labor force in the mid-1990's. There will be 35 percent fewer persons entering the job market at a time when Wisconsin business and industry are expected to be looking for more workers to produce the goods still in demand by the large number of persons in their 30's, 40's and 50's. (The projections do not include in-migration or out-migration factors.)

The key employment projections are:

The number of jobs forecast to be available in 1990 will be between 2.26 million and 2.91 million. The average projection is 2.57 million potential jobs, approximately an 18 percent increase over available jobs in 1980. Employment at the end of 1980 in Wisconsin was 2.17 million.

Increases are projected most heavily in the service industry, which will challenge manufacturing as the largest source of employment in the state. The number of service jobs is estimated to increase by 33 percent by 1990. Manufacturing, however, will hold its own, according to the study. Manufacturing jobs available in 1980 were 558,000, and the study projects 622,500 jobs in this sector by 1990, an 11 percent increase.

The difference is narrow between the projected number of persons age 16 and over in the 1990's labor force (working or actively seeking employment) and the number of employment opportunities available. The study projects that there will be 2.61 million persons in the labor force in 1990, and opportunities for 2.57 million jobs.

The difference between the two is NOT a projected unemployment rate. When unemployment is high, the labor force shrinks some. When unemployment is low, the labor force expands. In part, the difference in labor force projections is based upon different economic assumptions.

Inflation is one economic assumption. For example, the number of married women entering the labor force increases when income from one wage earner in the family is not enough to support a family.

Also, if unemployment is low, shortages in critical occupations slow down employment growth. Therefore, if there are not enough people to fill the jobs at all skill levels, Wisconsin business and industry will not be able to grow and provide goods and services.

"Projections to 1990" concludes that the difference between employment and labor force projections indicates that high unemployment probably will persist through the early 1980's. Most probably, unemployment will be low by 1990 because of the limited supply of new entrants into the labor force. Experienced workers, however, and people in their late 30's and 40's still will experience severe competition for employment and income advancement because of the large numbers of people in these age groupings.

Other Highlights

Other highlights from the report are:

The automobile manufacturing industry, and other transportation equipment manufacturing, is projected to grow in the next 10 years, bolstered by robotics and the addition of foreign capital (Renault into American Motors).

Strength also is seen in the paper and allied industry, although the employment increase is not expected to be much above seven percent.

The rubber and miscellaneous plastics sector can expect a substantial percentage (25%) increase in employment, but the total number of jobs is not large.

The non-electrical machinery industry, the largest employer in the manufacturing category, is in for a decade of strong growth. Employment will increase by more than 15 percent, and the 25,000 job increase is the largest number forecast for manufacturing and one of the largest for all sectors of the economy. Wisconsin produces machinery to help other industries and businesses operate; with mechanization progressing, the outlook is good.

The state can expect little employment growth in two of its biggest industries, beer and cheese, grouped together with other "food and in kindred products." This sector's employment will increase less than four percent.

The following percentage growth rates in employment are projected from 1980 to 1990.

Industry	1990 Employ	%
Mining	3,000	15.4
Construction	81,200	15.8
Manufacturing	622,500	11.6
Trans. Services, Comm. and Public Utilities	97,300	5.6
Wholesale/Retail Trade	534,400	22.3
Finance, Insur / Real Estate	105,900	13.5
Services and Miscellaneous	485,200	33.3
Government	356,400	11.0
Self-employed and domestics	165,000	Stable
Farming	110,000	Stable

To determine whether Wisconsin's traditional strength in manufacturing will continue, and to determine what area would be in greatest need of workers, the panel of economists projected employment within specific sectors of the manufacturing category. The following chart shows the growth rates in employment projected for the next ten years, with durable goods growth indicated as outpacing non-durable goods growth.

	1990 Employ	%
Durable Goods	416,700	14.4
Lumber & Wood Prod.	23,300	12.6
Furniture & Fixtures	10,600	10.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	10,500	15.4
Primary Metal	28,600	9.6
Fabricated Metal	69,700	19.4
Nonelectrical Mach.	145,800	15.6
Electrical Machinery	61,600	8.5
Transp. Equip.(Auto)	40,400	16.4
Instr. & Related	15,200	22.6
Misc. Mfg.	11,500	5.5

	1990 Employ	%
Nondurable Goods	205,800	6.3
Food & Kindred	67,400	3.9
Textile Mill Prod.	4,600	-2.1
Apparel	6,400	1.6
Paper & Allied	51,600	7.7
Print., Pub.&Allied	36,500	12.7
Chemicals & Allied	10,800	11.3
Petroleum Refining	400	0.0
Rubber&Misc. Plastic	22,000	25.0
Leather&Leather Prod.	6,100	-35.1

(In Thousands)

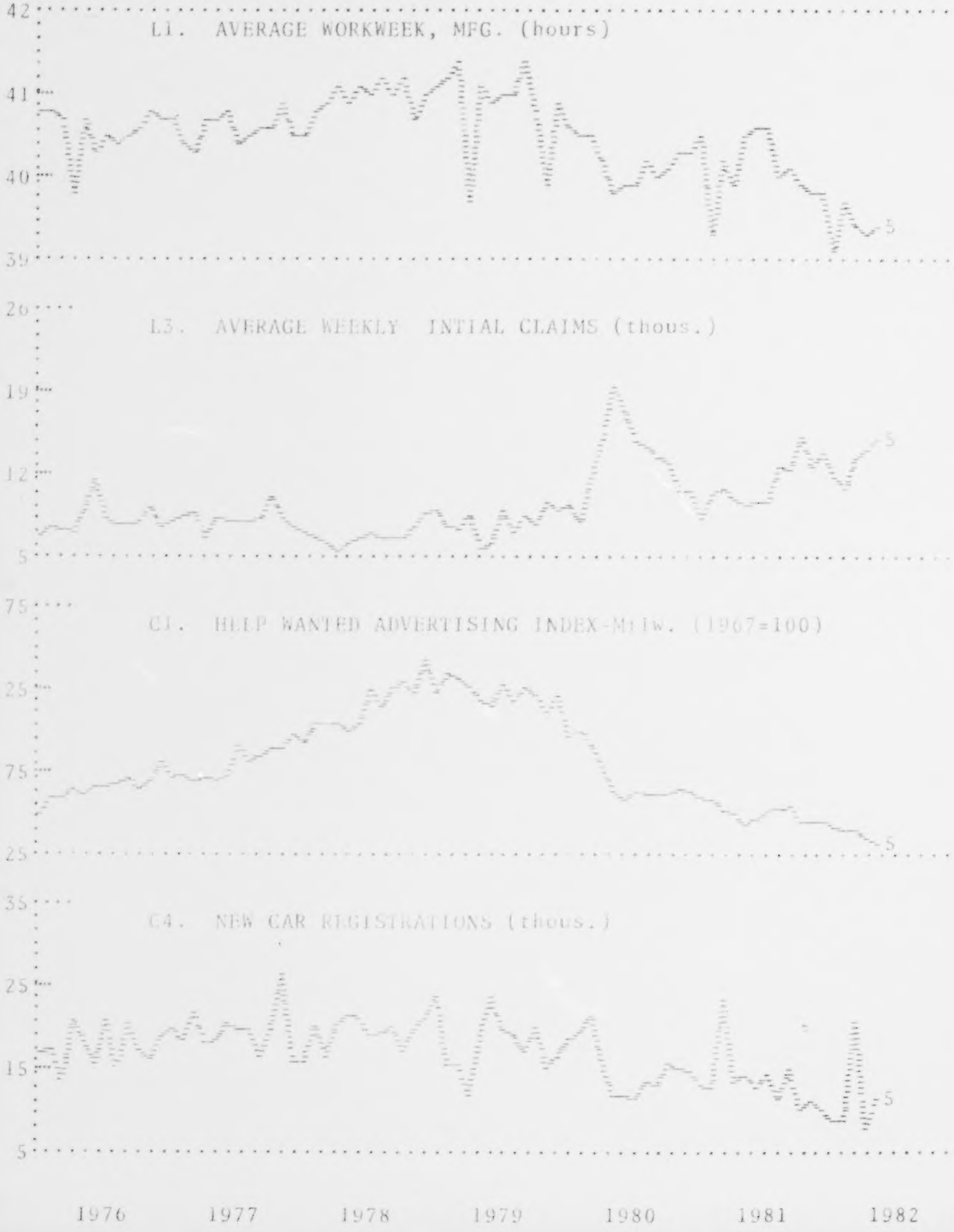
2-Digit			1985			1990		
	Code		High	Average	Low	High	Average	Low
1.	--	Civilian Labor Force	2591.5	2552.5	2513.5	2671.6	2614.6	2557.6
2.	--	Labor Force Minus Employment	-	173.5	-	-	48.3	-
3.	--	% of Labor Force	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	--	Projected Unemploy./Proj. Lab For.	-	6.8	-	-	1.8	-
5.	--	Employment	2551.1	2379.0	2203.6	2908.1	2566.3	2264.7
6.	--	Nonfarm Wage & Salary	2271.1	2099.0	1923.6	2628.1	2286.3	1984.7
7.	--	Manufacturing	633.0	588.6	544.3	707.6	622.5	550.2
8.	--	Durable Goods	421.0	390.5	363.3	470.9	416.7	369.7
9.	24	Lumber & Wood Products	24.0	21.4	19.0	27.5	23.3	18.9
10.	25	Furniture & Fixtures	10.7	9.5	8.0	13.0	10.6	8.5
11.	32	Stone, Clay & Glass	10.5	10.1	9.6	12.0	10.5	8.8
12.	33	Primary Metal Ind.	28.6	27.8	25.8	33.0	28.6	25.7
13.	34	Fabricated Metal Prod.	69.4	64.2	60.0	79.7	69.7	63.1
14.	35	Nonelectrical Machinery	143.6	136.0	132.6	157.0	145.3	140.0
15.	36	Electric & Electronic	62.7	57.3	53.8	71.6	61.6	54.3
16.	37	Transportation Equip.	44.8	39.5	31.2	47.1	40.4	27.6
17.	38	Instruments & Related	14.7	13.4	12.0	17.0	15.2	13.5
18.	39	Misc. Mfg. Ind.	12.0	11.3	10.3	13.0	11.5	9.3
19.	--	Nondurable Goods	212.0	198.1	182.0	236.7	205.8	180.5
20.	20	Food & Kindred Prod.	69.0	64.9	60.5	72.8	67.4	60.3
21.	22	Textile Mill Products	6.0	4.7	3.7	5.8	4.6	2.8
22.	23	Apparel & Other Fin.	6.8	6.5	6.0	7.5	6.4	5.0
23.	26	Paper & Allied Prod.	50.1	48.7	47.5	57.3	51.6	47.4
24.	27	Print., Pub. & Allied	35.0	33.6	31.0	40.0	36.5	33.7
25.	28	Chemicals & Allied Prod.	11.0	10.4	9.0	11.6	10.8	8.0
26.	29	Petrol. Refin. & Ref.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
27.	30	Rubber & Misc. Plastics	23.6	20.0	17.0	31.2	22.0	18.0
28.	31	Leather & Leather Prod.	10.1	8.9	7.0	10.0	6.1	5.0
29.	10-14	Mining	3.0	2.6	2.2	5.0	3.0	2.2
30.	15-17	Construction	85.1	76.0	67.1	93.9	81.2	64.3
31.	40-49	Transp., Comm. & Pub. Util.	98.2	93.2	89.0	101.6	97.3	93.0
32.	50-59	Trade (Wholesale & Retail)	514.2	483.0	440.0	602.0	534.4	475.0
33.	60-67	Finance; Ins., & Real Estate	113.6	102.7	91.0	138.3	105.9	90.0
34.	70-89	Services & Misc.	460.0	416.2	370.0	570.0	485.6	390.0
35.	90-94	Government	364.0	335.8	320.0	409.7	356.4	320.0
36.	--							
37.	--	All Other Nonagric. Empl.	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0
38.	--	Agriculture	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0
39.	--	Labor-Management Disputes	-	-	-	-	-	

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Section

D

CYCLICAL INDICATORS



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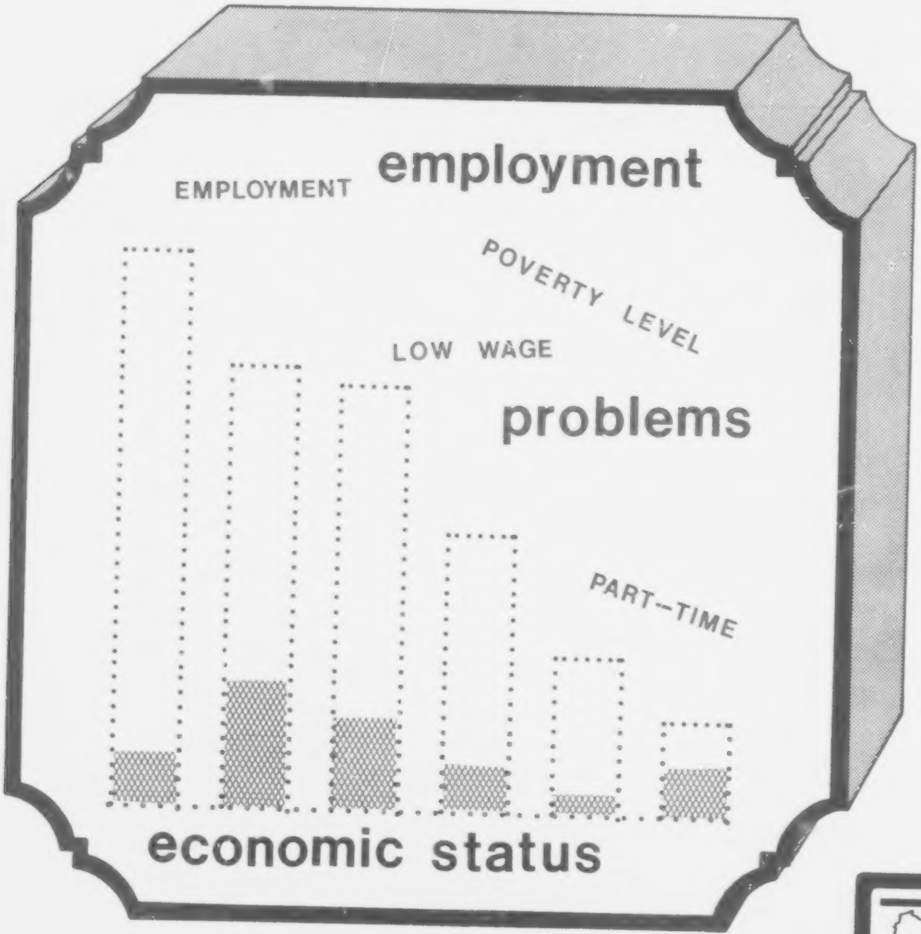
WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS


EMPLOYMENT
employment
POVERTY LEVEL
LOW WAGE
problems
PART-TIME
economic status

JULY 1982

WISCONSIN
DILHR
DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Average Overtime Hours, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L5	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Net Gain in Business Phone Access Lines	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L8	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Securities Registrations	Wisconsin Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Phone Access Lines	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR JUNE
BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

UNEMPLOYMENT, LABOR FORCE, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE TRENDS ARE ALL DOWN IN JUNE, BUT THAT IS PREDOMINANTLY DUE TO AN EARLIER THAN USUAL JOB SEARCH BY STUDENTS ON SUMMER LEAVE.

THE AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IS UP, BUT ONLY MILDLY. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS INCREASED TO THE HIGHEST LEVEL IN A YEAR, AND NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS ARE UP.

A MORE NEGATIVE NOTE IS THE HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING INDEX WHICH, IN JUNE, REMAINED AT THE LOWEST LEVEL ON RECORD.

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE

Employment in Wisconsin grew by 27,000 jobholders in June. Such employment growth is typical for June and removing the seasonal factor leaves June's seasonally adjusted employment level 18,000 lower than the previous month. That is, the employment trend is down; actual employment grew, but not by the normal June amount.

Three industry sectors - manufacturing, trade, and construction - because they compose about half of all nonfarm wage and salary workers, are closely watched for employment level improvement. Each had a slight amount of job gains in June. The gains in manufacturing and construction, for which season factors are available, were entirely seasonally related; the job-growth trend is down.

Unemployment also increased from May to June, by 14,300 work seekers. However, the June unemployment figure is usually severe. The unemployment trend, after adjusting for seasonal factors, is decreasing unemployment. The dominant seasonal factor in June is the large number of students entering the labor force. This year, many students began looking for jobs a month early, forcing May's unemployment up, resulting in June's unemployment and labor force downward trend. Wisconsin's seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate reflects the trend in lower unemployment. June's rate of 10.3 percent is a significant drop from May's revised 11.0 percent. The rate one year ago, however, was 7.0 percent, which was then considered high.

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Average Weekly Initial claims for unemployment compensation increased by nearly 1,500 in June. An increase in June is typical, so when seasonally adjusted, the claims average increased by only 728 to June's 15,985 average weekly claim level. One year ago the average amounted to 9,824 claims.

New Business Incorporations increased significantly in June, both in actual number and in seasonally-adjusted trend. June's actual 591 incorporations is the largest monthly figure since 694 of one year ago.

The Help-Wanted Advertising Index for Milwaukee remained at a dismal 33 in June. The index is a measure of the volume of help-wanted ads placed by employers. The May and June figure of 33 is based on a 1967 figure set to 100; help-wanted ads are now about one-third of the number they were then.

New Car Registrations were up to over 18,000 in June. This is an increase in both actual number and in the trend. When the registrations attributable to normal seasonal buying patterns are removed, the increase results in 16,883 new registrations.

Section

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES				% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1981
LEADING INDICATORS								
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	39.5	Jun	39.4	40.5	0.3	-2.5	40.1
Seasonally Adjusted		39.6		39.6	40.6	0.0	-2.5	
L2 AVG. OVERTIME HOURS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	2.2	Jun	2.1	2.8	4.8	-21.4	2.7
Seasonally Adjusted		2.3		2.4	2.9	-4.2	-20.7	
L3 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	13,092	Jun	11,595	8,043	12.9	62.8	11,275
Seasonally Adjusted		15,985		15,257	9,824	4.8	62.7	
L4 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	THOUS DOL	18,259	Aug	2,614	5,692	598.5	220.8	–
Seasonally Adjusted		9,175		3,799	2,860	141.5	220.8	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	28	Aug	14	10	100.0	180.0	–
Seasonally Adjusted		14		22	5	-36.4	180.0	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	591	Jun	494	694	19.6	-14.8	550
Seasonally Adjusted		511		480	600	6.5	-14.8	
L7 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONE *ACCESS LINES*								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	419	Jun	976	-214	-57.1	295.8	692
Seasonally Adjusted		1,093		1,091	460	0.2	137.6	
L8 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	347	Jun	237	420	46.4	-17.4	276
Seasonally Adjusted		246		219	298	12.3	-17.4	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS								
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)								
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	33	Jun	33	48	0.0	-31.2	51
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL								
Unadjusted	PERCENT	10.1	Jun	9.7	7.7	–	–	7.8
Seasonally Adjusted		10.3		11.0	7.0	–	–	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL THERMS	370.5	Dec	288.8	428.1	28.3	-13.5	258.3
Seasonally Adjusted		246.2		273.2	284.5	-9.9	-13.5	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	18,309	Jun	11,630	14,358	57.4	27.5	13,764
Seasonally Adjusted		16,883		11,688	13,312	44.4	26.8	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL KWH	1662.6	Dec	1684.6	1729.3	-1.3	-3.9	1712.7
Seasonally Adjusted		1660.9		1705.1	1727.4	-2.6	-3.8	

P = Preliminary

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES				% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1981
C6 TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	MIL DOL	41.7	Jun	96.2	61.0	-56.7	-31.6	46.3
Seasonally Adjusted		38.8		83.5	56.7	-53.5	-31.6	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME								
Unadjusted	MIL DOL	4,159	Apr	[illegible]	3,911	-0.1	6.3	4,060
Seasonally Adjusted		4,201		[illegible]	3,951	0.6	6.3	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	369.1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	354.48	0.0	4.1	352.54
Seasonally Adjusted		370.9[illegible]		[illegible]	356.87	0.0	4.0	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.								
Unadjusted	MIL DOL	411.8	Apr	[illegible]	380.7	6.7	8.2	414.4
Seasonally Adjusted		428.5		388.8	396.1	10.2	8.2	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS	55.5	Jun	54.5	64.6	1.8	-14.1	60.9
Seasonally Adjusted		51.0		54.0	59.3	-5.6	-14.0	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS								
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	6,701	May	5,854	6,686	14.5	0.2	6,047
Seasonally Adjusted		6,602		6,143	6,590	7.5	0.2	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,403	May	3,229	3,450	5.4	-1.4	3,351
Seasonally Adjusted		3,343		3,248	3,389	2.9	-1.4	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,298	May	2,625	3,236	25.6	1.9	2,696
Seasonally Adjusted		3,186		2,901	3,128	9.8	1.9	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	5,073	May	3,416	5,060	48.5	0.3	3,422
Seasonally Adjusted		3,518		3,615	3,508	-2.7	0.3	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)				(Mar)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	292.9	May	289.3	278.5	1.2	14.4	280.1
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS								
Unadjusted	INDEX	288	Jun	288	292	0.0	-1.4	288
Seasonally Adjusted		293		287	297	2.1	-1.3	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONE *ACCESS LINES*								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-2,944	Jun	-3,499	-333	15.9	-784.1	1,031
Seasonally Adjusted		-1,859		1,030	752	-280.5	-347.2	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	5,158	Jun	4,544	11,355	13.5	-54.6	7,686
Seasonally Adjusted		3,887		4,993	8,555	-22.2	-54.6	
X9 MANUFACTURING EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS	493.3	Jun	492.6	550.5	0.1	-10.4	543.8
Seasonally Adjusted		490.8		498.1	547.6	-1.5	-10.4	

P = Preliminary

Section

B

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES JUNE	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2459.1	2417.7	2408.8	1.7	2.1
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2209.5	2182.5	2223.7	1.2	-0.6
Unemployment	249.5	235.2	185.1	6.1	34.8
Unemployment Rate	10.1	9.7	7.7	-	-
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2381.1	2419.1	2312.6	-1.6	3.0
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2135.5	2153.5	2150.4	-0.8	-0.7
Unemployment	245.6	265.6	162.2	-7.5	51.4
Unemployment Rate	10.5	11.0	7.0	-	-

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES JUNE	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1879.4	1875.1	1937.4	0.2	-3.0
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	493.0	492.6	549.8	0.1	-10.3
Mining	2.0	1.9	2.6	5.3	-23.1
Contract Construction	55.1	54.2	63.8	1.7	-13.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	88.2	88.8	91.5	-0.7	-3.6
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	17.4	17.0	17.1	2.4	1.8
Wholesale Trade	101.2	100.1	99.4	1.1	1.8
Retail Trade	333.6	331.4	337.4	0.7	-1.1
General Merchandise	44.4	44.7	44.4	-0.7	0.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	98.2	97.0	97.0	1.2	1.2
Banking	26.9	26.7	27.1	0.7	-0.7
Insurance	31.8	31.5	31.3	1.0	1.6
Service and Miscellaneous	387.8	382.4	379.3	1.4	2.2
Hospitals	75.2	74.2	75.3	1.3	-0.1
Private Education	23.2	24.3	22.4	-4.5	3.6
Government	320.5	326.7	316.7	-1.9	1.2
State Government	73.9	80.5	71.8	-8.2	2.9
Local Government	218.8	218.4	217.0	0.2	0.8

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES JUNE	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	110,191	110,666	108,434	-0.4	1.6
Employment	99,764	100,117	100,430	-0.4	-0.7
Unemployment	10,427	10,549	8,004	-1.2	30.3
Unemployment Rate	9.5	9.5	7.4	-	-

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* JUNE	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	493.0	492.6	549.8
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	484.5	484.9	541.8
Durable Goods	306.1	310.1	356.3
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	19.2	18.5	20.6
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.6	2.4	2.9
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.7	8.5	9.9
Furniture and Fixtures	8.8	8.5	9.4
Household Furniture	3.9	3.8	4.2
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	7.9	7.6	8.6
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	3.7	3.4	4.1
Primary Metal Industries	20.8	20.1	26.0
Iron and Steel Foundries	12.0	11.2	15.4
Fabricated Metal Products	49.3	50.3	57.6
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.2	5.2	5.6
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	11.8	11.9	13.9
Metal Stampings	12.3	13.0	16.4
Machinery (Except Electrical)	103.1	105.9	118.1
Engines and Turbines	19.8	20.0	21.7
Farm Machinery and Equipment	14.7	15.0	15.6
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	13.8	15.0	18.6
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	11.1	11.6	12.7
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	10.9	11.0	12.4
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	14.8	15.2	17.5
Service Industry Machines	8.2	8.1	8.5
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	49.9	49.8	56.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	19.1	19.3	22.1
Household Appliances	6.1	5.7	7.1
Transportation Equipment	25.8	28.2	36.1
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	19.7	21.8	27.7
Instruments and Related Products	10.8	10.9	12.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.5	10.4	11.2
Nondurable Goods	186.9	182.5	193.4
Food and Kindred Products	61.9	59.6	62.5
Meat Products	13.5	13.2	13.7
Dairy Products	17.0	16.5	17.3
Canning and Preserving	8.6	7.7	8.0
Bakery Products	4.7	4.5	4.8
Beverage Industries	11.4	11.1	11.8
Textile Mill Products	4.4	4.2	4.3
Knitting Mills	3.6	3.4	3.5
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.9	5.8	6.7
Paper and Allied Products	47.6	46.4	49.2
Pulp and Paper Mills	30.4	29.7	31.0
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	9.1	8.8	9.4
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	6.9	6.8	7.5
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	32.0	31.6	32.6
Newspapers	10.6	10.5	10.9
Commercial Printing	12.7	12.5	13.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.7	9.6	10.3
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	16.5	16.4	18.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.5	12.5	13.6
Leather and Leather Products	8.7	8.6	9.5
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.5	2.5	2.9
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.5	4.4	4.7
Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.3	0.4

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* JUNE	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours		
	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$369	$369	$354	39.5	39.4	40.5
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	371	371	356	39.5	39.4	40.5
Durable Goods	370	372	361	39.0	39.0	40.4
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	270	257	252	39.0	37.7	39.4
Furniture and Fixtures	272	256	272	39.7	38.3	41.4
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	354	353	347	40.1	41.0	42.2
Primary Metal Industries	338	340	360	36.7	36.9	40.1
Iron and Steel Foundries	332	339	357	36.6	37.2	40.3
Fabricated Metal Products	361	359	351	38.4	38.4	39.8
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	373	373	350	40.0	40.2	41.3
Metal Stampings	348	352	353	36.8	36.7	38.0
Machinery (Except Electrical)	415	418	400	39.2	39.5	40.7
Engines and Turbines	431	432	402	39.2	39.3	39.3
Farm Machinery and Equip.	479	473	444	41.1	40.7	41.6
Const. and Related Mach.	434	434	423	39.4	38.6	40.5
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	426	415	398	39.3	38.8	40.5
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal) .	400	409	382	40.2	40.9	41.2
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	423	440	449	38.2	40.1	42.1
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	350	346	334	38.8	38.5	40.7
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	371	368	357	38.3	38.3	41.4
Transportation Equipment	495	507	458	40.8	42.0	40.6
Instruments and Related Prod.	314	283	278	40.1	37.8	39.2
Nondurable Goods	367	364	342	40.3	40.1	40.7
Food and Kindred Products	376	374	350	40.1	39.8	40.0
Meat Products	413	414	395	39.0	39.4	39.1
Dairy Products	342	332	319	40.7	39.6	40.4
Textile Mill Products	255	263	238	37.9	39.6	38.4
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	198	201	194	35.8	36.6	36.8
Paper and Allied Products	429	415	404	43.8	43.1	44.3
Pulp and Paper Mills	462	443	432	45.3	44.4	45.2
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	389	399	353	38.1	38.4	38.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	393	392	385	39.9	39.6	41.6
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	296	290	273	38.9	38.3	39.4
Leather and Leather Products.	246	245	242	38.5	38.2	40.5

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* JUNE	Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	9.34	9.36	8.76	9.09	9.10	8.46
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	9.39	9.40	8.79	9.14	9.14	8.49
Durable Goods	9.50	9.53	8.94	9.31	9.34	8.68
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	6.92	6.81	6.40	6.79	6.69	6.22
Furniture and Fixtures	6.87	6.69	6.58	6.84	6.68	6.54
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.83	8.60	8.23	8.65	8.39	7.94
Primary Metal Industries	9.20	9.21	8.98	8.97	9.09	8.69
Iron and Steel Foundries	9.08	9.13	8.86	8.77	9.02	8.56
Fabricated Metal Products	9.40	9.33	9.82	9.13	9.05	8.47
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	9.33	9.29	8.48	9.15	9.08	8.21
Metal Stampings	9.45	9.57	9.30	9.37	9.51	9.08
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.57	10.58	9.84	10.39	10.40	9.59
Engines and Turbines	11.01	11.00	10.24	10.93	10.87	10.07
Farm Machinery and Equip.	11.67	11.64	10.66	11.56	11.54	10.47
Const. and Related Mach.	11.00	11.23	10.42	10.29	10.66	10.27
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	10.84	10.69	9.84	10.80	10.67	9.48
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	9.95	10.00	9.28	9.64	9.73	8.93
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	11.06	10.98	10.65	10.95	10.87	10.16
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	9.02	8.97	8.20	8.93	8.90	7.97
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	9.69	9.59	8.62	9.60	9.49	8.35
Transportation Equipment	12.12	12.09	11.28	11.78	11.66	10.93
Instruments and Related Prod.	7.83	7.61	7.10	7.67	7.54	6.93
Nondurable Goods	9.11	9.08	8.41	8.73	8.69	8.03
Food and Kindred Products	9.37	9.41	8.76	8.91	8.91	8.34
Meat Products	10.58	10.52	10.10	10.21	10.08	9.72
Dairy Products	8.41	8.37	7.90	8.10	8.07	7.58
Textile Mill Products	6.73	6.64	6.21	6.44	6.36	5.96
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	5.53	5.49	5.28	5.51	–	5.20
Paper and Allied Products	9.79	9.63	9.13	9.36	9.21	8.62
Pulp and Paper Mills	10.20	9.99	9.56	9.73	9.50	8.99
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	10.22	10.38	9.24	–	–	–
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.84	9.90	9.26	9.74	9.80	9.01
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	7.61	7.57	6.92	7.46	7.42	6.71
Leather and Leather Products.	6.39	6.42	5.99	6.23	6.34	5.77

Section

C

SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers *(Unadjusted)* JUNE	Average Weekly						Average Hourly Earnings				
	Earnings			Hours			Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$334	$330	$320	39.2	39.0	40.2	8.51	8.45	7.97	–	–
Wisconsin	369	369	354	39.5	39.4	40.5	9.34	9.36	8.76	9.09	9.10
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	360	360	352	40.3	40.3	42.3	8.93	8.94	8.32	8.62	8.61
Beloit (City)	348	349	328	40.4	40.7	40.7	8.61	8.58	8.06	–	–
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	357	347	349	40.5	39.6	41.6	8.81	8.75	8.38	8.37	8.49
Fond du Lac (County)	365	366	339	41.9	42.0	40.6	8.71	8.73	8.36	8.55	8.49
Green Bay (Brown County)	414	402	379	42.6	41.8	42.1	9.70	9.63	9.02	9.29	9.21
Janesville (City)	466	517	423	39.1	42.3	38.0	11.92	12.22	11.12	11.82	11.92
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	392	410	368	39.3	40.8	39.1	9.97	10.04	9.42	9.83	9.73
Kenosha (County)	412	428	416	38.5	38.9	41.1	10.71	11.02	10.12	10.18	10.55
La Crosse (County)	319	336	306	37.6	38.8	40.7	8.47	8.68	7.52	8.20	8.36
Madison (Dane County)	376	377	332	39.5	39.5	39.0	9.52	9.55	8.52	9.15	9.17
Manitowoc (County)	296	291	284	38.4	36.9	39.4	7.73	7.90	7.21	7.63	7.84
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	409	407	387	39.5	39.4	40.2	10.38	10.34	9.62	10.10	10.06
Racine (County)	391	393	380	39.1	39.1	40.2	10.00	10.05	9.44	9.85	9.87
Sheboygan (County)	341	333	325	37.7	37.2	39.2	9.04	8.95	8.31	8.85	8.77
Wausau (Marathon County)	385	359	362	42.1	40.4	42.2	9.13	8.87	8.58	8.66	8.48

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. *(Unadjusted)* JUNE	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,074.0	19,043.0	20,445.0	0.2	-6.7
Wisconsin	493.0	492.6	549.8	0.1	-10.3
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	43.2	42.1	47.2	2.6	-8.5
Beloit (City)	6.8	6.7	7.5	1.5	-9.3
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	9.0	8.7	9.4	3.4	-4.3
Fond du Lac (County)	10.5	10.3	10.7	1.9	-1.9
Green Bay (Brown County)	21.1	20.9	22.1	1.0	-4.5
Janesville (City)	8.9	7.9	11.1	12.7	-19.8
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	17.7	16.6	20.7	6.6	-14.5
Kenosha (County)	11.6	14.2	16.5	-18.3	-29.7
La Crosse (County)	10.2	10.0	10.5	2.0	-2.9
Madison (Dane County)	19.7	19.1	20.6	3.1	-4.4
Manitowoc (County)	11.3	11.6	14.7	-2.6	-23.1
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	172.4	173.9	198.2	-0.9	-13.0
Racine (County)	23.5	23.7	28.3	-0.8	-17.0
Sheboygan (County)	17.8	17.4	18.4	2.3	-3.3
Wausau (Marathon County)	10.9	11.0	12.2	-0.9	-10.7

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS AND ECONOMIC STATUS

by Gerald Snow

For most of us, making ends meet and, more so, economic well-being depend on well-paying, full-time jobs. The following article is condensed from a Bureau of Labor Statistics study which links employment problems to economic status. In essence it says the job-rich get financially rich and the employment-poor get financially poor. The study is based upon national data for 1979, but it's probably reasonable to expect a similar situation in the state. The 1979 pre-recession date may raise doubts of how pertinent the study is when workers in "good jobs" are being laid off in mass during this recession. What is significant is that there are problems with our economic structure: even with recovery there will be laid-off workers returning to low-paying, partial jobs.

Are people who are unemployed in economic hard times?

Yes and no

Do women bear the brunt of poverty?

It seems likely.

Poverty is not a direct and inevitable result of unemployment, short work weeks or low earnings experience by one or more family members for many families, according to a study released by the Department of Labor in January of this year.

Many economists state that unemployment is no longer as burdensome as it once was. Today, unemployment insurance and social welfare programs mitigate the economic impact of unemployment. Also, often it is the case that today´s unemployed are not the sole earner in the family.

For men and women who live alone, and even more so for women maintaining their own families, substantial unemployment is strongly associated with income below the poverty level.

Linking Employment Problems to Ecomomic Status states that, It is primarily in married couple households having two or more earners that the traditional relationship between labor market status and the economic condition of the family is broken. For other types of households--men and women who maintain families and persons who live by themselves outside of family unit--low earnings, unemployment, short work weeks, and part-year work are linked fairly closely with economic hardship.

Money that comes into family units includes normal wage and salary income, cash payments from such sources as unemployment compensation and other forms of social insurances.

In the past several decades the relationship between an individual´s earnings and the family´s well-being have undergone substantial change. Today there is usually more than one person employed in many families. Also the nation´s social insurance programs have expanded greatly and now afford much more economic protection to those who have inadequate earnings or are unemployed.

The unemployment rate or other labor market measures were never intended to be economic yardsticks and today are even less such measurer. The National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics explored the possibility of developing a "hardship" index, but recommended instead an examination of how the various kinds of employment problems of individuals affect the economic status of families.

In its report Counting the Labor Force the Commission analyzed inadequate earnings, involuntary part-time employment, unemployment and other aspects of insufficient employment and links these individual employment problems to family income and poverty.

EXISTING EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED

Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status lists three basic employment related problems that people could have, but it is stated that these problems could exist in many different combinations.

1) Fully Employed Workers With few Annual Earnings

In 1979 low annual earnings were defined as $6,000 or less for those usually employed full time (35 hours or more per week) year round (50 to 52 weeks). This figure was chosen to correspond to the implied annual earnings of workers at the minimum wage.

The median earnings of fully employed workers in 1979 was $14,077. Among the fully employed workers, about 4-8 million, or 7.6 percent, earned less than $6,000, with women more likely to be low wage earners. Approximately 12 percent of all fully employed women (2.5 million) had earnings below $6,000, compared to about 6 percent of men.

(This "Linking Employment..." report contains over 45 pages of tables and includes a very extensive treatment of the earnings, employment and other characteristics of the population.)

The proportion of women with low earnings varied greatly by age, education, occupation and industry. But the age factor was relevant, because low earnings were most common for persons aged 16 to 19 and age 65 and over. Low earnings were also evident in people of low levels of education and for those employed in agriculture and the personal service industry. Men with low earnings were likely to be farmers plus farm and nonfarm laborers. Women with low earnings were likely to be private houshold workers, service workers and nonfarm laborers.

Marital earnings by marital status was highest among husbands, men who maintained families and for men not in families.

In family earnings it was shown that the incidence of poverty was low among the fully employed. Only about 1.3 million, or 2.1 percent, were members of families or households with income below the poverty level. But many wives and other family members who were low wage earners were members of households in the upper end of the income distribution.

2) Inability to Find Work Among Nonworkers

Among workers who did not find work in 1979, some wanted to work but could not find a job or believed none was available.

The partially unemployed are persons with less than full-time, year-round employment. Included are those who work year round at part-time jobs as well as those who work for only part of the year in either full-time or part-time jobs. Many partially employed never experience labor market problems, while others may encounter problems of low earnings, inadequate employment or both. This group of workers is especially difficult to analyze.

3) People With No Employment

During 1979 50.7 million persons did not work at all. Almost half of the nonworkers, 22 million cited taking care of a home and family as the main reason for not working. Approximately 26 million stated that retirement, illness or disability, or attending school was the reason for not working. The reason "no available work" was given in 1.2 million cases.

Women who maintained families and were unable to find work were in poverty status more than 85 percent of the time. They were part of the 1.2 million nonworkers who cited inability to find a job as the main reason for not working. But low income and poverty are also associated with the labor market because over 37 percent of the individuals in the labor market lived in poor families.

Inadequate Earnings and Employment Among Partially Employed Workers

In 1979 48.7 million workers had median annual earnings of $3,201 and worked less than full time. These annual earnings are 23 percent of the median annual earnings of fully employed employed workers.

The median earnings of men was 36 percent greater than those of women, comparable to the difference of those fully employed. The median earnings were lowest among the youth, the elderly and those with 9 to 11 years of education. By occupation, the median earnings of both sexes was lowest among farm laborers; by industry, earnings were lowest in agriculture; entertainment and recreation, and private household services.

Wives and youth in married couple families earned considerabily less than their husbands who worked part-time. Women who maintained families or lived alone earned considerabily less than husbands with partial employment.

The families to which partial earners belong earned a median household income of $18,983 in 1979, or nearly 6 times the earnings of these workers ($3,201). But yet five million partially employed workers lived in families or households with income below the poverty level.

The greatest incidence of poverty among partially employed workers was found among unrelated individuals and women who maintained families.

In 1979 more than 7.5 million people worked part time involuntarily, due mostly to slack work. Workers in this catagory were usually employed at full time jobs during the year. The remaining 3.7 million workers reported that part-time employment was all that they could find.

Those placed on part-time schedules because of slack work were predominantly husbands (37 percent), wives (22 percent) and unrelated men and women (16 percent). But the majority of workers whose part-time jobs were all they could find were mostly other members of the family (4 percent) and wives (25 percent).

People who held full time jobs in 1979 were forced to work part time for only 6 weeks on the average while those working part time were only able to find full time work for 28 weeks. Evidently, persons who worked part-time involuntarily because of slack work did so only for brief periods.

The amount of involuntary part-time work differed not only because of the major reason for it, but also according to a person´s marital and family status. The median earnings of women whose voluntary work was due to slack business were $7,052, compared with $2,032 for workerswho could only find part-time work.

Although the difference in wages was dissimilar among workers who worked part time, their family's incomes were quiet similar. Persons with some part-time workweeks caused by slack work had a median family income of $16,329, while the median family income of those who worked part time voluntarily was $21,669.

Persons in the labor force for less than a year are more likely to experience unemployment. Those entering or reentering the labor force usually undergo a period of seasonal activity, and when that number is large, as at present, unemployment is likely to rise.

The marital or family status has a great deal to do with employment status. First, about one-third of the persons experiencing unemployment were "other" members of families, and the likelihood of unemployment was greatest among them. These people are mostly youth and not responsible for primary support of families. Second, husbands and wives were the least likely to experience some unemployment during the year. In most cases, being unemployed is not associated with family or household income below the poverty level. Eighteen million people experienced unemployment in 1979, of which 2.6 million were in families or households with income below the poverty level.

If an individual is not in a married couple household the overlap of poverty and unemployment is much greater. Forty eight percent of the women who had families and experienced unemployment were below the poverty level. While only 11 percent of husbands and 6 percent of wives experiencing unemployment were below the poverty level.

Husbands unemployed 27 weeks or more had an incidence of poverty of 30 percent, but for wives the incidence of poverty was only four percent. This shows the majority of the long-term unemployed in families are not in poverty, which is probably attributable to other family wage earners and the receipt of unemployment insurance.

For those who maintained their own families or who live alone or with unrelated individuals and experienced unemployment, the median income was 40 percent below those who did not experience unemployment.

Women were in the majority of the 31.7 million people who worked part time in 1979. In the age group 25-54, 30 percent of the women worked part time compared to 12 percent of the men, with child care being attributed as the main reason. Part-time work was also more common among younger and older workers of both sexes.

Slightly more than 4 million or 12.6 percent of all part-year workers were members of families or household with income below the poverty level. These workers were generally regarded as being in poverty status regardless of their major activity when not working.

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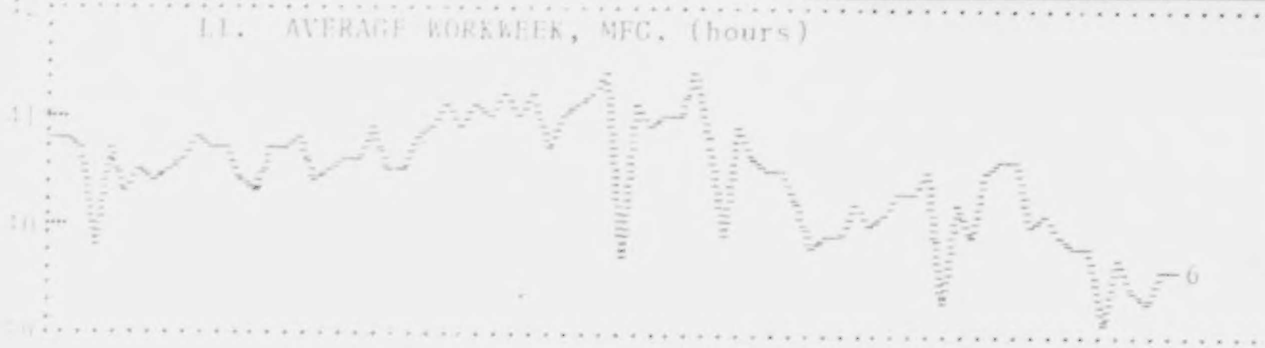

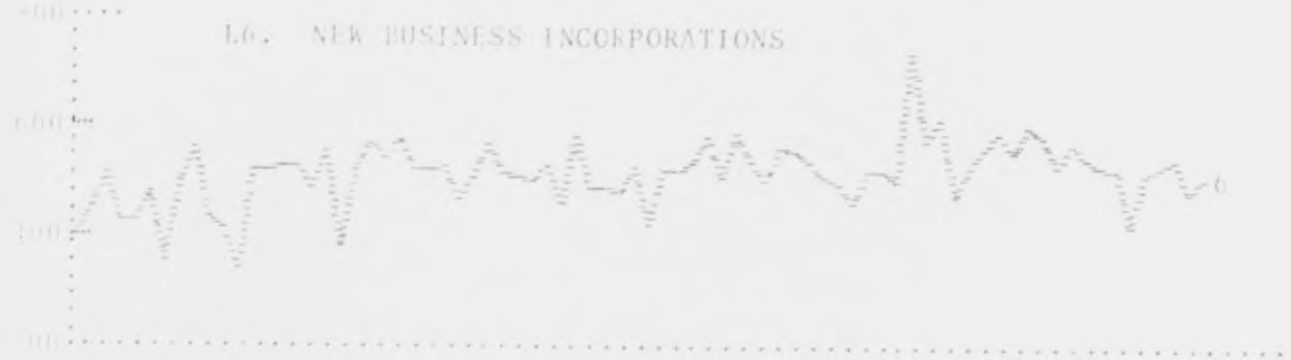

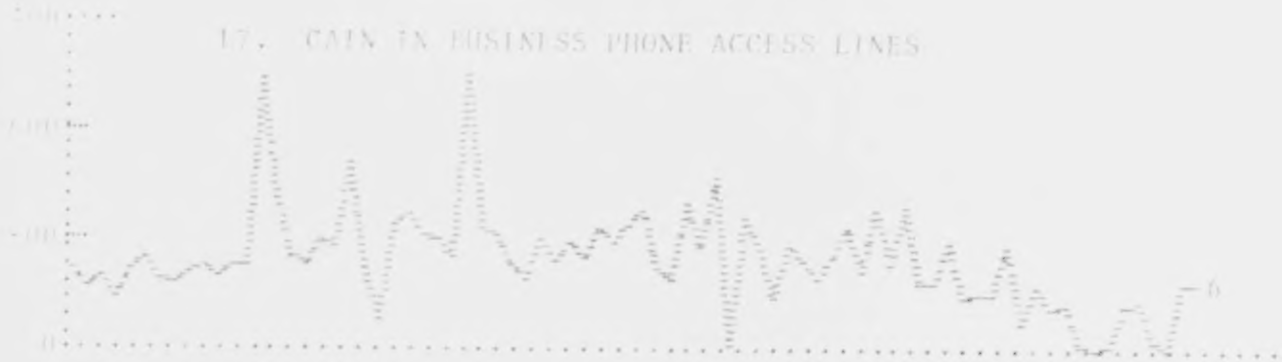

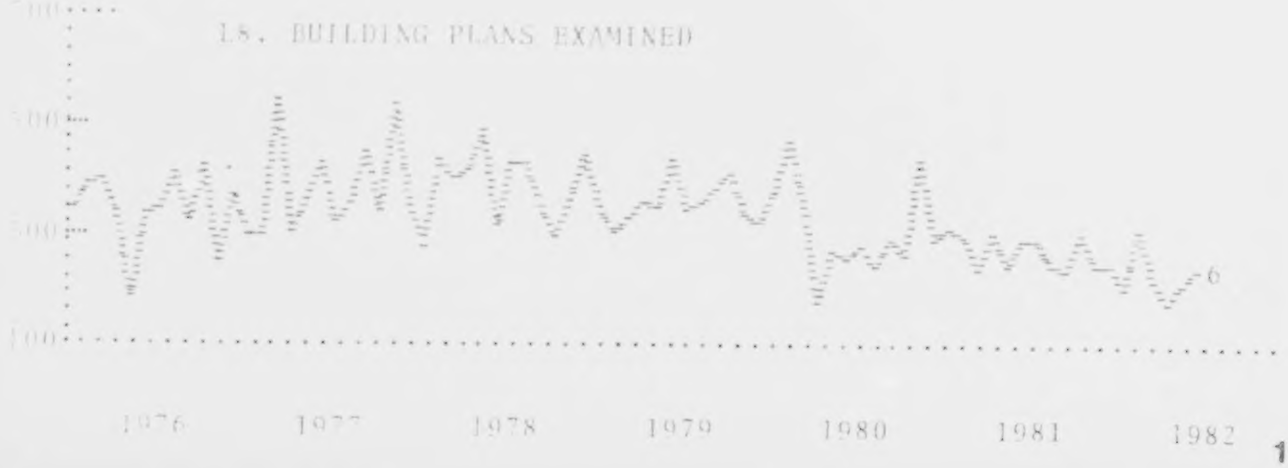

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WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

AUGUST 1982

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WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Average Overtime Hours, Mfg	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L5	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Net Gain in Business Phone Access Lines	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L8	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Securities Registrations	Wisconsin Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Phone Access Lines	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

COVER PHOTO: Jack Kitzerow, Courtesy of Hopper Papers Co.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR JULY

THE STATE'S EMPLOYMENT LEVEL INCREASED IN JULY BY A MODERATE AMOUNT. ADJUSTING FOR SEASONAL FACTORS SHOWS AN UPWARD TREND. UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASED SLIGHTLY, AND AGAIN, THE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED FIGURE REVEALS A FAVORABLE TREND, DOWNWARD FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

OTHER INDICATORS ARE MIXED. THE AVERAGE WORKWEEK IN MANUFACTURING IS UP DUE TO MORE OVERTIME. AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS ARE UP, AND NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ARE DOWN; BUT SEASONAL FACTORS ACCOUNT FOR CHANGES IN BOTH. NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS ARE DOWN, PERIOD.

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE

Employment in Wisconsin increased by 9,300 job holders in July to 2,221,200 workers. Seasonally adjusted, employment growth amounts to 15,900 more workers. Thus, because the seasonally adjusted estimate increased, much of the employment growth is due to improved business and economic conditions. The unadjusted employment level is about 3,500 lower than one year ago. Seasonally adjusted, employment one year ago grew by 13,200 workers.

Unemployment throughout the state decreased in July, but only slightly. This month's 249,200 unemployed are only 1,700 fewer than one month ago. Seasonally adjusted figures of unemployment for June and July show a downward trend of 10,900 in unemployment.

The employment growth along with the slight unemployment decrease produced a growth in Wisconsin's labor force of about 7,500 workers and job seekers.

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

The average workweek in manufacturing increased in July both on an actual and seasonally adjusted basis. The increase was due to the average amount of overtime per week which increased about one-half an hour to 2.3 hours per week. Employers usually increase overtime before hiring when business conditions improve. Both the average workweek and overtime hours, however, are still below pre-recession levels.

Average weekly initial claims for unemployment compensation increased slightly in July, from 19,092 to 19,289 claims. Adjusting for seasonal factors, however, yields 2,588 fewer claims. What this means is that the weekly average claims number usually increases much more than it actually did in this June to July period. Initial claims are about 1,600 above the year ago level.

New business incorporations are down in July to 528 from 591 in June. Again, this is less of a decrease than the usual June to July drop. Seasonally adjusted, new business incorporations rose from 511 to 539 this July.

New car registrations are dismal in July. July registrations, both actual and seasonally adjusted are down. Actual registrations number 10,151 this month; 18,309 one month ago; and 17,068 one year ago. In pre-recession 1979, new car registration for July amounted to 22,500.

NOTE: The Index of Prices Received by Farmers, indicator X6, has been changed to a 1977 base year index. The numbers shown this month are considerable lower than previously published, which were on a 1967 base.

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES				% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1981
LEADING INDICATORS								
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	40.0	Jul	39.5	40.2	1.3	-0.5	40.1
Seasonally Adjusted		40.4		39.6	40.6	2.0	-0.5	
L2 AVG. OVERTIME HOURS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	2.5	Jul	2.1	2.9	19.0	-13.8	2.7
Seasonally Adjusted		2.6		2.2	3.0	18.2	-13.3	
L3 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	13,289	Jul	13,092	9,707	1.5	36.9	11,275
Seasonally Adjusted		13,396		15,985	9,787	-16.2	36.9	
L4 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	THOUS.	18,259	Aug	2,614	5,692	598.5	220.8	–
Seasonally Adjusted	DOL.	9,175		3,799	2,860	141.5	220.8	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	28	Aug	14	10	100.0	180.0	–
Seasonally Adjusted		14		22	5	-36.4	180.0	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	528	Jul	591	570	-10.7	-7.4	550
Seasonally Adjusted		539		511	581	5.5	-7.2	
L7 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONE *ACCESS LINES*								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-494	Jul	419	1,636	-217.9	-130.2	–
Seasonally Adjusted		-1,093		1,093	1,037	0.0	-205.4	
L8 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	214	Jul	347	331	-38.3	-35.4	276
Seasonally Adjusted		192		246	296	-22.0	-35.1	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS								
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)								
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	33	Jun	33	48	0.0	-31.2	51
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL								
Unadjusted	PERCENT	10.1	Jul	10.2	7.2	–	–	7.8
Seasonally Adjusted		9.8		10.3	6.9	–	–	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL.	370.5	Dec	288.8	428.1	28.3	-13.5	258.3
Seasonally Adjusted	THERMS	246.2		273.2	284.5	-9.9	-13.5	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	10,151	Jul	18,309	17,068	-44.6	-40.5	13,764
Seasonally Adjusted		8,728		16,833	14,670	-48.1	-40.5	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1662.6	Dec	1684.6	1729.3	-1.3	-3.9	1712.7
Seasonally Adjusted		1660.9		1705.1	1727.4	-2.6	-3.8	

P = Preliminary

Section

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES				% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month		Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	1981
C6 TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	98.3	Jul	41.7	87.6	135.7	12.2	56.3
Seasonally Adjusted		108.9		38.8	97.0	180.7	12.3	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	4,201	May	4,159	3,986	1.0	5.4	4,060
Seasonally Adjusted		4,231		4,201	4,015	0.7	5.4	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	372.82	Jul	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.0	6.2	352.54
Seasonally Adjusted		381.60		[illegible]	[illegible]	2.9	6.3	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	400.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	412.0	-2.6	-2.9	414.4
Seasonally Adjusted		407.4		[illegible]	419.4	0.0	-2.9	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS.	52.8	Jul	[illegible]	64.8	-4.3	-18.5	60.9
Seasonally Adjusted		46.9		50.7	57.5	-7.5	-18.4	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS								
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	6,359	Jun	6,701	6,162	-5.1	3.2	6,047
Seasonally Adjusted		6,246		6,602	6,052	-5.4	3.2	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,247	Jun	3,403	3,086	-4.6	5.2	3,351
Seasonally Adjusted		3,418		3,343	3,250	2.2	5.2	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,112	Jun	3,298	3,076	-5.6	1.2	2,696
Seasonally Adjusted		2,829		3,186	2,796	-11.2	1.2	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,946	Jun	5,073	4,791	-2.5	3.2	3,422
Seasonally Adjusted		3,498		3,518	3,389	-0.6	3.2	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)				(May)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	296.5	Jul	292.9	285.6	1.2	3.8	280.1
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS								
Unadjusted	INDEX	142	Jul	144	148	-1.4	-4.1	145
Seasonally Adjusted		144		146	150	-1.4	-4.0	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONE *ACCESS LINES*								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-1,335	Jul	-2,944	2,489	54.7	-153.6	–
Seasonally Adjusted		-227		-1,859	3,597	87.8	-106.3	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,706	Jul	5,158	9,615	-8.8	-51.1	7,686
Seasonally Adjusted		3,978		3,887	8,128	2.3	-51.1	
X9 MANUFACTURING EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS.	504.9	Jul	494.4	560.6	2.1	-9.9	543.8
Seasonally Adjusted		498.9		491.9	553.8	1.4	-9.9	

P = Preliminary

Section

B

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES JULY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2470.3	2462.8	2396.6	0.3	3.1
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2221.2	2211.9	2224.7	0.4	-0.2
Unemployment	249.2	250.9	171.9	-0.7	45.0
Unemployment Rate	10.1	10.2	7.2	–	–
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2388.5	2383.5	2324.8	0.2	2.7
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2153.8	2137.9	2163.6	0.7	-0.5
Unemployment	234.7	245.6	161.2	-4.4	45.6
Unemployment Rate	9.8	10.3	6.9	–	–

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES JULY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1870.7	1882.4	1929.7	-0.6	-3.1
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	503.0	494.1	559.1	1.8	-10.0
Mining	2.3	2.0	2.5	15.0	-8.0
Contract Construction	52.8	55.1	64.7	-4.2	-18.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	85.0	88.1	88.2	-3.5	-3.6
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	17.5	17.4	17.2	0.6	1.7
Wholesale Trade	102.2	101.2	100.4	1.0	1.8
Retail Trade	332.0	333.8	335.3	-0.5	-1.0
General Merchandise	44.6	44.6	44.2	0.0	0.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	98.8	98.3	97.8	0.5	1.0
Banking	27.0	27.0	27.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance	31.8	31.8	31.8	0.0	0.0
Service and Miscellaneous	389.0	387.8	381.3	0.3	2.0
Hospitals	75.1	74.9	75.7	0.3	-0.8
Private Education	22.8	23.6	21.4	-3.4	6.5
Government	305.6	322.1	300.3	-5.1	1.8
State Government	72.6	72.3	72.8	0.4	-0.3
Local Government	204.9	222.0	199.3	-7.7	2.8

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES JULY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	62,353	62,287	61,811	0.1	0.9
Employment	56,192	56,223	57,640	-0.1	-2.5
Unemployment	6,161	6,065	4,171	1.6	47.7
Unemployment Rate	9.9	9.7	6.7	–	–

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* JULY	(In Thousands) Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	503.0	494.1	539.1
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	483.8	485.5	518.9
Durable Goods	306.4	306.8	333.9
Lumber and Wood Prod. (Except Furniture)	18.8	19.3	20.7
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.6	2.7	2.8
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.3	8.8	10.0
Furniture and Fixtures	8.9	8.8	9.2
Household Furniture	3.9	3.9	3.9
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	7.9	7.8	8.7
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	3.7	3.6	4.1
Primary Metal Industries	19.5	20.9	26.0
Iron and Steel Foundries	13.1	12.3	15.8
Fabricated Metal Products	49.7	50.4	57.1
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.4	5.3	5.7
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	11.6	11.8	13.8
Metal Stampings	12.5	12.4	16.0
Machinery (Except Electrical)	120.2	103.1	117.8
Engines and Turbines	20.1	19.8	21.9
Farm Machinery and Equipment	14.9	13.8	18.3
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	13.8	13.6	18.0
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	10.3	11.1	12.6
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	10.8	10.9	12.4
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	14.5	14.9	17.4
Service Industry Machines	8.0	8.2	8.4
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	53.2	49.9	55.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	18.2	19.0	22.2
Household Appliances	6.3	6.2	7.3
Transportation Equipment	30.4	26.1	35.2
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	24.6	20.0	27.4
Instruments and Related Products	10.7	10.8	12.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.1	10.9	11.1
Nondurable Goods	196.6	187.3	205.2
Food and Kindred Products	72.5	62.1	74.5
Meat Products	13.3	13.6	13.7
Dairy Products	17.1	17.1	17.2
Canning and Preserving	19.2	8.5	20.1
Bakery Products	4.7	4.7	4.7
Beverage Industries	11.5	11.6	11.7
Textile Mill Products	4.5	4.4	4.4
Knitting Mills	3.7	3.6	3.5
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.7	5.9	6.5
Paper and Allied Products	47.5	47.5	49.5
Pulp and Paper Mills	30.2	30.2	31.1
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	9.1	9.1	9.6
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	6.9	6.9	7.5
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	32.1	32.1	32.4
Newspapers	10.7	10.6	10.9
Commercial Printing	12.8	12.8	12.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.8	9.7	10.3
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	16.3	16.5	17.9
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.2	12.5	13.5
Leather and Leather Products	7.8	8.7	9.3
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.3	2.5	2.8
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.0	4.5	4.6
Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.3	0.4

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS (Unadjusted) JULY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours		
	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$373	$369	$351	40.0	39.5	40.2
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	379	371	357	39.9	39.5	40.2
Durable Goods	382	370	361	38.5	39.0	39.9
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	276	269	249	39.4	38.9	38.3
Furniture and Fixtures	259	272	268	37.6	39.7	39.6
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	380	353	343	41.7	40.3	41.5
Primary Metal Industries	350	338	361	38.2	36.7	39.6
Iron and Steel Foundries	351	332	358	38.4	36.6	40.0
Fabricated Metal Products	356	362	347	37.9	38.5	38.9
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	364	375	342	39.6	40.2	40.1
Metal Stampings	322	348	353	34.0	36.8	37.5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	429	414	404	40.0	39.2	40.8
Engines and Turbines	474	431	436	42.3	39.0	42.4
Farm Machinery and Equip.	488	477	447	41.1	40.8	41.3
Const. and Related Mach.	437	432	410	38.5	39.5	39.3
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	416	422	399	38.5	39.1	40.4
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	408	402	383	40.2	40.3	40.4
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	438	422	436	39.2	38.1	40.7
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	357	350	332	39.1	38.8	40.0
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	362	367	364	37.4	38.3	42.1
Transportation Equipment	515	492	457	42.1	40.7	40.5
Instruments and Related Prod.	299	314	279	39.2	40.1	39.3
Nondurable Goods	359	367	334	40.9	40.3	40.5
Food and Kindred Products	345	375	321	41.3	40.0	40.1
Meat Products	395	413	395	38.7	39.2	39.1
Dairy Products	342	342	318	40.7	40.6	40.1
Textile Mill Products	255	260	238	39.4	38.1	37.5
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	200	199	195	36.5	36.1	37.2
Paper and Allied Products	432	429	414	44.0	43.8	44.5
Pulp and Paper Mills	465	463	444	45.5	45.3	45.7
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	399	389	360	38.3	38.1	38.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	390	394	381	39.6	40.1	41.2
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	298	296	262	39.0	38.9	38.5
Leather and Leather Products	240	246	230	38.4	38.5	38.7

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* JULY	Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.		
	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	9.31	9.34	8.74	9.07	9.10	8.45
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	9.51	9.39	8.89	9.26	9.15	8.59
Durable Goods	9.68	9.49	9.03	9.49	9.33	8.77
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	7.02	6.92	6.48	6.87	6.80	6.33
Furniture and Fixtures	6.90	6.87	6.78	–	6.84	6.69
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	9.11	8.80	8.27	8.94	8.64	8.03
Primary Metal Industries	9.17	9.19	9.12	8.91	8.96	8.82
Iron and Steel Foundries	9.14	9.07	8.95	8.79	8.77	8.66
Fabricated Metal Products	9.39	9.40	8.92	9.14	9.14	8.58
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	9.21	9.34	8.52	9.06	9.16	8.25
Metal Stampings	9.47	9.47	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.19
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.72	10.56	9.91	10.64	10.45	9.66
Engines and Turbines	11.20	11.03	10.30	11.13	10.94	10.14
Farm Machinery and Equip.	11.89	11.68	10.82	–	11.58	10.70
Const. and Related Mach.	11.34	10.93	10.43	11.28	10.84	10.14
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	10.82	10.79	9.86	10.70	10.78	9.50
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	10.16	9.96	9.48	9.91	9.65	9.12
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	11.19	11.07	10.72	11.06	10.96	10.32
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	9.12	9.00	8.31	9.00	8.90	8.09
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	9.68	9.58	8.65	9.60	9.48	8.31
Transportation Equipment	12.26	12.09	11.30	11.72	11.78	10.95
Instruments and Related Prod.	7.63	7.83	7.10	7.54	7.67	6.96
Nondurable Goods	8.77	9.11	8.23	8.42	8.75	7.87
Food and Kindred Products	8.36	9.38	8.01	7.98	8.91	7.65
Meat Products	10.23	10.55	10.10	9.87	10.16	9.76
Dairy Products	8.40	8.43	7.92	8.10	8.11	7.64
Textile Mill Products	6.47	6.82	6.35	6.19	6.52	6.09
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	5.47	5.50	5.23	5.45	5.46	5.16
Paper and Allied Products	9.82	9.79	9.30	9.38	9.38	8.79
Pulp and Paper Mills	10.23	10.21	9.72	9.72	9.74	9.15
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	10.43	10.23	9.46	–	–	–
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.86	9.83	9.24	9.75	9.72	9.02
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	7.63	7.61	6.79	7.46	7.42	6.60
Leather and Leather Products	6.25	6.39	5.95	6.16	6.23	5.76

Section

C

SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers (Unadjusted) JULY	Average Weekly						Average Hourly Earnings				
	Earnings			Hours			Including O.T.			Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$323	$336	$318	38.9	39.3	39.6	8.33	8.50	8.02	–	–
Wisconsin	373	369	352	40.0	39.5	40.2	9.33	9.36	8.76	9.07	9.10
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	363	360	351	40.8	40.3	42.0	8.87	8.93	8.45	8.58	8.83
Beloit (City)	383	350	320	41.9	38.6	39.0	9.38	8.61	8.20	8.77	–
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	358	357	324	40.6	40.7	40.0	8.81	8.79	8.09	8.49	8.50
Fond du Lac (County)	349	365	378	41.4	41.9	39.7	8.43	8.71	8.05	[illegible]	8.55
Green Bay (Brown County)	412	405	369	43.0	43.3	41.8	9.39	9.65	8.82	9.10	9.24
Janesville (City)	464	468	433	40.1	39.6	38.8	11.58	11.81	11.16	11.37	11.67
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	397	392	372	40.1	39.6	39.0	9.90	9.95	9.53	9.62	9.90
Kenosha (County)	499	431	423	42.2	39.1	40.9	11.82	11.04	10.39	10.99	10.58
La Crosse (County)	341	319	305	41.0	37.6	40.9	8.39	8.47	7.47	8.28	8.19
Madison (Dane County)	375	381	345	40.8	39.7	40.0	9.18	9.58	8.63	8.71	9.20
Manitowoc (County)	270	295	266	34.8	38.3	37.2	7.76	7.70	7.15	7.70	7.61
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	417	410	387	39.9	39.4	40.0	10.46	10.38	9.67	10.20	10.14
Racine (County)	399	392	375	39.3	39.3	39.1	10.16	9.99	9.58	10.08	9.84
Sheboygan (County)	354	341	310	40.0	37.0	37.5	8.83	9.00	8.28	8.74	8.83
Wausau (Marathon County)	355	373	366	39.4	41.7	42.3	9.00	8.96	8.63	8.58	8.53

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. (Unadjusted) JULY	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	18,720.0	19,035.0	20,246.0	-1.7	-7.5
Wisconsin	503.0	494.1	559.1	1.8	-10.0
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	43.8	43.3	48.0	1.2	-8.8
Beloit (City)	6.7	6.8	7.6	-1.5	-11.8
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	9.0	9.0	9.3	0.0	-3.2
Fond du Lac (County)	10.5	10.5	11.0	0.0	-4.5
Green Bay (Brown County)	21.8	21.1	22.9	3.3	-4.8
Janesville (City)	9.0	8.9	11.0	1.1	-18.2
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	17.8	17.8	20.7	0.0	-14.0
Kenosha (County)	16.2	12.1	16.6	33.9	-2.4
La Crosse (County)	10.2	10.2	10.6	0.0	-3.8
Madison (Dane County)	19.5	19.8	20.7	-1.5	-5.8
Manitowoc (County)	11.1	11.4	15.2	-2.6	-27.0
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	169.9	172.4	196.9	-1.5	-13.7
Racine (County)	23.4	23.6	27.8	-0.8	-15.8
Sheboygan (County)	18.0	17.6	18.8	2.3	-4.3
Wausau (Marathon County)	10.9	10.9	12.3	0.0	-11.4

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

by David H. Peterson
Department of Revenue

The recent sharp drop in interest rates is a pivotal development which removes a major obstacle to economic recovery. The risk of a deeper recession or prolonged stagnation is substantially reduced. The recovery is expected to be initially mild in the second half of this year and to develop momentum into 1983 and 1984.

Of greatest importance, the groundwork has been laid for a prolonged period of lower inflation and increased productivity. Moderate rates of economic growth are likely to be achieved as long as sharp increases in interest rates are avoided.

However, this new sense of optimism about the nation's long-term outlook must be tempered by a recognition of the current weakness of the economy. Auto sales in August continued to plummet. Record joblessness, high savings yield and borrowing costs appear to have dampened the stimulative impact of the federal tax cut in July and August. Indeed, it was the weakness of the economy and a slackening demand for credit that permitted the Federal Reserve to ease monetary policy and bring interest rates down. This drop in interest rates will encourage increased consumer spending as it reduces consumer borrowing costs and lowers money market fund yields over the next several months.

Most key interest rates should decrease during the next few months. Short-term treasury bill rates have already led the way, falling from over 14% earlier this year to the 7% to 9% range last week. No further significant declines in these rates are expected. However, the prime rate for business loans may drop further to the 12-1/2% to 13% range. Some upticks in interest rates are expected late in the year and early in 1983. However, the long-term trend is downward. By 1984, long-term rates for new issue AAA corporate bonds are projected in the 11% to 12% range, down from the 1982 peak of over 15 percent. The rate on conventional mortgages: the 12% to 14% range by 1984, from the 1982 peak of over 17 percent.

Although there is no assurance that sharp increases in interest rates can be avoided, the odds have improved significantly. Several factors contribute to reduced concern about the potential impact of large federal deficits and borrowing on interest rates. First, an increase in the savings rate from 6.4% in 1981 to 7.5% in 1983 will provide a larger pool of funds. Second, business demands for short-term credit will continue to fall as the long-term bond market opens up and internal cash flow improves due to the business upturn. Third, the enactment of the $98 billion tax increase bill signals a shift to a "tighter fiscal - easier money" policy mix. Fourth, the Federal Reserve should avoid policies which would lead to higher interest rates and an aborted recovery. Fifth, the outlook for the rest of this year and the longer term calls for more stable prices with increases of about 6% per year. The jumps in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in May and June were due to temporary surges in oil and food prices. The rate of wage increase has retreated from 8.8% during the last two years to 6.2% so far this year.

Real GNP growth is expected to average about 2% in the second half of 1982. In 1983, growth is projected to be about 3%, with more strength coming in the second half of the year following phase 3 of the federal tax cut. During the year, all sectors of the economy except nonresidential construction and state and local government spending are expected to join the upswing. By 1984, the forecast projects a return to a normal development path, which should produce a real growth rate of 4.1%. Business fixed investment should be in a sharp upswing, aided by tax cuts and lower interest rates.

The current unemployment rate of 9.8% is expected to gradually drop to 8.2% by the fourth quarter of 1984.

Highlights of the National Forecast

Growth is expected to average 1.5% and 3.0% in the last two quarters of 1982, 3.1% in 1983, and 4.1% in 1984. Consumer spending is expected to grow more vigorously starting in the fourth quarter in response to lower interest rates, July's 10% personal tax cut, favorable price performance, and a generally stronger economy.

Federal Budget

The forecast reflects anticipated tax increases of $27 billion in calendar year 1983 and $38 billion in 1984. The increase includes improved tax collection and enforcement activities, accelerated corporate tax payments, modifications to some safe-harbor leasing provisions in the 1981 Tax Act, and increased excise taxes on cigarettes, telephone and airport services. Real defense purchases should be up 5% in 1981 and accelerated 5.9% from 1981 to 1984. Real nondefense expenditures should rise 1.2% in 1982, followed by a 1.1% fall in 1983 and a further 1.4% drop in 1984. The deficit is expected to rise from $57.8 billion in fiscal 1981 to $117.3 billion in fiscal 1982, $134.8 billion in fiscal 1983, and $121.9 billion in fiscal 1984.

Monetary Policy

Federal Reserve policy should allow lower interest rates as money growth is held down by weaker credit demands. When a stronger economy generates higher monetary growth, the Fed will probably tighten modestly, pushing interest rates somewhat higher in early 1983. The target limits for money supply (M-1) growth are expected to remain unchanged for 1983, but are assumed to be tightened for 1984. Real interest rates will remain far above historic levels, but below current levels.

Consumption

Consumer spending should rise in the second half of 1982, reflecting increased disposable income from the July 1 tax cut and Social Security payment increases. The final step of the tax cuts should also strengthen consumption beginning in mid-1983, with domestic auto sales expected to increase by

700,000 units, to a 9.6 million unit rate. The saving rate is also expected to rise slowly, averaging 7.4% in 1982, 7.5% in 1983, and 7.6% in 1984.

Housing

Housing starts should average 1.0 million in 1982, 1.4 million in 1983, and 1.6 million in 1984. Mortgage rates should average 16.6% this year, 15.1% in 1983, and 14.4% in 1984.

Business Investment

Investment is expected to fall 11.6% from its 1981:4 peak to its 1982:4 trough. Equipment spending should begin to recover by 1983:1, but construction will probably continue to decline into 1983:2. Total nonresidential investment is expected to decline 1.8% on a year-over-year basis in 1983, but to grow 7.6% in 1984. The investment share could recover to 11.1% of GNP by the end of 1984.

Profits

Recession, high interest rates, and a strong dollar in international markets should combine to lower before-tax corporate profits by 27.1% in 1982. They are then expected to rise by 13.9% in 1983 and by another 23.8% in 1984, due to better sales, operating rates, and productivity, and to lower interest and exchange rates.

It should be noted that the phase-in of federal tax changes related to depreciation tends to understate the actual level of company profits.

Prices

Wage deceleration and productivity gains should reduce the core inflation rate from 9% in 1981 to under 7% by 1983. Inflation, measured by the GNP deflator, is expected to moderate from 9.4% in 1981 to an average 6.2% over the next three years. Wholesale industrial prices should rise slowly during the recovery; rising 2.3% in 1982, 5.6% in 1983, and 7.9% in 1984.

Energy

Real crude oil prices are assumed to fall in 1982 and 1983. The anticipated nominal refiners' acquisition cost of foreign oil should decrease 9.7% to $33.20 per barrel this year and decrease by 2.5% in 1983, before rising 7.2% in 1984. The fuel import bill should be cut by $19.4 billion to $62.7 billion in 1982. Energy demand is expected to fall 1.7% this year, before recovery stimulates small increases.

Wisconsin Forecast Summary

Influenced both by the condition of the national economy and by the structure of the state's economy, the job loss in Wisconsin is close to bottoming out. The dynamics of the recovery are, however, likely to result in some delay in sizable employment gains. Total nonfarm employment is expected to increase by 2% from the fourth quarter of 1982 to the fourth quarter of 1983.

While the bulk of the job loss is certainly behind us, modest increases in the unemployment rate in the next few months are still possible.

Often the unemployment rate increases slightly even after the recovery has commenced. Financially strained employers may continue to cut costs and shrink payrolls despite initial upturns in orders and production levels. They are reluctant to commit to a larger work force until an ongoing recovery is solidly in hand.

An additional factor will hamper job growth in the near term. Demand for plant and equipment is extremely weak for the following reasons: (1) existing plants have substantial excess capacity, as indicated by factor operating rates of less than 70%; (2) high interest rates have increased the cost of borrowing and made investment in capital assets less attractive relative to low-risk investments in financial instruments; and (3) uncertain future demand for final products calls any expansion plans into question. Under these circumstances, demand for new machinery and equipment and employment increases in the capital goods industries can lag the onset of the recovery by one or two quarters.

Total nonfarm employment should average 1.874 million this year, a decline from the average level last year. On an annual basis, total employment is projected at 1.875 million for 1983. However, this statistical average understates the job growth that can be expected in the next 12 to 18 months since we are already nearly at the bottom. From the fourth quarter this year to the fourth quarter of next year. the Wisconsin economy is projected to add 37,700 jobs. Employment growth from 1983 to 1984 is estimated at 74,300 or 4 percent.

Housing permits should bottom out in Wisconsin at an average level of 12,700 for this year. Permits should grow next year to the 18,800 level. By 1984, housing permits should average 21,000. The turnaround in housing is based on the expected drop in mortgage rates, which has already begun. While mortgage rates will probably remain high by historical standards (in the 13% to 14% range), the underlying demand for housing by the post World War II baby boom generation should be sufficient to overcome this factor and generate the growth in new permits.

Construction employment will not turn around quite so quickly, however. While residential construction activity should begin to pick up, nonresidential building activity is expected to continue its decline into next year. Therefore, construction employment is forecast to be essentially flat, this year and next, at the 59,200 level. Construction employment in Wisconsin should grow by 11.4% in 1984.

Employment in durable goods manufacturing has continued its slide. The trough will probably appear in the first quarter of next year, when projected employment will be down to 299,600. Some industries in the durable goods sector are expected to revive sooner. These include lumber and wood products, and the stone, clay and glass industry, which will respond to new growth in construction outlays next year. Other durable goods industries, such as primary metals, fabricated metals, and machinery, may take longer to show signs of a turnaround. Employment in these industries is expected to show a trough in the first quarter of next

(Continued on back cover)

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC FORECAST

Components of Personal Income ($ billions)

	1981	1982	1983	1984
Wages and Salaries	28.507	29.224	31.155	34.611
Farm Income (before invnt. adj.)	0.607	0.388	0.587	0.583
Nonwage, Nonfarm Income	18.281	20.235	22.048	24.267
Total Personal Income*	47.395	49.847	53.790	59.461
% Change	11.4	5.2	7.9	10.5
Total Personal Income (1972 dollars)	24.368	24.218	24.730	25.811
% Change	1.3	-0.6	2.1	4.4
Real Income Per Capita	5,095	5,020	5,081	5,255
% Change	0.5	-1.5	1.2	3.4

Employment (Thousands of Workers, Annual Average)

	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mining	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8
% Change	-16.5	-18.3	-1.4	1.6
Construction	61.1	59.4	59.2	65.9
% Change	-13.4	-2.8	-0.3	11.4
Manufacturing-Durable	349.9	312.4	304.6	326.8
% Change	-4.0	-10.7	-2.5	7.3
Manufacturing-Nondurable	193.1	185.7	184.4	188.4
% Change	-0.3	-3.8	-0.7	2.2
Trans., Comm., Utilities	90.5	87.4	86.3	88.3
% Change	-1.2	-3.3	-1.2	2.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	95.9	96.8	97.7	100.3
% Change	2.7	1.0	0.4	2.7
Trade	432.4	430.1	437.2	456.7
% Change	-1.0	-0.5	1.6	4.5
Services	375.9	382.3	386.8	404.6
% Change	3.2	1.7	1.2	4.6
All Government (Civilian)	319.0	318.2	317.4	316.8
% Change	-0.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Total Employment (Nonfarm)	1,919.9	1,874.1	1,875.3	1,949.6
% Change	-1.0	-2.4	0.1	4.0

*Adjusted to exclude inventory valuation in farm income.

WISCONSIN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT FORECAST: INDUSTRY DETAIL
(Thousands of Workers, SA*)

	1981:3	1981:4	1981	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1982	1983	1984
All Manufacturing	551.3	532.2	542.9	518.7	500.6	489.4	483.9	498.1	489.0	515.2
% Change	3.6	-13.2	-2.7	-9.8	-13.3	-8.7	-4.4	-8.3	-1.8	5.4
Durables	355.4	341.0	349.9	330.5	314.4	304.7	300.2	312.4	304.6	326.8
% Change	1.8	-15.2	-4.0	-11.8	-18.1	-11.8	-5.7	-10.7	-2.5	7.3
Lumber & Products	19.9	18.8	19.9	18.5	18.8	18.8	19.4	18.8	19.7	20.7
% Change	-9.9	-19.8	-4.1	-6.0	5.8	-0.6	13.6	-5.3	4.2	5.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.0	7.7	8.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.0
% Change	-11.3	-14.9	-10.4	-10.4	-1.2	-1.2	5.2	-8.0	1.6	5.0
Primary Metals	26.2	24.8	25.5	23.4	20.9	20.0	19.3	20.9	19.5	21.5
% Change	6.4	-18.9	-2.5	-20.7	-36.7	-16.5	-12.1	-17.9	-6.8	10.5
Fabricated Metals	57.7	55.6	56.7	53.1	50.5	48.2	47.2	49.8	47.1	49.7
% Change	3.5	-14.0	-3.0	-16.6	-18.5	-16.5	-8.2	-12.2	-5.4	5.5
Nonelectrical Mach.	120.1	118.7	118.7	114.9	109.9	105.4	102.8	108.3	105.5	115.2
% Change	8.6	-4.5	-5.6	-12.1	-16.4	-15.6	-9.3	-8.8	-2.5	9.2
Electrical Mach.	56.0	54.2	55.3	51.7	49.3	47.4	45.9	48.6	46.1	49.9
% Change	2.3	-12.5	-2.6	-17.1	-17.3	-14.7	-12.3	-12.2	-5.1	8.2
Trans. Equipment	34.6	29.4	33.3	30.1	27.5	28.1	29.0	28.7	30.1	31.3
% Change	-15.5	-47.8	-4.1	9.6	-30.7	8.8	14.6	-14.0	5.0	3.9
Other Durables	32.8	31.7	32.3	31.1	30.0	29.3	28.9	29.8	29.0	30.5
% Change	2.6	-12.7	-1.8	-7.4	-13.9	-8.4	-5.0	-7.6	-2.7	5.2
Nondurables	196.0	191.2	193.1	188.2	186.2	184.7	183.6	185.7	184.4	188.4
% Change	6.9	-9.4	-0.3	-6.1	-4.2	-3.2	-2.3	-3.8	-0.7	2.2
Food & Products	66.9	64.0	65.1	63.5	63.7	63.7	63.8	63.7	64.4	65.8
% Change	15.7	-16.2	0.3	-2.8	1.3	-0.1	0.3	-2.1	1.0	2.2
Paper & Products	48.6	48.2	48.1	47.1	46.6	46.0	45.6	46.3	45.9	47.2
% Change	4.8	-3.4	0.5	-8.6	-4.4	-4.5	-4.2	-3.7	-0.9	2.9
Printing & Publ.	32.2	32.0	32.2	32.1	31.8	31.5	31.2	31.6	31.2	32.0
% Change	-1.0	-2.8	-0.6	1.0	-3.8	-4.0	-3.7	-1.9	-1.5	2.8
Chemicals & Prod.	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.1	9.3
% Change	1.3	-1.6	3.1	-10.2	-9.8	-4.9	-5.3	-5.2	-3.8	1.4
Rubber & Plastics	17.7	16.9	17.5	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	16.2	15.5	15.6
% Change	-4.1	-12.7	-0.8	-5.1	-11.3	-8.3	-5.0	-7.6	-4.0	0.9
Other Nondurables	20.6	20.0	20.1	18.9	18.4	18.1	8.1	18.4	18.3	18.5
% change	10.8	-11.1	-4.4	-19.2	-10.9	-4.0	-0.2	-8.7	-0.2	0.7

*SA: Seasonally Adjusted

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Section

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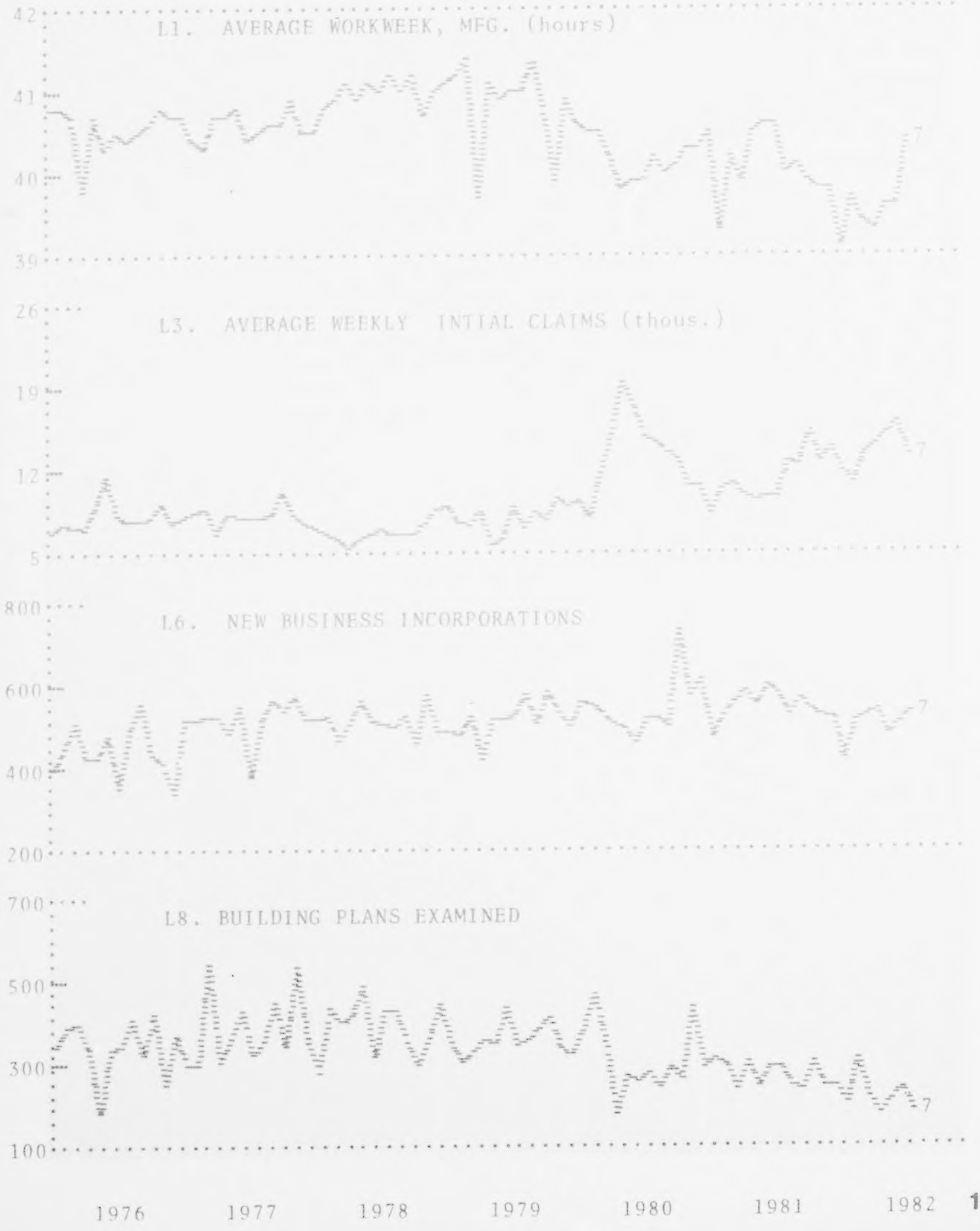
CYCLICAL INDICATORS



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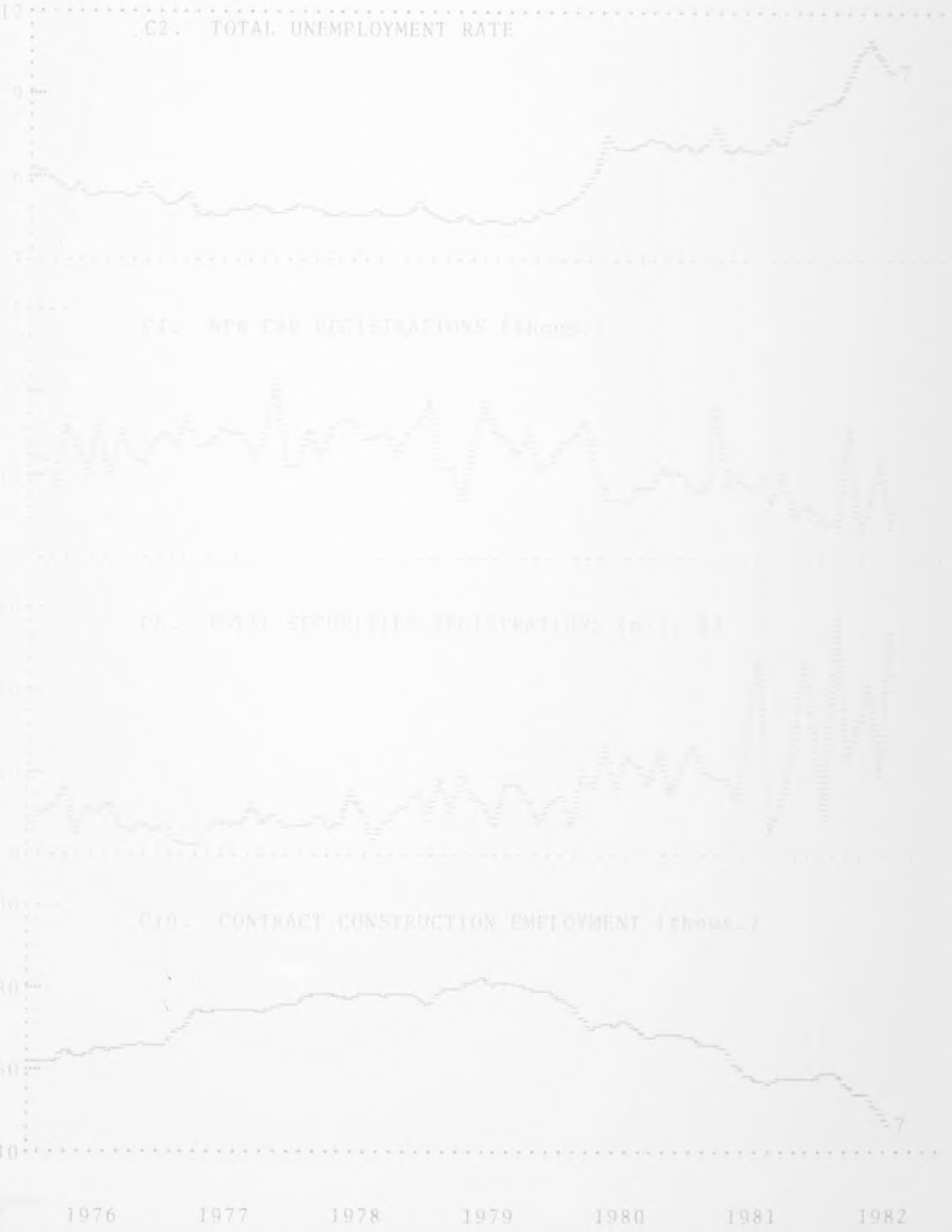

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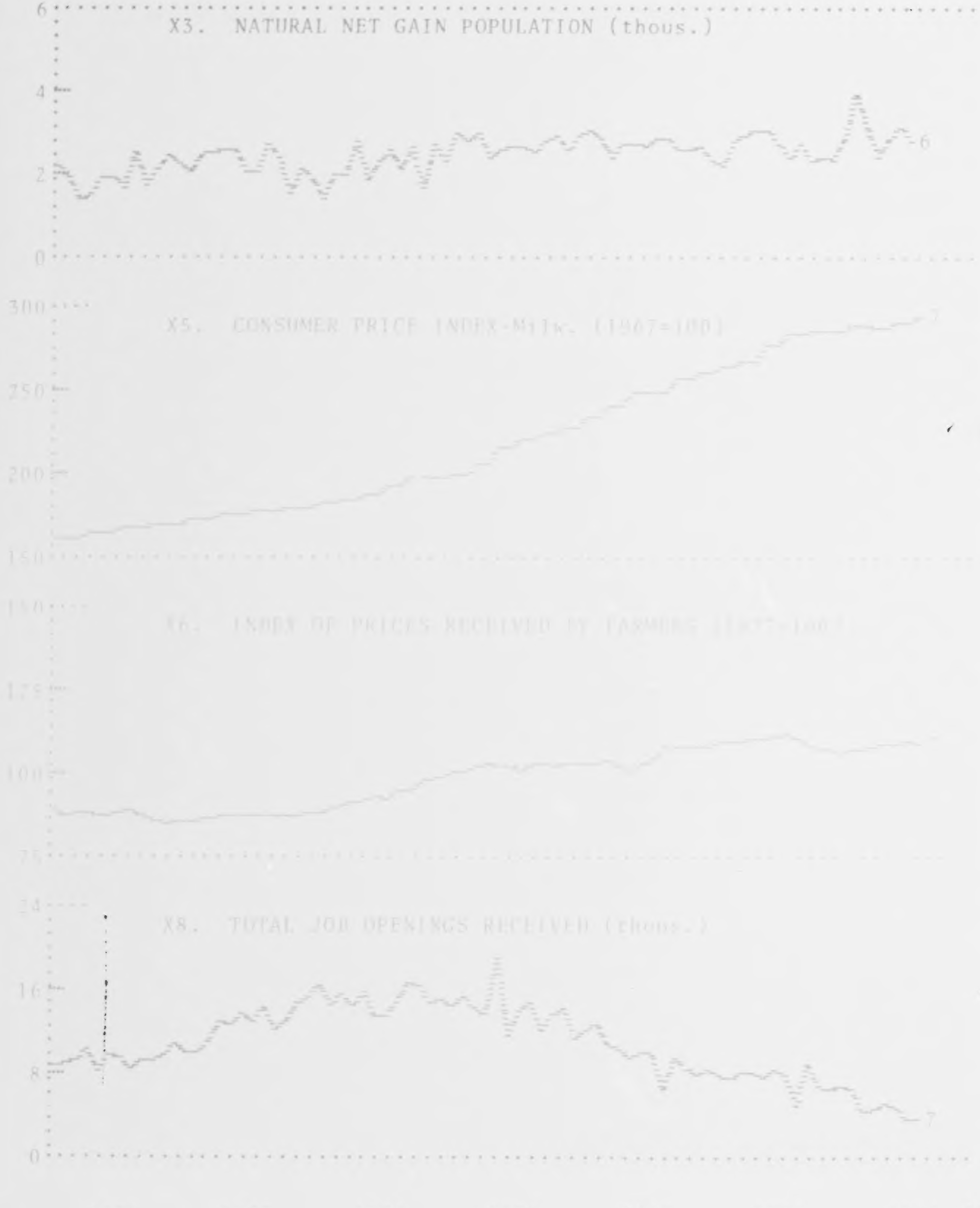

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next year, as inventories continue to be worked off for the remainder of this year. New orders for non-defense capital goods are expected to revive until next year.

Nondurable manufacturing employment in Wisconsin should also reach a low point by the first quarter of next year, at a level of 183,100, and begin to grow steadily through 1984. Average employment in nondurables is expected to be 185,700 this year, down from 193,000 last year.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, employment has declined in the transportation and trade industries, in addition to construction. The service and financial industries have continued to gain in employment, but at much smaller rates of increase than in previous years. All nonmanufacturing industries in Wisconsin are expected to show employment gains next year except for transportation, mining and government. The freefall drop in employment in Wisconsin is nearing the bottom. Because of weakness in the capital goods sector, the upturn in Wisconsin will lag the national trend initially, but significant job growth is not far off.